

A NEW DESCRIPTION OF

BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, CAMBRIDGSHIRE, CHESHIRE, CORNWAL, CUMBERLAND,	✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱ ✱	The ISLE OF MAN, DERBYSHIRE, DEVONSHIRE, DORSETSHIRE, DURHAM, ESSEX.
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CONTAINING,

- I. A particular Survey, both Geographical and Historical of each County.
- II. An ample and accurate Account of all the Boroughs, Market-Towns, Villages, Rivers, Royal-Palaces, Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats.
- III. The Fairs, Trade, Commerce, and Product of each County.
- IV. Of the Rarities both Natural and Artificial.
- V. Of the eminent Persons Born, or who have resided in them, and of the extraordinary Events that have happen'd in the same.



L O N D O N:

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DESCRIPTION

OF THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY OF
DUBLIN
BY
J. G. K. M. D.

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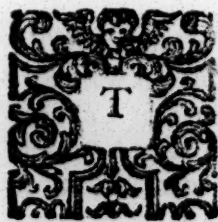
APPENDIX

OF THE
COUNTY OF
DUBLIN



T H E
ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

B E D F O R D S H I R E.



THE Inhabitants of this County, together with those of *Hertfordshire*, and *Buckinghamshire*, in the Time of the Romans, went by the Name of the *Caticubiani*. During the *Heptarchy*, it was Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*.

The County of *Bedford*, which is about 73 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the E. by *Cambridgeshire* and *Hertfordshire*, on the W. by *Buckinghamshire*, on the S. by *Hertfordshire*, and on the N. it joins *Northamptonshire* and *Huntingdonshire*.

It is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and contains about 260,000 Acres, and 12,170 Houses: The whole divided into 9 Hundreds, wherein are 124 Parishes, containing 1 Borough, and 9 other Market-Towns, and sends four Members to Parliament; two for the County, and two for the Borough of *Bedford*.

Nº I.

B

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The Air is temperate, and the Soil very fruitful, especially in the North Part, occasioned by the watering of the River *Ouse*, which often overfloweth it. This River enters the County between *Bradfield* and *Trury*, and leaves it again at *St. Neot's*, on the Borders of *Huntingdonshire*; which, tho' not above 19 Miles distant, the Winding of the River is so extraordinary, that it makes almost 90 in its Course between them, as if sensible of the Pleasantness of the Place, and unwilling to pass into the fenny Parts of the next County. The *Ivel*, a less River, falls into the *Ouse*, a little above *Temsford*.

The chief Commodities of this County are Wooll, Fuller's Earth, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Woad for Dying, and great Plenty of Wheat and Barley, as good as any in all *England*; great Quantities of which, and other Grain, are convey'd down the *Ouse*, to *Lynn-Regis* in *Norfolk*, and from thence shipp'd for *Holland*. Towards *Oulney*, and *Newport Pagnel* in *Buckinghamshire*, the Inhabitants, especially the Women, employ themselves in weaving Bone-Lace: About *Dunstable* and *Luton* they make Straw-Hats, and other Things of that Sort, which Manufactures find Business for several thousand People.

The middle Parts of *Bedfordshire* are almost cover'd with Woods, tho' the Skirts of it are not so well furnished. Several rare Plants are found in this County, but none more worthy our Notice than the Woad, which being of great Advantage to those who deal in it, it may not be improper in this Place to give an Account of the Manner of cultivating it.

It is sown every Year, and the old Woad plucked up, unless that which is saved for Seed: The Time of sowing it is the Beginning of *March*, and it is cropp'd about the Middle of *May*. In a dry Year it is best, but grows more plentifully in a wet one. It is usually cropp'd 4 or 5 Times in a Year, according as it comes up; but the first Crop is the best, and every one afterwards gradually worse. As soon as it is cropt, it is carried to the Woad-Mill, and ground as small as may be.

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be, 'till it becomes fit to ball ; when ball'd, it is laid upon Hurdles to dry, and afterwards ground into Powder : Thus ground, it is spread on a Floor, and water'd, which is call'd *Couching* : Here it smoaks and heats, and is turned every Day 'till it is perfectly dry and mouldy, and this is called *Silvering*. After *Silvering* it is weighed, and put in a Bag, containing 200 Weight, and then sent to the Dyer as fit for Sale, who tries how it will dye, and sets the Price accordingly. The best Woad is worth 18 Pounds a Ton.

With this Plant the antient *Britons* used to dye their Bodies, to appear the more terrible to their Enemies : and by them it was called *Ceruleous*, or *Sky-colour'd*.

The principal Towns of *Bedfordshire* are *Bedford*, *Dunstable*, *Luton*, *Leighton*, *Tuddington*, *Woburn*, *Ampt-hill*, *Shefford*, *Biggleswade*, and *Potton*.

Bedford, the County-Town, forty Miles distant from *London*, is divided into two Parts by the River *Ouse*, over which is a handsome Stone-Bridge, with two Gates thereon, on the S. Side of which are two Parish Churches, and three on the North. Those on the S. are *St. John's* and *St. Mary's* ; those on the N. *St. Peter's*, *St. Cuthbert's*, and *Paul's* ; which is the chief Church in this Town, and a very beautiful one. *St. John's* Hospital, and *St. Leonard's* for *Lazars*, are on the S. Side, not far from the Entrance ; a little farther, when we are over the Bridge, is a Free-School, founded by Sir *William Harper*, Lord Mayor of *London*, who was born and bred, and now lies buried in this Town. Here is also an Hospital for 8 poor People, by *Thomas Christy*, Esq; once Member of Parliament for this Borough ; and likewise a Charity-School for 40 Children. But the Town of *Bedford* is not so much admired for its Beauty and Largeness, as for its pleasant Situation, and great Antiquity, being supposed to be the ancient *Laetodurum* of the *Romans* ; the *Saxons* call'd it *Bedanford* and *Bedicanford* ; and the latter *Britons*, *Lettidur*, from *Lettuy*, *Inns*, or *Lodging Houses* ; and *Dur*, a *Ford* or *River* ; which signifies much the same as *Bedford*, viz. *Inns*, or *Lodgings* at a *Ford*.

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This Town is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, a Recorder, two Bailiffs, two Chamberlains, a Town-Clerk, and three Serjeants. Here are two Markets; one on *Tuesdays* for Cattle, the other on *Saturdays* for Corn. The Fairs are *March 4, June 24, August 1* and *10, Sept. 21, Nov. 30*, and the first *Tuesday* in *Lent*. Here was formerly a strong Castle, built by *Pagan de Beauchamp*, Baron of *Bedford*, in the Reign of *William Rufus*; but it was demolished by King *Henry III.* and a fine Bowling-Green is now in the Place where it stood.

The Town of *Bedford* was famous, in more antient Times, for being the Burial-Place of *Offa*, the most powerful King of the *Mercians*; and for a great Battle fought near it, betwixt *Cuthwolf*, the *Saxon* King, and the *Britons*, *Anno 572.* in which the *Saxons* prevailed, and put the *Britons* to the Rout. This Town suffer'd much in the Civil Wars between King *Stephen* and the Empress *Maud*; it afterwards fell into the Hands of the Barons, in their Wars with King *John*; and lastly, was razed to the Ground by *Henry III.* but being rebuilt, has flourished ever since, and is noted for giving the Title of Duke to *John Plantagenet*, third Son of *Henry IV.* Lord Admiral, Constable, and Regent of *France*: Next, to *George Nevil*, in the Reign of *Edward IV*; then to *Jasper de Hatfield*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Half-Brother to King *Henry VI.* with whom the Title lay extinct. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* *John*, Lord *Russel*, of *Tavistock*, Lord President and Lord Admiral, was created Earl of *Bedford*, in the Year 1548; in whose Line the Title has continued ever since: King *William III.* improved it into a Ducal Title, in the Person of *William Russel*; which is now devolved upon his Great-Grandson, *John*, the present Duke.

Besides those already mentioned, we meet with no memorable Persons who have resided in this Town, except the famous *John Bunyan*, Author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, who was a Brasier in *Bedford*.

Dunstable is the next in Largeness to the County Town, and is seated on a Hill, in a Chalky Ground, having 4 Streets in it, with a Pond to each, fed with Rain; for here are no Springs to be found, without digging

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digging a great Depth; some of the Inhabitants have dug more than 25 Fathom, without finding any. In the Middle of the Town is a fine old Cross, adorned with Statues, and the Arms of *England*, *Castile*, and *Ponthieu*, being one of those built by King *Edward I.* in Memory of his beloved Queen *Eleanor*, who died on the Road to *Scotland*. There is a good Market here on *Wednesdays*: The Fairs are *May 1*, *August 1*, and *Asbvednesday*; and it is remarkable for the Plenty and Largeness of the Larks taken in its Neighbourhood.

This Town is 30 Miles from *London*, and stands on the old *Roman* Way called *Watling street*, in the very Place where it is crossed by *Icknild street*. In the neighbouring Fields *Roman* Coins have been sometimes picked up, which by the Country People are called *Madning Money*. Mr. *Camden* supposes this Town to be the *Magiovinium* of *Antoninus*. It was ruined by the *Danes*, and after it had lain many Years in that Condition, it was rebuilt by King *Henry I.* in order to repress the Insolence of one *Dun* or *Dunning*, a famous Robber, who infested that Part of the Country, and from whom it is said to have taken its Name.

At this Place, in the Reign of *Henry V.* the *Lollards*, as Followers of *Wickliffe*, were very troublesome, and severely handled, by some of the Bishops of those Times: Afterwards Dr. *Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of *Henry VII.* is said to have hang'd *Thomas Chace*, one of them, in his Prison of *Woburn*; and to have ordered *William Tillsworth*, another, to be burnt; with this remarkable Circumstance of Cruelty, that his own Daughter was forc'd to set Fire to the Faggots.

John of *Dunstaple*, a Man of general Learning, who died in the Year 1455, was a Native of this Place: Here also the Sentence of Divorce was pronounc'd against Queen *Catharine*, by Archbishop *Cranmer*.

In this Town lies buried a Woman, whose Epitaph shews that she had 19 Children at 5 Births; viz. twice 5 at a Birth, and three Times Three.

N. E. of *Dunstable* is *Luton*, a pretty little Market-Town, pleasantly seated amongst Hills. It has a

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large Market-House, and a very great Market on *Mondays*: The Fairs are *April 23*, and *August 15*.

N. W. of *Dunstable* is *Leighton*, or *Leighton Beaudefert*, commonly, by Contraction, called *Leighton Buzzard*. It has a good Market on *Tuesdays*, well stored with Cattle; and a Fair Yearly on *Whit-Tuesday*, very much frequented for the buying and selling Horses; particularly Coach and Cart Horses.

N. E. of *Leighton* is *Tuddington*, a small Market-Town, wherein is a Market on *Saturdays*. Here are annually 3 Fairs; viz. *August 24*, *Sept. 29*, and *Nov. 23*.

Farther, to the N. W. is *Woburn*, chiefly remarkable for a Palace of the Duke of *Bedford's*, where the ancient Abbey stood. Here is a good Market on *Fridays*, for Butter and Cheese especially, and two Fairs Yearly; one on *March 12*, and the other on *July 2*. This Town, a few Years ago, was almost totally consumed by Fire; but is now neatly rebuilt, and makes a handsome Appearance. At, or near *Woburn*, is dug up plenty of *Fuller's Earth*, commonly known by the Name of *Woburn Earth*; which is of such Use in the Cloathing Business, that the Exportation of it is strictly prohibited by Act of Parliament.

Here is a Free-School, founded by *Francis*, Earl of *Bedford*; also a Charity-School, fitted up for 30 poor Boys, who are cloathed and instructed after the *London* Methods, by *Wriothesley*, late Duke of *Bedford*; and 20 Pounds a Year was given by her Grace the Duchesse, for cloathing and teaching 15 Girls.

N. E. of *Woburn* is *Ampthill*, a pretty Market-Town, seated pleasantly between two Hills. The Market-Day is on *Thursday*, and no less than 5 Fairs are kept here every Year, on the following Days; viz. *April 23*, *Good Friday*, *Nov. 29*, *St. Anne's Day*, and *Corpus Christi*.

A large House was built in this Town, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* by Sir *John Cornwall*, Baron of *Fanhop*, out of the Spoils taken from *France*. In the Reign of *Edward IV.* it came to the Crown by Forfeiture, *Fanhop* siding with the House of *Lancaster*. King *Edward* gave it to *Edmond Grey*, Lord *Ruthin*, whose Grandson made it over to *Henry VIII.* By this Means it was again

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again annexed to the Crown, and made the *Honour of* Ampthill. It deserves to be remember'd, that *Queen Catharine*, Wife of *Henry VIII.* retired hither, after she was forbid the Court on Account of the Divorce. The Seat stands in a spacious Park, at the E. End of the Town.

In this Town are 13 poor Children taught, and the School endowed. Here is also an Hospital lately founded by Mr. *Stone*, Principal of *New Inn*, for 10 poor Men, who have good Allowance.

More to the N. E. is *Shefford*, or *Shelford*, which stands between two Rivulets, over which there is a Bridge. The Market-Day is *Friday*; and there is a Yearly Fair on *July 7.*

Biggleswade is the next Market-Town, which is likewise on the N. E. of *Shefford*. It is pleasantly seated on the River *Ivel*, and furnished with commodious Inns for Passengers travelling between *London* and *York*. Over the River is a Stone Bridge. The Market-Day is *Tuesday*; the Fair on the *Monday* after *Low Sunday*.

The last Market-Town in this County is *Potton*, which likewise lies N. E. of the Town of *Biggleswade*, on the Borders of *Cambridgeshire*. It is but a small Town; the Market is on *Saturdays*; the Fairs on the *3d Tuesday* in *Jan.* the *3d Tuesday* in *July*, and on *Good Friday*. To the N. W. of this Town, where the *Ivel* falls into the *Ouse*, is a Village called *Temsford*, a Place noted for a *Danish Camp*; for here the *Danes* took up their Winter Quarters, when they ruined a strong Fort, built indeed by the *Romans*, but then defended by the *Saxons*, at a Place now called *Sandy*, or *Salndy*, which is manifestly the *Salenæ* of *Ptolomy*. Very many Urns, and numberless *Roman Coins*, have formerly been dug up in a Ground adjoining to *Sandy*, which lies between the Place, and the supposed Encampment, to the N. E. Mr. *Aubrey* mentions Glass Urns, and one red, like Coral, with Bones in them, and says, that some of the Coins dug up in the Year 1670, were given to the University of *Oxford*, by Mr. *Christy* of *Bedford*. There are but few of these Curiosities found here at this Time; the whole Field is now in the Occupation of Gardeners,

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who, when they dig and weed their Land, meet sometimes with these Coins, of which they now make some Advantage, because of their Scarcity ; whereas formerly they were so plentiful, that they made little or no Account of them. At *Sandy* is a School, where twenty or thirty Children are taught : The Minister has purchas'd a School-House and some Land ; he designs to settle it for ever, it is worth about 3 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Annum.*

Near this Place is * *Everdon*, noted for giving Birth to *Silvester de Everdon*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, and Lord Chancellor in the Reign of *Henry III.* and to *John Tiptoft*, the learned and famous Earl of *Worcester*, Lord High Constable of *England*, in the Reign of *Edward IV.*

To the N. E. of *Potton* is *Hatley Cockaine*, so call'd from Sir *John Cockaine*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the Reign of *Henry IV.* who settled here, tho' he was Native of *Derbyshire*.

At *Helenstow*, now *Elstow*, a little below *Bedford*, heretofore was a beautiful Religious House, being a Priory for Nuns of the Order of *St. Bennet*, rais'd by *Judith*, Wife of *Waltheof*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror* ; which was dedicated to the Honour of the *Holy Trinity*, the Virgin *Mary*, and *St. Helen*, Mother of *Constantine the Great*.

At this Place is a Fair every Year on the 2d of *May*.

A little to the E. of this, at *Newenham*, was a Priory, founded by *Robisia de Beauchamp*, Wife to *Paganus*, Baron of *Bedford*, for Canons Regular of the Order of *St. Austin* : It was dedicated to *St. Paul* ; and hither were translated the Canons secular from *St. Paul's* in *Bedford*, where they had been fixed before the Conquest.

At *King's Cross*, in the middle Way, between the Castle of *Bedford* and *Newenham*, (according to *Leland*, Vol. I. p. 92.) many Bones of Men bury'd have been found, the Remains perhaps of some of those, who were slain before that Castle, in the Wars between *Henry III.* and his Barons.

To

* *Some Writers place Everdon in Cambridgeshire.*

To the N. W. of *Bedford*, where the River *Ouse* enters this County, is *Turvey*; not far from which is the Village of *Harewood*, or *Harewood*, where was a Nunnery founded by *Sampson le Fort*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, for Nuns of the Order of *St. Austin*.

A little lower the *Ouse* runs by *Odill*, or *Woodhill*, formerly *Wabill*, once a Barony; but the Castle, which anciently belonged to the Barons of *Wahull*, was nothing but strange Ruins in *Leland's* Time, who says, in his *Itinerary*, Vol. VII, that it was in the Possession of the Lord *Bray*: It came afterwards to the *Chetwoods*. Here is a Fair on the 13th of *May*, and here also Sir *Rowland Alston* has a Seat, whose Family was raised to the Title of Baronet in the Person of *Thomas Alston*, Esq; High Sheriff of this County in the 17th of *Charles I.*

From *Odill*, the *Ouse* pursues its winding Course to *Bletnesboe*, or *Bletsboe*, the Seat of the noble Family of *St. John*. This ancient Family had, in old Times, gained large Possessions in *Wales*, and in the 1st of Queen *Elizabeth*, was raised to the Dignity of Baron of *Bletsboe*, in the Person of *Oliver St. John*. It came to this Family by *Margaret Beauchamp*, an Heiress, who was married first to Sir *Oliver St. John*, and afterwards to *John*, Duke of *Richmond*, by whom she had *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother to King *Henry VII.*

At *Bletsboe* is a Fair kept annually on the 19th of *May*.

About 6 Miles N. of *Bletsboe*, is *Melchbourn*, where the Lord *St. John* has another Seat.

Near this Place is *Dean*, noted for giving Birth to the learned Mr. *Francis Dillingham*, one of the Translators of the Bible. His Brother *Thomas*, also one of the *Assembly of Divines*, was born here; and was many Years Minister of the Place, as *Francis* was of *Wilden*, a rich Living in *Barford-Hundred*.

Below *Bletsboe*, near the *Ouse*, is *Milton-Earnes*, where Sir *Edward Turner*, about the 8th of *William III.* founded an Hospital, containing 6 Apartments, having each of them two Rooms, for the Conveniency of 6 poor People, Men or Women, who receive equal Portions

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tions out of 20 *l.* yearly Income, with which this Hospital is endowed.

A little below *Bedford*, on the S. Side of the *Ouse*, is *Willington*, a Village commodiously situated on a gravelly Soil, which formerly belonged to the *Beauchamps*, Barons of *Bedford*. It afterwards came to the *Mowbrays*; but towards the latter End of the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Mr. *Gosswycke*, a Gentleman born in this Town, bought this Lordship of the then Duke of *Norfolk*; and it has continued in the Family ever since; one of which, *William Gosswycke*, Esq; was High Sheriff of *Bedfordshire* in the 37th of *Elizabeth*, and was afterwards created a Baronet in the 10th of *James I.*

The *Ouse*, a little before it leaves the County, comes to *Eaton*, where some Time ago were the Ruins of a Castle, formerly the Seat of another Branch of the *Beauchamps*.

Not far from *Eaton* is *Bissmed*, or *Busbmead*, where *Hugo de Beauchamp*, and *Roger*, his Brother, founded a little Priory for *Black Canons*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*.

Near *Amptbill*, on N. is *Houghton Park*, and *Houghton-Conquest*, so call'd from the ancient Family of the *Conquests*; where is a Free-School belonging to *Sidney Sussex College* in *Cambridge*.

A little to the E. of *Woburn*, is *Higham Gobion*, which Place must not be over-look'd for the Sake of that great Orientalist Dr. *Edmund Casile*, who was Rector of this Parish for many Years, and there lies bury'd: He had a great Hand in the *Polyglot Bible*, and was almost the sole Author of the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*: And yet after all this, while his Name was famous over all *Europe*, he himself lived almost unknown in this little obscure Parish, consisting of fewer Houses, perhaps, than any other in the whole County. Here he study'd 16 Hours a Day, as long as his Eyes would allow him; but, by a long and severe Course of Study, he lost his Sight, and at last his Life. So fell this great Scholar, without having had that Regard pay'd to him by his Countrymen, which a Man of his Rank in the Republick of Learning might reasonably have expected.

S. W.

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S. W. from this Place, is *Woodend*, not so remarkable for any Thing else as for its being the Seat of the *Lukes*, of which Family was Sir *Samuel Luke*, a Commander in *Oliver's* Army, who is thought by some to be the *Hudibras* of *Butler*; but as it is more than probable that *Butler* might have an Eye, in some Particulars, to this Gentleman, so it is very certain in the Main, that *Hudibras*, in that Poem, was design'd to represent the Character of the *Presbyterians* of those Times, as his Squire *Ralpho* did that of the *Independants*.

At *Aspley-Guise*, not far from *Woburn*, is a small Stream very remarkable for having a petrifying Quality, turning Wood into Stone, and not only the Water, but the Banks and the Earth near adjoining, are said to have that Virtue, as a Proof of which, there was formerly shewn at *Woburn Abbey*, a Ladder, which after it had lain some Time in this Earth, was taken up all Stone. Concerning this Earth, the famous *Michael Drayton*, Poet-Laureat in the Reign of *James I.* hath these Lines, in his *Poly-Olbion*, Song 22.

*The Brook which on her Bank doth boast that Earth alone,
Which, noted of this Isle, converteth Wood to Stone:
That little Aspley's Earth we anciently infile,
'Mongst sundry other Things, a Wonder of our Isle.*

To the S. W. of *Tuddington* lies *Battlesden*; and to the S. of that, is *Hockley in the Hole*, so called from the miry Road, which is very troublesome to Travellers in Winter, or wet Weather.

Southward of *Luton* is *Caddington*, noted for having been the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Gascoigns*; Sir *William Gascoign*, who was thrice Sheriff of *Bedfordshire*, thought it no Dishonour to serve Cardinal *Wolfey*, as Comptroller of his Household. The Name of this Family is now quite extinct in this County.

In the *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. 28, p. 273, we meet with a Gentleman of this County, who in the 85th Year of his Age, or thereabouts, had a new Set of Teeth: His Hair also, which was then very white, about the same Time, became much darker. Dr. *Slare*,
who

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who gives this Account, attributes this to his frequent Use of Sugar, which, it is thought, kept him in good Health and Strength to the 100th Year of his Age: And even then he died of a *Plethora*, for Want of Bleeding.

We shall next mention the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in this County.

I. *Woburn-Abbey*, belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, pleasantly situated near the Town of *Woburn*, in a large and beautiful Park walled round; where was, in ancient Times, a Monastery, founded by *Hugh de Bolesbec*, in the Year 1145, for Monks of the *Cistercian* Order.

The House is old, but has been greatly repair'd and beautify'd within these few Years; there are magnificent Apartments in it, and particularly a fine Gallery with many good Pictures, chiefly of the *Ruffel* Family.

Before the Front of the House is a very large and capacious Basen of Water, surrounded by a fine Gravel-Walk. On this Piece of Water is a beautiful Yacht, of between 30 and 40 Tons Burthen, elegantly carved and gilt, completely rigg'd, and mounts 10 Guns; There are also a Boat, with a fine Awning, a Wherry, and a Skiff; which are neat, and all together make a surprizingly fine Appearance.

His Grace *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, the present Possessor, married first the Lady *Diana Spencer*, Sister to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who dying very young, he married his present Duchess, who is a Daughter of the Lord *Gower*.

II. *Wrest-House*, a magnificent Seat with a large Park, about 6 Miles S. of *Bedford*, belonging to the Family of the *Greys*. The late Duke of *Kent* dying without Male Issue, this Seat is descended to his Grand-Daughter, the Lady *Jemima Campbell*, only Child of his eldest Daughter, and her Husband, the Lord *Glenorchy*: This young Lady, upon the Death of her Grand-Father, the Duke of *Kent*, was created Marchioness of *Grey*, by his present Majesty, in the Year 1742, and is married to the Hon. *Philip York*, Son of the Lord *Hardwicke*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

III. *Amptill*,

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III. *Amptbill*, lately a Seat of the Earl of *Aylesbury*, 5 Miles S. from *Bedford*: The House stands in a spacious Park at the E. End of the Town. It was given by King *Charles II.* to *Robert Lord Bruce*, whose Father *Thomas* lies buried here: This *Robert* being created Earl of *Aylesbury* in the 16th of *Charles II.* had his Title of Viscount from this Place, and was made also Hereditary Steward of the Honour of *Amptbill*. The present Earl was called up, by Writ, to the House of Peers in the Life Time of his Father, by Queen *Anne*, in the Year 1710, and succeeded to the Earldom on the Death of his Father in the Year 1742. He has had 3 Ladies; the 1st, the Daughter of Sir *Samuel Grinston*; the 2d, a Daughter of the Earl of *Burlington*; and the 3d, a Daughter of General *John Campbell*. I said at the Beginning of this Article, lately a Seat of the Earl of *Aylef-bury*, because that Nobleman has not long since sold this whole Estate to the Duke of *Bedford*.

IV. *Hawnes*, a Seat belonging to the Lord *Carteret*, 4 Miles S. E. from *Bedford*: This Family was raised to the Dignity of Baron by King *Charles II.* Anno 1681; and the Honour of Earl will descend to the present Lord, if he survives his Mother, who was created Countess of *Granville* by his late Majesty King *George I.* His Lordship, who is at present one of the principal Secretaries of State, marry'd a Daughter of Sir *Robert Worsley*, Bart. which Lady died very lately, being abroad with her Lord, attending his Majesty, in *Germany*.

V. *Melchbourn*, the Seat of the Lord St. *John* of *Bletsoe*, about 8 Miles N. W. of *Bedford*: This Nobleman, in the Year 1725, marry'd a Daughter of the late Sir *Ambrose Crowley*.

VI. *Brumham*, a Seat of the Lord *Trevor*, near the Town of *Bedford*, on the W. Side. *Thomas*, the Father of the present Lord, was Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*; and, in the 11th Year of Queen *Anne*, was raised to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Baron *Trevor* of *Brumham* in the County of *Bedford*.

VII. *Battlesden*, once a Seat of the Lord *Bathurst*, who has his Title of Baron from hence: It is 12 Miles S. W. of *Bedford*; and is at present in the Possession of *Thomas*

Page,

14 B E D F O R D S H I R E.

Page, Esq; who is every Day making new Improvements there, in the most elegant Taste. This Gentleman marry'd a Daughter of the Lord Viscount *Howe*.

VIII. *Southill*, 7 Miles from *Bedford* on the S. E. is the Seat of *Pattee*, Lord Viscount *Torrington*. His Lordship's Father, Sir *George Byng*, for his eminent Services as an Admiral at Sea, was raised to the Dignity of a Viscount by his late Majesty, King *George I.* The present Lord is one of the most honourable Privy-Council, and Treasurer of *Ireland*; he marry'd Lady *Charlotte Montague*, a Daughter of the late Duke of *Manchester*, and this Lady is, at this Time, one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*.

IX. *Sutton*, S. W. of *Potton*, is the Seat of the *Burgoynes*. The first High Sheriff of this Name in the County of *Bedford*, was *Roger Burgoyne*, Esq; in the 14th of *James I.* whose Son *John* was created a Baronet the 17th of *Charles I.* and his Son Sir *Roger* is famous for having been the Patron of Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, the learned Bishop of *Worcester*; he was presented to the Living of *Sutton* by this Gentleman, and there wrote his *Origines Sacrae*, when very young.

The present Sir *Roger Burgoyne* is one of the Knights of the Shire, and is marry'd to the Lady *Frances Montague*, a Daughter of the late Earl of *Halifax*.

X. *Chicksand*, near *Shefford*, and about 7 Miles S. W. of *Bedford*, is the Seat of Sir *Danvers Osborn*, Bart. who marry'd Lady *Mary Montague*, another Daughter of the late Earl of *Halifax*.

XI. *Luton-Howe*, about 5 Miles N. E. of *Dunstable*, is the Seat of Sir *John Napier*, Bart.

XII. *Holcot*, about 6 Miles W. of *Amptill*, is the Seat of Sir *Boteler Chernocke*, Bart. one of the Representatives in the present Parliament for the Borough of *Bedford*.

XIII. *Wotton*, is the Seat of Sir *Humphry Monoux*, Bart. about 3 Miles S. W. of *Bedford*. This Gentleman was Member in the last Parliament for the Borough of *Stockbridge* in *Hampshire*.

XIV. *Odill*, already mention'd, the Seat of Sir *Rowland Alfson*, Bart. who was one of the Knights of the Shire in the last Parliament.

XV. *Eyworth*,

BEDFORDSHIRE. 15

XV. *Eyworth*, near *Potton*, the Seat of Sir *Stephen Anderson*, Bart.

XVI. *Stratton*, near *Biggleswade*, on the S. Side, is a Seat of Sir *Robert Cotton*, Bart.

XVII. *Old Warden*, near *Biggleswade*, the Seat of *Samuel Ongley*, Esq; one of the present Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Bedford*.

XVIII. *Temsford*, the Seat of *Henry Bendish*, Esq;
And there are many other of private Gentlemen of less Note.

The last Thing to be mention'd of this County is the Roads, and the same Method we shall follow in every other; beginning first with the great Road from *London*, and then give an Account of the Cross Roads.

From L O N D O N to B E D F O R D 40 Miles.

We pass by <i>Islington Church</i>		a dirty Way, call'd,	
to <i>Highgate</i>	Miles 4	<i>Hockley in the Hole</i> to	
<i>Barnet</i>	6	<i>Woburn</i>	Miles 7
<i>Ridgehill</i>	5		<hr/>
<i>St. Albans</i>	5		37
<i>Harding</i>	4		<hr/>
<i>Luton</i>	4	Cross Road to <i>Biggleswade</i>	
<i>Amphill</i>	5	and <i>Potton</i> .	
<i>Bedford</i>	7	<i>Barnet</i>	10
<hr/>	<hr/>	<i>Hatfield</i>	7
40		Where you descend a	
		Hill, and at the Foot of	
Cross Road to <i>Woburn</i> .		it cross the River <i>Lea</i> ,	
<i>St. Albans</i>	20	to <i>Stavenger</i>	7
<i>Redburn</i>	3	<i>Baldock</i>	4
<i>Dunstable</i>	7	From thence a deep ill	
Here is a Cross Road on		Way quite to <i>Biggles-</i>	
the Left to <i>Leighton</i>		<i>wade</i>	6
and <i>Oxford</i> ; on the		<i>Potton</i>	3
Right to <i>Cambridge</i> .			<hr/>
From <i>Dunstable</i> thro'			37
			<hr/>

BERKSHIRE.



B E R K S H I R E.

TH E Inhabitants of this County, by the *Romans*, were called the *Atrebatii*: In the Time of the *Heptarchy*, *Berkshire* made a Part of the powerful Kingdom of the *West Saxons*. It is very uncertain from whence it has its present Name: Some Authors take it to be derived from *Berroc*, a certain Wood abounding in Box; others imagine it to be a Corruption, or Contraction, of the Words *Bare Oak*, and found this Supposition upon an antient Custom which the *English Saxons* had, of holding their Provincial Assemblies under some very large Oak; and that, having been often called together under it in its flourishing State, they continued their Councils there, even after it was grown old and bare; and this, upon the Division of *England* into Shires, they think might probably give Name to the County; and *Bare-Oak-Shire*, by an evil Propensity which we have to contract all our Words, might in Time, become *Berkshire*.

This County, which is about 120 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the N. by the River *Thames*, dividing it from *Oxfordshire*; on the S. by *Southamptonshire*, or *Hampshire*, as it is usually called; on the E. by *Surry*; and on the W. by *Wiltshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

It is in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, and contains about 527,000 Acres, and 16,900 Houses. The whole is divided into 20 Hundreds, wherein are 140 Parishes, containing 4 Boroughs, and 8 other Market-Towns; and sends 9 Members to Parliament; 2 for the County, and 7 for the 4 Boroughs, *Abingdon* sending but 1.

The Air is temperate and sweet, and this County for Variety of fine Prospects yields to none. The Soil is plentiful and rich, particularly the *Western Part*, in
the

the Vale of *White Horse*, so called from the Shape of a Horse, on the Side of a white chalky Hill, of which we shall speak in another Place.

In this County, within a Mile of *Wallingford*, is *Chosely* Farm, the largest in *England*, being let at a 1000 *l. per Ann.* all lying together; on which Estate is a Barn, under one Roof of 306 Feet in Length, lately belonging to the Earls of *Warwick*, but now to Mr. *Edwards*, being the Son of Lady *Betty Rich*, Sister and Heiress of the late Earl of *Warwick*.

The Northern Border of this County is washed by the River *Ouse*, or *Isis*, which soon takes the Name of *Thames*. Part of the S. Side is water'd by the River *Kennet*, which at *Newberry* receives a little Rivulet, that takes its Rise at *Lamborn*, and is call'd *Lamborn River*; of which it is said, that, contrary to all other Rivers, it is highest in Summer, and lowest in Winter; nay, that, very often, by *Michaelmas* it is entirely lost, and appears not again 'till Spring: There are other less Rivers as the *Loddon* and the *Ock*.

The chief Commodities and Manufactures of this County are Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Wooll, and Wood, especially Oak and Beech, Malt, and Cloth; and not many Years ago, a fine Manufactory of Canvas or Sail-Cloth was set up at *Reading*, wherein 7 or 800 poor People were constantly employ'd by the late Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Lord Mayor of *London*; and such Quantities of that Commodity was made, that the Royal Navy of *England*, and several Merchants were wholly supply'd with as good, or better, Sail-Cloth made at Home, than they used formerly to import from *France* at a great Expence: But Sir *Owen* dying, and his Son, soon after, being unfortunately kill'd in a Duel, that Manufactory dy'd with them. But it is continu'd by Major *Gower* of *Goodman's-Fields*, and others in *London*.

This County gives the Title of Earl to the Right Hon. *Henry-Bowes Howard*, descended from the ancient and noble Family of the *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*.

The principal Towns of *Berkshire* are, *Reading*, *Windsor*, *Abingdon*, *Wallingford*, *Maidenhead*, *Ockingham*,
 N^o II. C East-

East-Illy, Newberry, Hungerford, Wantage, Lamborn, and Farrington.

Reading, the Shire Town, 32 Miles distant from *London*, where the Assizes are held, and all the Business of the County transacted, is large, rich, and well built, upon the River *Kennet*, but so near the *Thames*, that the largest Barges, they are some of 110 Tons, can come up to the Town Bridge: It is said the Saxons gave the Name of *Reading* to this Town from the Word *Redin*, which in their Language signifies *Fern*, and which grows here in great Abundance.

In this Town are 3 Parish-Churches: 1. *St. Mary's*, where formerly stood a Nunnery, built by *Alfrith*, Wife to King *Edgar*. 2. *St. Lawrence*, beyond the River *Kennet*. And, 3. *St. Giles*, at the farther End of the Town.

Reading grew famous in the Reign of *Henry I.* from a magnificent Abbey, founded there by that Prince, in the Year 1124, which stood between the Rivers *Kennet* and *Thames*, for the Reception and Refreshment of Passengers: It was endow'd with great Privileges, enjoying not only all the Churches and Chapels, but all the Pleas and Suits of Courts, within and without the Borough of *Reading*, besides other most ample Immunities; all which were confirm'd to it by his Grandson, *Henry II.* who demolish'd the ancient Castle, because it had been a Refuge for King *Stephen's* Party: So that now nothing remains of it but the Name, given to a Street at the W. End of which, in all Probability, it stood.

This Abbey was dedicated to the Honour of the *Holy Trinity*, the *Blessed Virgin*, *St. James*, and *St. John* the Evangelist. For the Grandeur of its Building, and its Riches, it was equal to most in *England*, and continued the chief Ornament of this Town, 'till its Dissolution.

King *Henry I.* its Founder, together with his Queen, and, as some Authors say, his Daughter *Maud*, the Empress, was buried here.

On the N. Side of *Castle-street* hath been, as *Leland* says, an House of Grey Friars.

Not far from *St. Lawrence* Church, there was an Alms-House for poor Sisters, which in the Reign of *Henry*

Henry VII. was turned into a Free-School, to which School one *William Bene*, a Servant of the Abbey, was a Benefactor. Above the Town, where the Abbot of *Reading* had a fine House, out of the principal Stream of the *Kennet*, breaks a less, call'd below in the Quarters of the Town, the *Hallowed Brook*.

Notwithstanding the Suppression of the Abbey and other Religious Houses, *Reading*, on Account of its Trade, still continues to be the largest and most considerable Town in the County: The chief Business of the Place formerly was Cloathing; but the Conveniency of the River giving great Encouragement to the *Malt Trade*, that of late Years, has been very much followed; so that heretofore, tho' there have been upwards of 140 Clothiers in this Place, yet now of late the Number is considerably diminish'd.

Out of an honest Family of Clothiers in this Town, sprung that learned, but haughty and unfortunate Prelate, Archbishop *Land*, who founded, and liberally endowed, an Hospital here.

In the grand Rebellion, this Town was taken in 10 Days, by the Earl of *Essex*, which very much startled King *Charles I.* who had his Head-Quarters at *Oxford*.

The Town is governed by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and as many Burgeesses with other Officers. The Market here is on *Saturday*. The Fairs, *February 2, May 1, June 24, July 25, September 21*: And it sends 2 Members to Parliament. It was from this Town, in the Year 1688, that the Alarm was so surprizingly spread in one Day all over *England*, that the *Irish* were coming to cut every one's Throat; which was carried from Town to Town by People's Fears and Terrors, aggravated by the Menaces of an *Irish* Detachment of Soldiers, who were beat out of *Reading* by the *Dutch*, and prevented taking the Quarters designed them at *Maidenhead, Colnbrook, Stains*, and other Places.

The Consternation of the People all over the Kingdom upon this Occasion, is not to be imagin'd, for the Report was carry'd, as is said before, in one Day, swifter than the Post could have done it, to every Part of the Nation, and whenever the Messengers brought it, they

said, the *Irish* had burnt and plunder'd such and such Towns already, and were at their Heels to do the same there : This Report was of great Service to the Cause of the Revolution, which made many suppose it was only a State Trick to sound the Inclinations of the People.

Reading has constantly sent two Members to Parliament, and sometimes, while the Abbey was standing, has had Parliaments kept in the *Chamber of the Refectory*, within the Abbey ; such was that in the 31st of *Henry VI.* where several Laws were enacted. The Election of Members is in the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgessees, and Commonalty ; and the Number of Electors are upwards of 600.

In this Town were born *William* of *Reading*, Archbishop of *Bourdeaux* in the Reign of *Henry III.* and of later Days, that great Lawyer, Sir *John Holt*, Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, for many Years in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*. In *Reading* also was born Dr. *William Creed*, a famous Divine in the Time of the Usurpation, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the University of *Oxford*.

Sir *Jacob Astley*, a famous Soldier in the Reign of King *Charles I.* was in the Year 1648, raised by that Prince to the Dignity of a Peer, by the Title of Baron *Astley* of *Reading* ; which Honour continued in the Family 'till March, 1688, when *Jacob* Lord *Astley*, Grandson to the Lord *Astley* aforesaid, dy'd without Issue, and, the Title being extinct in that Family, in the Year 1716, his late Majesty, King *George I.* created Lieutenant General *William Cadogan*, an Earl, by the Stile and Title of Earl *Cadogan*, Viscount *Cavelsham* and Baron of *Reading* ; which Barony is descended to his younger Brother *Charles*, now Baron *Cadogan* of *Reading*. We shall pass next to

Windsor, which stands on a rising Ground, on the S. Side of the River, remarkable for its pleasant Situation, and for its Castle, which is one of the Royal Palaces of our Sovereigns.

King *Edward*, the Confessor, granted *Windsor* to *Westminster-Abbey* ; but *William*, the Conqueror, charm'd with

with its Situation, gave several Lands in *Essex* in Exchange for it, and built here a Castle, with several little Lodges in the Forest adjoining, for the Conveniency of his Sport, being a great Lover of Hunting.

Henry I. re-edify'd this Castle, and fortify'd it, and in the 10th Year of his Reign, kept his *Whitsuntide*, summoning all the Nobility of the Realm to attend him. When *Richard I.* went into the *Holy Land*, and left the Administration to the two Bishops of *Ely* and *Durham*, with equal Power, the first took up his Residence in the Tower of *London*, and the other at *Windsor*, as the strongest Hold in the Kingdom next to that of the Tower. Queen *Eleanor*, Consort to *Edward I.* took much Delight in this Palace, and here she bore 4 of her Children.

In the next Reign, *Edward* of *Windsor*, known afterwards by the Title of *Edward III.* was born; and to that Prince, *Windsor* owes its present Magnificence, who, out of Affection to the Place of his Nativity, exceedingly enlarg'd, alter'd, and beautify'd it, at a vast Expence, the Work being carried on under the Direction of the famous *William* of *Wickham*, afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*, and at that Time the Court Architect; and here the same Prince kept at once the Kings of *France* and *Scotland*, his Prisoners.

Edward III. valued himself so much upon being the Founder of this superb Palace, that when it was suggested to him that *William* of *Wickham* had taken the Honour of it to himself, he had like thereby to have lost the King's Favour, at that Time very great towards him, if he had not clear'd up the Matter, by assuring the King, that all he ever pretended to, was that the Reputation and Money he had acquir'd by building that Castle for his Highness had been the making of him; and he had caused the Words

This made WICKHAM,

to be cut in Stone in the inner Wall of the little Tower, which to this Day, is call'd after him, *Winchester-Tower*; and this Architect performed his Part so well, that in

all the Decorations made by the Successors of *Edward* III. there has been little Occasion to take away any Thing done by him. *Edward* built the Palace Royal and Chapel, *St. George's* Hall, together with the Lodgings on the E. and S. Sides of the inner Court, the Tower in the Middle, *St. George's* Chapel, the Houses for the Dean and Canons in the outer Court; and the whole Circumference of the Walls, with their several Towers and Gates, as they now stand; except the Chapel of *St. George*, which was rebuilt with greater Magnificence by *Edward* IV. King *Henry* VII. added the fine Building joining to the King's Lodgings. *Henry* VIII. the great Gate that opens into the outer Court. *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*, a curious Fountain in the Middle of the inner Court, into which they brought Water from *Blackmore* Park, near *Wingfield*, which served the whole Castle. Queen *Elizabeth*, the grand Terrace, where she usually walked an Hour every Day before Dinner, if the Weather permitted: This noble Walk is covered with fine Gravel, and so contriv'd with Drains, that not a Drop of Rain will rest on it, but it is dry, hard, and fit to walk on immediately after the greatest Showers; this Walk is so spacious, that nothing at *Versailles*, nor any of the Royal Palaces in *France*, *Rome*, or *Naples*, can come up to it. The Terrace belonging to the Grand Signior's Seraglio, in the outer Court next to the Sea, is said to be nearest to, but not to equal it. King *Charles* I. built a Gate at the End of this Terrace leading into the Park. *Charles* II. laid out great Sums of Money in repairing and new furnishing this Palace, and there is a fine Equestrian Statue of him, erected in the Year 1680, over a great Well in the inner Court, sunk for supplying the Castle with Water, at the first Building, in which was an Engine for raising it with very little Labour, notwithstanding its great Depth, contriv'd by that excellent Mechanick Sir *Samuel Morland*.

King *James* II. and King *William* III. continued the Ornaments of Painting, which were done by Signior *Verrio*; so that, at this Time, the Apartments for State, Beauty, and Convenience, are as fine as any in *Europe*,
the

the Rooms being larger and loftier than the boasted Palace of *Versailles*.

The Castle consists of 2 square Courts with a Tower betwixt them, where the Constable or Governor lodges : In the upper Court, towards the E. is the Royal Palace, and in the Middle the Equestrian Statue of *Charles II.* before mentioned : The Apartments are richly furnish'd, and have many Pictures in them of the greatest Masters ; on the Ceiling in the Guard-Room is painted *Britannia* on a Globe, and the 4 Quarters of the World making Offerings to her ; over the Chimney is a fine Picture of Prince *George of Denmark* on Horseback, by *Dahl* : On one Side of *St. George's Hall*, which is perhaps the finest Room in *Europe*, is painted King *Edward III.* sitting on a Throne, receiving his Son *Edward*, the Black Prince, with the Kings of *France* and *Scotland*, Prisoners ; in the Front of this Hall, is a Portrait of King *William III.* done by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, under which is an Ascent of 5 real Steps in Marble, and a Representation of 5 more on the Canvas so artfully painted, that they deceive every one at first Sight, and are taken to be of the same Materials with the other.

Above this Picture of King *William*, is *St. George* killing the Dragon, for this Hall was design'd, from the first Institution of the Order of the Garter, for the Entertainment of the Knights at their Instalment, and the Sovereign used to give a Feast to his 25 Knights Companions every *St. George's Day* ; but this Custom has been lain aside ever since King *Charles II.* his Reign, who made the last Feast, of this Kind, at the Installation of the Earl of *Mulgrave*, afterwards created Duke of *Buckinghamshire*.

As to the first Institution of this Order, it has been so amply related by *Mr. Asbmole*, and others, that we believe it will be needless, and are sure it would be tedious to give a full History thereof ; therefore we shall only take Notice that the vulgar Opinion is, that it had its Rise from King *Edward III.* his taking up a Garter accidentally dropt from the Countess of *Salisbury* at a Ball : But others, with more Probability say, that King *Edward*, at the Battle of *Cressy*, in which he was vic-

torious, gave his own Garter for the Signal, and hence took Occasion to use the Garter as an Emblem of *Unity* and *Society*: About this Time he also set on Foot his Title to the Crown of *France*, assuming the Arms of that Kingdom, from the Colour of which, he order'd the Garter to be blue, and the Letters of the Inscription, Gold: This naturally unfolds the Meaning of the Motto, *Honi soit qui Mal y pense*; as much as to say, *Shame and Defiance be to him, that shall dare to think ill of so just an Enterprize.*

The Patron of this most Noble Order is St. *George* of *Cappadocia*, a famous Soldier and Martyr, an eminent Saint, at that Time, all the World over, and reputed the Protector of the *English* Nation.

This Order has been so much esteem'd by foreign Princes, that it has ever outshone all the other Orders of the World, there having been of it no less than 8 Emperors of *Germany*; 3 Kings of *Sweden*; 5 Kings of *Denmark*; 2 Kings of *Prussia*; 3 Kings of *Spain*; 6 Princes of *Orange*; 5 Kings of *France*; 4 Peers of *France*; 5 Kings of *Portugal*; 1 King of *Arragon*; 2 Dukes of *Urbino*; 1 King of *Poland*; 2 Kings of *Naples*; 1 King of *Scotland*, besides *James VI.* 3 Infants of *Portugal*; 1 Prince of *Denmark*; a Bishop of *Osnabrug*; 5 Princes of *Lunenburg*; 1 Elector of *Brandenburg*; 7 Electors *Palatine*; 2 Electors of *Saxony*; 2 Dukes of *Lorraine*; 3 Dukes of *Wirtemberg*; 2 Dukes of *Holstein*; 2 Grandees of *Spain*; a Duke of *Savoy*; a Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*; a Prince of *Hesse*, &c.

The Order consists of 26 Knights Companions, of which the Monarch of *England* is always Sovereign. The original Habit and Ensigns of this Order were a Garter, Mantle, Surcoat, Hood and Cap, *George* and Collar; to which King *Charles I.* added the Star. The Officers belonging to the Order are the *Prelate*, who is always Bishop of *Winchester*, the *Chancellor*, Bishop of *Sarum*, the *Register*, Dean of *Windsor*, *Garter King at Arms*, and the *Black Rod*. The Qualifications of one capable of being elected into this Order are, 1st, That the Person be a Gentleman born: 2^{dly}, That he be a Knight: 3^{dly}, That he be a Knight free from Reproach.

proach. The Reproach mentioned in the Statute is either *Herefy*, *Treason*, *Cowardise*, or *Prodigality*.

But to return to the Building. At the W. End of the Hall is the Chapel Royal, which is paved with Marble, like the Hall, and admirably painted with the History of the *New Testament* by *Verrio*, who has drawn himself in a full black Wig, among a Group of Spectators. The Ceiling is painted with the *Ascension*, and the Altar-Piece is the Lord's Supper: To describe all the fine Pictures, some of them by *Rafaelle*, *Guido*, *Titian*, *Paul Veronese*, *Luca Jordano*, *Michael Angelo*, *Rubens*, *Holbein*, *Vandyck*, and *Sir Peter Lilly*, and all the rich Furniture in the Royal Lodgings would make a Volume of itself; but we cannot but take Notice of a fine Piece of Needle-Work over the Chimney in one of these Apartments, said to be wrought by *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, during her Confinement in *Fotheringhay-Castle*; and of a young Man in a *Chinese* Dress, with a Crucifix in his Hand, over another, painted by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, and said to be one of the very best Pictures of that Master.

In passing from the inner Court to the Outer, we go by the Tower before-mentioned, which is the Habitation of the Constable, or Governor, who, at this Time, is his Grace the Duke of *St. Albans*: It is built after the Manner of an Amphitheatre, very high, and the Apartments suitable to the Dignity of the Officer that dwells in them. On the Top of this Tower, the Standard is erected as often as the Court, or Constable, is at *Windfor*. King *Charles II.* had a Design of facing the Hill it stands on with Brick, but that Project was laid aside.

On the N. Side of the lower Court, which is much longer, and full as broad as the Upper, is the Chapel of the *Order of the Garter*, dedicated to *St. George*, rebuilt, as was said before, by King *Edward IV.* and is one of the stateliest *Gothick* Buildings in the World; the same Prince also rebuilt the Houses of the Dean and Canons, on the N. Side of the Chapel: In *Henry VIII.* his Time, *Sir Reginald Bray*, one of the Knights Companions of the *Garter*, became a liberal Benefactor towards finishing the Body of this Chapel, and building a middle one, which still goes by his Name, and where he lies interr'd.

interr'd. In the same Reign the Rood-Loft and Lantern were erected, by Contribution from the aforesaid Knights, and not long after Cardinal *Wolsey* built the Tomb-House, at the E. End of this Chapel, in the Middle whereof he design'd a noble Monument for that King; but dying before it was finish'd, it was demolish'd by Order of the *Long Parliament* in the Year 1646, and the gilt Copper Statues, and other Figures provided to adorn it, taken thence.

King *Charles I.* intended to have enlarged this Tomb-House, and made it fit not only for the Reception of his own Body, but those also of the Kings, his Successors, had he not fallen in unhappy Times, which afforded him only an obscure Grave in the Choir of this Chapel: In this Chapel also lies the Body of *Henry VIII.* and that of his last Queen; as do also those of *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* who has a fine Monument of Steel erected over him. The Roof of the Body of the Church is adorn'd with the Arms of the first Sovereign, and the first 25 Companions of that most Noble Order, still very fresh; and in the Choir are the 26 Seats for the 26 Knights, with the Banners of their Arms over their Stalls.

In this Chapel is a Monument of *Edward*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord High Admiral in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; but the most extraordinary Piece of this Kind is that of *Henry*, Duke of *Beaufort*, with his Effigies in white Marble: The little Chapel in which this Monument stands, belongs to that noble Family, who are of the natural Line of the ancient House of *Lancaster*. The Altar-Piece in this Chapel, which is a fine Picture of the Lord's Supper, was lost in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell*, but recovered a few Years since, and set up again.

At the W. End of the Chapel are the Houses of the Singing-Men, with each a little Garden belonging to it. At the Bottom of the Square is kept the Library; this Square is surrounded by a high Wall, with several Towers on it, as the other Square is by the Terrace: we enter each of these Squares over a Stone Bridge
with

with a Gate, the upper fronting the Royal Apartments, and the other the Church.

Here is a College founded by *Edward III.* for a *Custos*, 12 Secular Canons, 13 Priests, or Vicars, 4 Clerks, 6 Choiristers, 26 Alms Knights, besides other Officers, to the Honour of *St. George*, and *Edward*, the Confessor: But in the 19th of *Edward IV.* the Title of *Custos* was changed into *Dean*, and the College incorporated by Letters-Patent by the Name of, *The Dean and Canons of the Free-Chapel of St. George, within the Castle of Windsor.*

The Alms-Knights at first were but 24; but upon *Edward III.* his instituting the Order of the *Garter*, he added 2 more, to make them equal in Number to the Knights Companions of that Order; these poor Knights had their Pensions withdrawn, and were separated from the College, about the 22^d of *Edward IV.* but re-united and re-establish'd under *Queen Elizabeth*: They are reduc'd, at present, to the Number of 18, and have each an annual Allowance, and a little Cell round the Square where the Church stands: They wear a Cassock of red Cloth, with a Mantle of Purple, on which they have the *St. George's Cross* on their Left Shoulder, and they have their Stalls in the Middle of the Choir, immediately below those of the Knights of the *Garter*, and they are oblig'd by their Order to go twice a Day in their Robes to Church, to pray for the Sovereign and the Knights of the *Garter*.

The Town of *Windsor* ever since the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, has belonged to the Crown; it consists of several Streets, most of which lie about the Castle, tho' the principal one looks Southward; this Street is adorned with very good Buildings, and a handsome Town-Hall, built in the Reign of *King Charles II.* It owes its present Largeness to its Castle, the Building whereof, as *Mr. Camden* observes, occasion'd the Decay of *Old Windsor*, out of the Ruins of which the present Town arose.

The Government of the Town is by a Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and 28 other Persons, who are directed to be chosen out of the best Inhabitants of the Borough, 13 of which
are

are to be called Fellows, or Benchers, of the *Guildhall*, and of these 13, 10 are to be call'd Aldermen, or chief Benchers, out of which the Mayor and Bailiffs are chosen. Here is a good Market on *Saturdays*. The Fairs are on *June 24*, *October 13*, and *Easter Tuesday*. And this Town sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Election of Members of Parliament, with all other Matters belonging to the Government of the Town, are vested in the Corporation, by a Charter made in the 1st of *James I.* confirm'd afterwards in the 1st of *James II.* But the Choice of their Representatives is now made by the Inhabitants at large, about 300 in Number.

Roger of Windsor, Historian to *Henry III.* was a Native of this Town; nor must we neglect to mention a noble Family, surnamed *de Windsor*, who derive their Original from *Walter*, Son of *Othel*, Castellan of *Windsor*, in the Reign of *William I.* This Family is now divided into two Branches, one of which is Earl of *Plymouth*, and the other Viscount *Windsor* of *Ireland*, and Baron *Montjoy* of *England*.

There is a little Palace much delighted in by the late Queen *Anne*, between which and the Castle, is the Entrance into the little Park, as it is call'd, altho' 3 Miles in Circumference, because there is one so much larger adjoining to it, which is, at least, 14 Miles in Circumference; both these Parks are well stock'd with Deer; and the Lodges in them, such as that belonging to the late Admiral *Churchill*, the Dukes of *Marlborough*, and others, might be call'd Palaces were they not eclipsed by the Palace itself. We shall next speak of

Abingdon, a handsome well-built Town, made Use of frequently for the County Business, as the Shire Town. The Place is very ancient, and was remarkable for Devotion, even in the Time of the *Britons*; for the *Saxons* found Crosses and other Marks of Christianity, after they had driven out the ancient Inhabitants: Nay, before the rebuilding the Abbey, this Place was famous for some Synods held here, but its Name and chief Glory were owing to that, being one of the finest and richest in *England*, founded by *Heane*, Nephew to *Cissa*, Father

to King *Ina*, about the Year 675 : In the Days of King *Alfred*, it was forsaken by the Monks for Fear of the *Danes* ; but was afterwards restor'd by King *Edred* in 755, by the Care of *Ethelwoldus*, their Abbot, then Bishop of *Winchester* ; and was so well accommodated a little after the Conquest, that *William I.* kept his *Easter* here, in the Year 1084 ; and then left his youngest Son *Henry*, afterwards King of *England*, to be educated in this Monastery, by the Care of *Robert de Oily*, a special Benefactor to the same. The famous Historian *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, was Abbot of this Monastery.

The Town of *Abingdon* entirely depended on the Abbey, before the Building of *Burford* and *Culham* Bridges, by Means whereof the great Road was turned through this Town, which was a great Benefit to it, by influencing Travellers to take this Route to *Gloucester* from *London*, and not go through *Wallingford*, as they were wont. *Geoffrey Barbour*, a Merchant of *Abingdon*, was a great Promoter of this Work, and gave 1000 Marks to that, and finishing the Causeway between the two Bridges.

There are two Churches in the Town, one dedicated to St. *Helena*, and the other to St. *Nicholas*, built, as is said, by one of its Abbots, on the Increase of the People in that Town ; and there was a very fine Cross here, mentioned with Commendation both by *Leland* and *Camden*, which, according to that learned Antiquary, *Brown Willis*, Esq; seems to have been destroy'd in the grand Rebellion.

The Town consists of several well-paved Streets, which centre in an open and spacious Area where the Corn-Market is kept ; and where is a stately Market-House built on high Pillars, over which is a large Hall for the Assizes. Great Quantities of Malt are made here, and sent up by Barges to *London*.

Abingdon was made a free Borough and Corporation by Charter from Queen *Mary I.* which Charter was procur'd by the Interest of Sir *John Mason*, born in the Town, and Privy Counsellor to that Queen : The Corporation is govern'd by a Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and 9 Aldermen, which 12 are called Principal Burgeffes, who
only

only have a Right to chuse one Burgess in Parliament. The Markets here are on *Mondays* and *Fridays*. The Fairs yearly kept on the 9th of *June*, 25th of *July*, 2^d of *September*, 30th of *November*, 1st *Monday* in *Lent*, and the *Monday* after *Michaelmas* Day.

This Town is 46 Miles S. W. of *London*. Here is, besides the Charity School, a good Free School, founded by *John Royse*, in the Year 1563.

At *Abingdon* was born *St. Edmund*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Robert Rich*, his Brother, who wrote the Archbishop's Life; and, of later Years, *Sir Thomas Smith*, Latin Secretary to King *James I.*

Wallingford is the next Place we are to speak of, according to the Method we have propos'd of treating of the Borough Towns first, then the other Market-Towns, Places of less Note, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and lastly, of the Roads. This Town is of great Antiquity, and supposed to have been the chief City of the *Atrebatii*, in the Time of the *Romans*. *Wallingford* made also a great Figure in the Days of the *Saxons* and *Danes*; but the latter utterly destroy'd it in the Year 1006; and yet not long after, in the Reign of *Edward*, the Confessor, it was reckon'd a Borough, and contain'd in it, as appears by the *Doomsday* Book, 276 Houses, 8 of which were pulled down to build the Castle.

At the Time of the *Norman* Invasion, it was the Seat of *Wigod*, Lord of *Wallingford*, who yielding to the Conqueror after the decisive Battle of *Hastings*, entertained him in this Castle. This Town, which was once in so flourishing a Condition as to have in it 12 Parish Churches, hath, at present, but 1 in Use; the Decay of it is partly owing to a great Pestilence in the Reign of *Edward III.* and partly to the Building of *Abingdon* Bridge: However, it is still a well-built Town, and has in it two principal Streets; the chief of which, where the Market is kept, is adorn'd with a convenient and handsome Town-Hall, erected in a large Area, where the Assizes are sometimes held, and always a Quarter-Sessions for the Borough, which is a distinct Jurisdiction: It still retains the Name of 4 Churches, *St. Mary's*, *St. Peter's*, *St. Leonard's*, and *All-Saints*; but only 1 in Use, as is before

before said, and that is the first. The Market Days are on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*. The Fairs on *April 5* and *25*, *June 24*, *September 18*, *November 1*, *December 6*, the *Thursday* before *Easter*, and *Whit-Monday*. This Borough sends two Representatives to Parliament; the Return of whom is vested in the Mayor, Burgesſes, and Commonalty, being in Number 150. Here is a good Free-School, and the Town is about 10 Miles from *Reading*.

At this Place was born *Richard*, thence ſtiled of *Wallingford*, Abbot of *St. Albans*, a famous Mathematician, ſpoken of by *Leland*, who ſays, he made a Clock ſhewing the Courſe of the Sun, Moon, and fixed Stars, with the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea. *John* of *Wallingford*, likewise a Monk of *St. Albans*, was a Native of this Town, and an Hiſtorian, whoſe Chronicle is publiſh'd by the learned Dr. *Gale*.

Maidenhead is the next Market Town we ſhall mention: It took its Name, according to *Leland*, from a Relick had in great Veneration here, which was the *Head* of one of the 11000 Virgins ſaid to have ſuffer'd Martyrdom with *St. Urſula*; but theſe 11000 we find by an ancient Manuſcript Martyrology, and that wrote by a Jeſuit, [*Sirmondus*] reduc'd to two: He tells us, that he met with the following Words, *Urſula & Undecimilla*, VV. MM. i. e. *Urſula* and *Undecimilla*, *Virgins* and *Martyrs*. This *Undecimilla*, the Name of one Virgin only, came afterwards, thro' the Ignorance of the Monks, to be chang'd into *Undecim Mille*, i. e. Eleven Thouſand; which came, at laſt, generally to prevail, and was thought to be the Number of Virgins who accompanied *St. Urſula* in her Death.

This Town was firſt incorporated by the Name of the Fraternity, or Guild, of the Brothers and Siſters of *Maidenhithe* in the 26th of *Edward III*. After the Reformation it was incorporated by the Name of Warden and Burgeſſes, and it continued ſo 'till the Reign of King *James II*. who granted them a new Charter, and incorporated them by the Name of Mayor and Aldermen, with Liberty to chuſe a High Steward and a Steward; ſo that their preſent Conſtitution is a High Steward, a Mayor, a Steward, and 10 Aldermen; out
of

of these last mentioned they chuse 2 Bridge-Masters every Year: The Mayor is Clerk of the Market and Coroner; he is likewise Judge of the Court, which he is oblig'd to hold once in 3 Weeks and oftener, by Adjournment: The Mayor and Aldermen chuse two Serjeants yearly, who bear the Mace. They have a small Jail within the Corporation, not only for Debtors, but also to secure such Felons as shall happen to be taken there. The Mayor holds a Session twice a Year, and in Conjunction with the Aldermen, has Power of making Bye-Laws for the Good of the Corporation.

There is a good Market in this Town on *Wednesdays*. The Fairs are *July 22, November 30, and Whit-Wednesday*.

About 2 Miles above the Town Northward, there was formerly a Ferry at a Place called *Babbam-End*; so that it was not 'till after a Bridge was built at *Maidenhead*, and the Road brought that Way, that the Place began to flourish: This Bridge is maintain'd by the Corporation, for which they have the Toll allowed them both *over and under* the Bridge; to which may be added 3 Trees given by the Crown yearly out of the Forest of *Windfor*, towards repairing the same: These Tolls with that of the Market, and 3 or 4 small Tenements, are all the Revenue of the Corporation.

The Barge Pier divides the 2 Counties of *Berks* and *Buckingham*; and the Town of *Maidenhead* is situated in 2 Parishes, part in *Cookham*, and part in *Bray*, famous, to a Proverb, for its Vicar, who was always conformable to every Change that happen'd.

James Smith, Esq; Citizen and Salter of *London*, in the Year 1589, erected an Alms-House in that Part of the Town, which is in *Cookham* Parish, and endow'd it with 40 *l.* a Year: It consists of 8 Houses, for 8 poor Men and their Wives, so that every House has yearly 5 *l.* and every Person a new Gown, once in 2 Years: To this Benefaction of her Husband's, *Mrs. Smith*, his Widow, gave 8 *l.* a Year more to the said Hospital, which was 1 *l.* to every House to buy them Wood. The Salters Company are Trustees of this Charity. *Mr. Smith* left also 5 *l.* 4 *s.* a Year to be distributed in Bread,

Bread, 2 s. every Sunday to the Poor of Cookham Parish, and several other Gifts to the same.

Ockingham is a pretty, large, and well frequented Market-Town, upon Windsor Forest, containing several Streets, with a good Market-House in the Middle of it. The Corporation is govern'd by an Alderman, Recorder, and Capital Burgeses. Here is a Free-School, and an Hospital; to the latter of which there belongs a Chaplain.

The Market is on *Tuesdays*: The Fairs on *June 11*, *August 29*, *November 2*, and the *Thursday* before *Shrove-Tide*.

Here is a Manufacture for Silk Stockings and Cloth: In this Town was born Dr. *Thomas Godwin*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, the Author of the *Jewish* and *Roman* Antiquities. Ockingham will likewise be memorable for the famous Ballad, wrote by Mr. *Gay*, to celebrate the Beauty of *Molly Mogg*, the Daughter of an Innkeeper, at the Sign of the *Rose* in this Town.

East-Isly is a small Market-Town, of which there is little remarkable to be said, but that *Richard Wightwick*, B. D. a generous Benefactor to *Pembroke College* in *Oxford*, was for some Time Minister of it; and that Sir *Francis Moore*, that great Lawyer, whose Reports have been publish'd, was born here.

The Market is on *Wednesdays*: The Fairs on *February 24*, *August 15*, *Easter-Wednesday*, and *Whit-Wednesday*.

Newberry, which, notwithstanding its Name, is a Place of some Antiquity, at the Conquest was given to *Ernulphe de Hesdin*, whose Great Grand-Son *Thomas* being killed at the Siege of *Lincoln*, his Heir sold it to *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, about the Year 1120; who, with his Successors, held both that and the Manor of *Hamsted*, 'till *Roger Bigod* lost the Title of Earl Marshal, and the Possessions belonging to it, thro' Obstinacy, in the Reign of *Henry III*.

The Town increasing in Building and Inhabitants, the Cloathing Manufacture thrived here so well that *John Winschcomb*, commonly call'd *Jack of Newberry*, was the greatest Clothier in *England*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. He kept an 100 Looms in his House, and

in the Expedition to *Flodden Field*, march'd with 100 of his own Men, all arm'd and cloath'd at his own Charge, and behaved well: His House was to be seen in *Newberry* in the last Age, but is now divided into several Tenements. He built the Church of *Newberry* from the Pulpit W. Door, Tower, and all.

It has lost most of its Cloathing Trade, which is gone farther Westward; but still retains enough of that, and other Kinds, to deserve the Name of a flourishing Town. It is seated in a most fruitful Plain, and water'd with the River *Kennet*, which is made navigable up to the Town: The Streets are spacious, particularly the Market-Place, where there is a *Guildhall* for the Management of the Affairs of the Corporation, which is govern'd by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, and Capital Burgessees. The Market is kept here on *Thursday* Weekly. It hath 4 Fairs every Year, 3 fixed on *August* 24, *October* 28, and *November* 30, and one moveable on *Holy Thursday*. Here is a Charity School for 40 Boys, endowed with 40 *l.* a Year, by the Corporation, besides an Estate of 25 *l. per Annum*, settled upon it by a private Gentleman.

This is one of the 2 Legatee Towns, as they are called, in the Will of the famous Mr. *Kenrick*, who being the Son of a Clothier in *Newberry*, and afterwards a Merchant in *London*, left 4000 *l.* to this Town, and 7500 *l.* to *Reading*, to encourage the Cloathing Trade, and set the Poor at Work: This Gentleman's Will, which is very extraordinary, may be seen at large in *Seymour's Survey of London*.

Newberry has produc'd several Men of Letters, as *William Blandie*, and Dr. *Thomas Hide*; the latter of which was Head-Master of *Winchester School* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time; as was Dr. *John Harmar*, a Native also of this Place, not long after, and Warden of the same College.

But nothing has made this Town so much talked of, as the two obstinate Battles fought here, at different Times, between King *Charles I.* and the Parliament's Army; in both which, the King was present, and both fought almost upon the same Spot of Ground: The

The first was on the 20th of *September* 1643, in which fell the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Carnarvon*, the Lord *Falkland*, and others on the King's Side; the other was on the 27th of *October*, the Year after: In the first of these Battles, the Success was doubtful, and both Sides claim'd the Advantage; in the last the King's Army had apparently the worst of it; notwithstanding which, the King, in a few Days, with a large Body of Horse, brought off his Cannon, which, in the Close of the Battle, he had thrown into *Donnington* Castle, and carried them away to *Oxford*, the Head-Quarters of his Army, facing the victorious Army, at the same Time, with a Body of 6000 Horse, which they did not think fit to attack; and this Action gave great Courage and Reputation to the King's Troops.

Spinham-Land is generally reckon'd a Part of *Newberry*, because the last arose out of the Ruins of an old Town, call'd *Spine*, the Remains of which now join to it, in Respect of which, it was call'd *New-Borough*, and for Shortness *Newberry*: At *Spinham-Land* are several commodious Inns and Conveniences for such as travel the *Bath-Road*.

Dr. *William Twisse*, Prolocutor of the *Assembly of Divines* was born in this Place: His Father was a *German*, and settled at *Spinham-Land* to carry on the Cloathing Trade.

Hungerford is a small Market Town, situated in a Moorish Place, and not remarkable for much at present, but its being a great Thorough-Fare to *Bath* and *Bristol*, and for the Plenty of Trout and Crayfish to be met with there, on the last of which they have a Couplet in Dog-grel Verse often repeated to Passengers, who travel that Way:

*Hungerford Crayfish, match me if you can;
There's no such Crawlers in the Ocean.*

This Town, tho' mean, gave both Name and Title to the noble Family of *Hungerford*; the first of which, was the first Speaker of the House of Commons in 51 *Edward III.* They possess'd a vast Estate in this, and

the neighbouring Counties which was afterwards forfeited for their Attachment to the House of *Lancaster* ; but in the 1st of *Henry VII.* the Attainders were reversed, and both the Honour and Lands restored to the Family. In the 31st of *Henry VIII.* another of the same Family suffer'd on *Tower-Hill*, for High-Treason, but they had Restitution of all by *Queen Mary*, and the Family are still in a flourishing Condition in the County of *Wilts.*

The Constable of *Hungerford*, who is chosen every Year, is Lord of the Manor, and holds immediately of the Crown : They have a Horn here that holds about a Quart, which by an Inscription on it appears to have been given the Town by *John of Gaunt*. The Market Day is *Wednesday* ; and the Fair on the 10th of *August*.

Dr. Richard Mayo, or *Mahew*, who was made first President of *Magdalen College* by the Founder, was a Native of this Town : He was also Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, and at last Bishop of *Hereford*.

Wantage is a pretty Market Town, about 50 Miles W. from *London*, watered by the *Ock*. This Town is render'd illustrious by being the Place that gave Birth to the great and good King *Alfred*, who at his Death bequeath'd it to *Alfrith*. It was a Market-Town about 150 Years after the Conquest, by the Interest of that brave Soldier, *Fulk Fitzwarin*, to whom it was given by *Roger Bigod*, Earl Marshal, for his Military Services. It afterwards fell to the *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Bath*, descended from the *Fitzwarins*, of which Family some are buried in the Church here : From the *Bourchiers* it came to the *Wrays*, and was sold by Sir *Bourchier Wray* to the *D'Olies* of *Oxfordshire*. The Market is kept on *Saturdays* : The Fairs are on the 7th of *July*, and the 6th of *October*.

Lamborn situated on the S. Side of *White Horse Hills* : There are 2 *Lamborns*, the *Upper* and *Lower*, which are so call'd from a little River of that Name ; the latter is the biggest, and its Lords, the *Fitzwarins*, procured a Grant of *Henry III.* for a Market to be kept here Weekly, which it has to this Time on *Fridays* ; and here are 4 Fairs annually, on *May 1*, *September 21*, *November 23*, and *Whit-Monday*.

This

This Town is noted for being the Birth-Place of the Poet *Sylwyſter*, the famous Translator of *Dubartas*, and Co-Temporary with *Ben Johnson*: He has the following Lines upon the River *Lamborn*, which, as we observ'd before, maintains a Course quite different from most other Rivers, being highest in Summer, and lowest in Winter.

*And little Lamborn, tho' thou match not (a) Lers,
Nor hadst the Honour of Dubartas' Verse;
If mine have any, thou must needs partake,
Both for thine own, and for thine (b) Owner's Sake.
All Summer long, (while all thy Sisters shrink)
Then of thy Waters Thousands daily drink;
Besides that Water, which in Haste doth run,
To wash the Feet of Chaucer's (c) Donnington.
But, while the rest are full unto the Top,
All Winter long thou dost not shew a Drop,
Nor send'st a Doit of needless Subsidy,
To cram the Kenner's wantless Treasury;
Before her Store be spent, and Springs be staid,
Then, then alone, thou lend'st a lib'ral Aid.
Teaching thy wealthy Neighbours, (mine of late)
How when, and where to right participate.
Their Streams of Comfort, to the Poor that pine,
And not to greaze still the too greazy Swine,
Neither for Fame nor Form (when others do)
To give a Morsel, or a Mite or two;
But severally, and of a selfy Motion,
When others miss, to give the most Devotion.*

Farringdon is pleasantly situated, not far from the *Thames*, on the W. Side of the County. Here *Robert*, Earl of *Gloucester*, built a Castle in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who, after some Resistance, took and demolish'd it; some of its Ruins are still to be seen. Here also was a Priory of *Cistercian* Monks. The Church

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is

(a) *A River of the same Nature, mentioned by Dubartas.* (b) *Sir William Essex.* (c) *the Seat of Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, the Poet.*

is a large handsome Edifice, in which is the Monument of the ancient Family of the *Untons* of *Wadley* near this Town; of which Family was Sir *Henry Unton*, who challeng'd the bold Duke of *Guise*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Market here is well frequented, and held on *Tuesdays*: Here are also 4 Fairs, one on the 2d of *February*, another on the 24th of *August*, a 3d on the 18th of *October*, and the other on *Whit-Tuesday*.

From this Town of *Farringdon* almost to that of *Abingdon*, extends the fertile Vale of *White-Horse*, from whence looking Southward we see, on the Side of a high green Hill, the exact Shape of a Horse so large as to take up near an Acre of Ground; from which Figure, the Hill is call'd, *White-Horse-Hill*, and the Vale likewise takes its Name: This Figure, by some, is suppos'd to have been made by the *Saxons*, whose Device is a white Horse: The People of the neighbouring Parish go annually, at *Midsummer*, and weed the Spot to preserve the Shape and Colour of it; and when their Work is over, they end the Day in Feasting and Merriment.

Nearer the *Thames* is *Radcot*, or *Radcot Bridge*, mentioned by our Historians on Account of a Battle fought there in the Year 1387, between *Thomas* Duke of *Gloucester*, the Earls of *Derby*, *Arundel* and *Warwick*, and *Robert de Vere*, Marquis of *Dublin*, who was routed, and forced to swim to make his Escape.

Hereabouts a great Causeway is said to begin, leading to *Friar Bacon's Study* in *Oxford*, within 2 Miles of *Abingdon*, which might be looked upon as a Roman Work, if it did not appear upon Record that it was made by *Robert d'Oiley*, in the Time of *William*, the Conqueror.

Sandford, or *Sandleford*, on the N. of *Abingdon*, is noted only for having had a Priory there, which being forsook by the Monks, about the Year 1480, was thereupon annexed to the College of *Windsor*, by *Richard Beauchamp*, then Bishop of *Sarum*. Nearer *Abingdon*, likewise on the N. is *Sunningwell*, famous for being the Birth-Place of the learned and pious *John Fell*,

Fell, Lord Bishop of *Oxon*, Dean of *Christ-Church*, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, to which he was a great Benefactor.

On the N. W. of *Sunningwell*, lies *Befils-Leigh*, so call'd from the ancient Family of the *Befils*, it came afterwards to the *Fettiplaces*, and was purchas'd of them by *William Lenthall*, Esq; Speaker of the long Parliament, in which Family it was not long since, and in their House here were the Pictures of *Sir Thomas Moore*, his Father, and Son, all finely painted by *Hans Holbein*.

N. of this Place is *Cumnor*, where *Mr. Francis Drope*, Fellow of *Magdalen College, Oxon*, was born, who wrote an excellent Book on the right Ordering of Fruit-Trees.

On the S. Side of *Abingdon*, runs the little River *Ock*, over which is a Bridge built by *Sir John Helens*, which falls gently into the *Thames*, by that Town; the Source of it is in the Vale of *White Horse*, scarce 2 Miles from *Kingston-Lisle*, where is a Fair every Year on the 25th of *July*. At *Ashebury*, or *Ashebury Park*, near this Village, is a Camp of almost a round Figure, about 100 Paces Diameter, and the Works single, by which it should seem to be *Danish*; they are now very much spoil'd and defac'd by digging for *Sarsden Stone*, as it is call'd, to build a House in the Park for my Lord *Craven*. Above the same Hill is another Camp, and at about 2 Furlongs Distance, a *Barrow* call'd *Dragon Hill*; but whether or no this be the *Tumulus* of *Uther Pendragon* is not certain.

The River *Ock*, continuing its Course towards the *Thames*, runs between *Pusey* and the 2 *Denchworths*: *Pusey* has been many Ages in the Possession of a Family of the same Name. They hold by a *Horn*, said to be given to their Ancestors by *Canutus the Dane*. [We learn from *Ingulphus* that the Grants of Lands by Horns, were not unusual in those Days.

Within 2 Miles of *Denchworth*, is an orbicular Rampart, triple ditch'd, and called by the Name of *Cherberry Castle*, which is said to have been the Castle of King *Canutus*. Just above *Childrey* runs a high Ridge-Way, call'd *Ickleton Way*: It is a *Roman Work*, and

Part of *Icknild-street*, which a late learned * Author traces to *Strateby*, and there leaves it. About 4 Miles E. from *East-Ilshy*, are Tombs and Statues of an extraordinary Size; which the Country People suppose to be made for Giants; but our Antiquaries say, they were done in Memory of the Family of *Le Beche*, who had a Castle here.

On the W. of *East-Ilshy* lies *Cuckamsley-Hill*, over which the *Danes* passed from the Sack of *Wallingford*, in the Year 1006.

About 3 Miles E. of *Wantage*, lies *East Hendred*, formerly written *East-Hendreth*, which, tho' now but a small Village, was, at the Suppression of Monasteries, a considerable Market Town. It stands on the Borders of the Vale of *White-Horse*, at the Foot of the Downs, under *Cuckamsley-Hill*: It is but a single Parish, tho' situated in 2 different Hundreds, that of *Wantage*, and that of *Reading*; and in it are 5 Manors, in all which is kept a Court-Baron, and in 3 of them a Court-Leet.

On the S. W. of *East-Hendred*, there is a Cart Road that leads to *West-Hendred*, call'd *Pater-Noster-Banoke*: Near *East-Hendred* is *Harwell*, where Mr. *Christopher Elderfield* was born, an eminent Divine in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish.

The *Thames*, leaving *Abingdon*, receives the River *Tame* below *Dorchester*, and soon after comes to *Sinodum*, a high Hill hanging over the River, where there was a strong Castle in the Time of the *Romans*, which *Leland* thinks was ruined by the *Danes*: About this Place is the Beginning of the fertile Vale of *White-Horse*; and beneath this Hill, at *Bretwell*, or *Brightwell*, if not upon the Hill itself, was formerly a Castle, which *Henry II.* took by Force, and demolish'd a little before he made Peace with King *Stephen*. This *Brightwell* is of Note for its rich Parsonage, and the many eminent Divines who have been Rectors thereof, as Dr. *Thomas Goodwin*, before-mention'd,

* See an Essay on the 4 great Roman Ways, at the End of *Leland's Itinerary*, Vol. VI.

mention'd, Dr. *Edward Hyde*, a near Relation of the Lord Chancellor *Hyde*, and Dr. *Seth Ward*, Nephew to the Bishop of *Salisbury*.

From *Wallingford* the *Thames* glides Southward thro' very fertile Fields, 'till it arrives at *Moulesford*, a Village pleasantly situated, and near that *Aldworth*, formerly belonging to the Family of *de la Beche*.

In the Course of the *Lamborn*, not far from *Newberry*, we meet with *Donnington*, which Lordship formerly belonged to Sir *Richard de Atterbury*, who is said to have built the Castle here; which was afterwards the Seat of Sir *Geoffrey Chaucer*, the Parent of *English Poetry*. There is a Tradition, that under an Oak, lately remaining there, call'd *Chaucer's Oak*, he used to compose his Poems; what is most certain is, that his Son *Thomas Chaucer*, Esq; was Sheriff in the 2d of *Henry IV.* and *Alice*, Daughter to this *Thomas*, married *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*; from which Family it came to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, by Grant from *Henry VIII.*

It was garrison'd by his Majesty King *Charles I.* in the late unhappy Civil Wars, and defended by the Governor Sir *John Boys*, with extraordinary Bravery against 4 of the Parliament Officers; Major General *Middleton*, and Colonel *Horton*, who beat down the Tower, with a Part of the Wall, and the Earl of *Manchester*, who had no better Success than the other 2. At last, Earl of *Essex*, after the second Battle at *Newberry*, laid Siege to it in Person; the King's Artillery and Baggage having been saved under the Cannon of this Place. The Governor defended it with his usual Bravery, and the King marching to its Relief, *Essex* drew off. This disgusted the Parliament, and was the first Cause of their passing the Self-denying Ordinance; by which Means he was displac'd, and the King's most inveterate Enemies advanc'd.

It is, at present, the Seat of *Winchcomb Howard Packer*, Esq; one of the Representatives for the County in Parliament.

The *Kennet* winding along thro' a most delicious Country, flows by *Aldermaston*, a handsome Seat on an Eminence

Eminence, which belong'd to the Family of the *Forsters*, the Heiress of which marry'd the late Lord *Starwell*. Near *Aldermaston* is *Padworth*, where *Essex* passed the *Kennet*, to attack his Majesty at *Newberry*. A little Way from whence is *Theal*, subsisting chiefly of Inns, being a great Thorough-Fare, as are *Thatcham* and *Woolhampton*, and noted for nothing else.

At *Bulmarsh Court*, not far from *Sunning*, the Seat of the *Rich's*, was born *John Blagrove*, the famous Mathematician, and *Daniel Blagrove*, Esq; who for his Guilt in the Murder of King *Charles I.* fled his Country, and died in Exile at *Aix la Chapelle*.

Not far from this is *Twisford*, a noted Thorough-Fare; where was a Skirmish between a Party of the late King *James's* Men, and those of the Prince of *Orange*, in which the latter had the better. At the W. End of this Town, runneth *Loddon*, a little River, so branched out, that there are 4 Bridges to pass it. The next Place of Note is *Billingbare*, the Seat of a Branch of the ancient Family of the *Nevils*.

Below *Hurley*, the *Thames* passes by *Bisleham*, or *Bisham*, which anciently belong'd to the *Knights Templars*. *Hurley* is famous for having been the Seat and Lordship of the noble Family of the *Lovelaces*: Sir *Richard Lovelace* distinguish'd himself in the *Spanish* War under Queen *Elizabeth*, and was afterwards created Baron of *Hurley* by King *Charles I.* He left a plentiful Estate, which, together with the Honour, descended to his Successors; but *John* Lord *Lovelace* so much wasted it, that *Hurley* was expos'd to Sale by a Decree of the High Court of *Chancery* to pay his Debts, he died Governor of *New York*, soon after his Arrival in that Province, and his Son *Nevil*, the late Lord *Lovelace*, who was a Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his present Majesty King *George II.* dying of the Small Pox, the Title is extinct.

Here was a Cell of *Benedictine* Monks, given to the Abbey of *Westminster* by *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror.

Near *Bray* is *Shottlesbroke*, or *Sotesbroe*, or *Schotesbroke*, where are the Remains of a small Religious House, founded

founded by Sir *William Trussel* in the 11th Year of *Edward III.* This Place is famous for having been the Retirement of the late learned Mr. *Dodwell* in his later Years, where, among other excellent Pieces, he wrote his admirable Book, *De Cyclis Veterum*, and in this Church he lies buried.

At *Lawrence-Waltham*, which formerly belong'd to the Abbey of *Hurley*. Several Roman Coins, especially of the lower Emperors, are frequently dug up. Here was a Roman Fort, as old, at least, as *Claudius Gothicus*; it is probable, from the vast Number of Bricks, and other Ruins, that it was very considerable: It stood in a Field now call'd *Weycock*, i. e. the High Road, for such were the Roman Ways, which always lead from one Fort, or Garrison to another.

But of all Fossils, nothing is more extraordinary than a continued Body of Oyster-Shells, which for many Generations, has been found in this County near *Reading*, thro' the whole Circumference of 5 or 6 Acres of Ground; the Foundation of these Shells is a hard rocky Chalk, and above this Chalk, the Oyster-Shells lie in a Bed of green Sand; this Stratum of green Sand and Oyster-Shells is near 2 Feet deep: Above this is a Bed of a bluish Sort of Clay, very hard, brittle, and rugged, near a Yard deep; above which is a Stratum of Fuller's Earth, near 2 Feet and a half thick: Next above this is a fine white Sand about 7 Feet deep; and immediately above that is the uppermost Stratum, which is a stiff red Clay, of which they make their Tiles. The common Earth on the Surface is about 2 Feet thick. Whether these Shells are mere *Lusus Naturæ*, or whether they were thrown in this Order by the Flood, is not easy to determine.

East and West Enbourn, in the Hundred of *Kentbury*, near *Newberry*, are famous for the Custom of the Manor. If a Copyhold Tenant dies, the Widow shall have her Free Bench in all his Copyhold Lands, *dum sola et casta fuerit*; but if she commit Incontinency, she forfeits her Widow's Estate; yet after this, if she comes into the next Court held for the Manor, riding backward upon a black Ram, with his Tail in her Hand, and say the following Words,

Words, the Steward is bound, by the Custom, to re-admit her to her Free Bench :

*Here I am riding upon a black Ram,
Like a Whore as I am ;
And for my Crincum Crancum,
Have lost my Bincum Bancum ;
And for my Tail's Game
Am brought to this worldly Shame,
Wherefore, good Mr. Steward, let me have my Lands again.*

We must not forget, among the memorable Things in this County, that the celebrated Poet, Mr. *Alexander Pope*, is a Native of *Windfor-Forest*, which he has given a beautiful Description of in a Poem that bears that Title.

Within the ancient Bounds of this Forest, stands *War-grave*, formerly a Market-Town ; before the Conquest Part of the Possessions of *Queen Emma*, and now belongs to the Family of the *Newils*.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in this County are

I. *Witham*, the Earl of *Abingdon's*, about 3 Miles W. of *Oxford*.

II. *Bill-Hill*, belonging to *John Lord Gower*, at this Time Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

III. and IV. *Hampsted Marshal* and *Asbdown-Park*, the Seats of *Fulwar Lord Craven* ; the first about 3 Miles W. from *Newberry*, and the other not far from *East-Ilshy*.

V. *Aldermaston*, about 8 Miles S. W. of *Reading*, belonging to the Lord *Starvel*.

VI. *Cranburn-Lodge*, a fine House built by the late Earl of *Ranelagh*, on *Windfor-Forest*, and now in Possession of his Grand-Daughter, the Countess of *Corningsby*.

VII. *Swallowfield*, near *Ockingham*, the Seat of *John Dodd, Esq*;

VIII. *Radley* near *Abingdon*, *Sir John Stonehouse's*.

IX. *Hurley*, *Mrs. Williams's*.

X. *Bramfel*,

- X. *Bramfel*, Sir *John Cope*'s.
 XI. *Sunning*, Lady *Rich*'s.
 XII. *Billingbary*, Mr. *Nevil*'s.
 XIII. *Bucklebury*, near *Newberry* on the N. E. a Seat
 of the late Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*.
 XIV. *Coley*, Col. *Thompson*'s.
 XV. *Streethy*, Sir *John Rush*'s.
 XVI. *Uffington*, Mr. *Bertie*'s.

To ABINGDON and FARRINGDON 56 Miles.

We pass by	<i>Hide - Park</i>	<i>Maidenhead</i>	22
Corner to		<i>Harehatch</i>	5
<i>Kensington</i>	Miles 3	<i>Reading</i>	5
<i>Hounslow</i>	7		<hr/>
<i>Colebrook</i>	5		32
<i>Maidenhead</i>	7	<i>Woolhampton</i>	9
<i>Henly</i>	7	<i>Newberry</i>	6
<i>Nettlebed</i>	4		<hr/>
<i>Dorchester</i>	8		47
<i>Abingdon</i>	5	<i>Hungerford</i>	7
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	46		54
<i>Farringdon</i>	10		<hr/>
	<hr/>		
	56	Cross Road to <i>Wantage</i> .	
	<hr/>	<i>Reading</i>	32
		<i>East-Isley</i>	12
		<i>Wantage</i>	6
From London to Reading,			<hr/>
<i>Newberry</i> , and <i>Hunger-</i>			50
<i>ford</i> .			<hr/>





BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

CAMDEN is not positive from whence this County hath its Name; he says, it is probable, it might be from the great Number of Beech-Trees with which it abounds, and which the ancient Saxons call'd, *Bucken*: But the learned Editor of the late Impressions of this Work, Dr. *Gibson*, the present Bishop of *London*, seems partly to give up this Opinion to the Authority of Sir *Henry Spelman*, and others, who imagine it more probable that it should derive its Name from the Saxon Word *Buc*, a Deer; the Country being formerly very woody, and abounding much with those Creatures.

The Inhabitants of this County, with those of *Bedfordshire* and *Hertfordshire*, were by the Romans named the *Catiuclani*. Under the Saxon Heptarchy, it was a Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*.

The County of *Buckingham*, which is about 138 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the E. by *Bedfordshire*, *Hertfordshire*, and *Middlesex*; on the W. by *Oxfordshire*; on the S. it is divided from *Berkshire* by the River *Thames*; and on the N. its Boundary is the County of *Northampton*.

It is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and contains about 441,000 Acres, and 18,390 Houses: The whole is divided into 8 Hundreds, wherein are 185 Parishes, containing 6 Boroughs, and 9 other Market Towns; and sends 14 Members to Parliament, 2 for the County, and 12 for the 6 Boroughs.

The Air is good, especially on the *Chiltern Hills*, and even the Vale, tho' dirty, is not so unhealthy as some other low Parts of *England*: The Soil of this County is for the greatest Part, Loom or Chalk, and a very fruitful

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fruitful mixt Earth. Its principal Rivers are *Tame*, *Ouse* and *Coln*, or *Cole*: Its chief Commodities are Corn, Wood, Sheep, and Oxen: *Buckinghamshire Beef and Bread*, is a Proverb for their Goodness; and the largest Sheep in *England* are fed in the Vale of *Aylesbury*; the Soil is too rich to breed Sheep, but feeds the largest in *England*, bred in other Counties: It is common here to give 10 *l.* a Year, for a Ram to breed from. The Quantities of Ducks bred about *Aylesbury* is surprizing. Its chief Manufactures are Paper and Bone-Lace. An ingenious Author, who is himself concern'd in 2 or 3 Branches of the Paper Trade, has lately given us the following Account of the Manner of making that Commodity.

“ The Proceſs begins by waſhing the Rags, which is done in a Puncheon with Holes in the Bottom, and Grates on the Sides, where the Rags are often ſtirr'd about, that the Dirt may run from them: When ſufficiently waſhed, they are laid in ſquare Heaps, and covered cloſe 'till they ſweat and rot, which is call'd Fermenting, and is uſually done in 4 or 5 Days; they then twiſt them in Handfuls, and cut them into ſmall Pieces: With the Rags thus prepar'd, they prime or ſeed the Mortars, which are made oval, and about half a Yard deep. At the Bottom of each is an Iron Plate, an Inch thick, 8 Inches broad, and 30 long. In the Middle is a Waſhing-Block, groved with 5 Holes in it, and a Piece of Hair Sieve faſten'd on the Inſide, which prevents any Thing going out except filthy Water. The Mortars are gradually ſupply'd with Water Night and Day by little Troughs, from a Ciſtern fed by Buckets fix'd to the ſeveral Floats of a Wheel: In theſe Mortars the Rags being beaten, a conſiderable Time, by large wooden Hammers, which riſe and fall by the turning of the great Wheel, they are remov'd into Preſſes juſt by, and this makes what they call the *firſt Stuff*: Here it remains mellowing a Week, more or leſs, according to the Weather; after which it is put into the Mortars again, and beat as before; and this is repeated a third Time, 'till it appears like Flower and Water without any Lumps in it: Thus prepar'd, it is fit for the Pit Mortar,

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Mortar, into which Water runs continually, and here the Beating and the Water dissolves it perfectly, and from hence it is remov'd into the Fat for Use.

The Fat is prim'd according to Art, when the Liquor has such a Proportion of Pulp, as that the Mould when dipp'd in will take up as much as will make a Sheet of Paper of the Thickness desir'd. A Mould is a square Sieve about an Inch deep, bottom'd with Brass-wire-cloth, supported with Sticks to prevent the Wire from bagging down, and keep it perfectly horizontal; for if it any Way bags, one Part of the Sheet of Paper will be thicker than the other. This Mould the Maker dips into the Fat, and takes it out again shaking, that the Water may run clear from the Pulp, and thus delivers it to the Coucher, who couches it upon a Felt laid on a Plank, and lays another Felt on it, and so successively a Sheet and a Felt, a Sheet and a Felt, 'till 6 Quires are made, which is sufficient for one Pressing, and is call'd a Post; a Post being made, either the Maker, or Coucher, whistles, upon which 4 or 5 Men advance, 1 of which draws the Post under the Press, which is close by, with 2 little Hooks, and the rest press it, with great Force, 'till no Water is left, which is done with 2 or 3 Pulls. After this, the Paper is taken from the Felts and press'd again, and then hung upon Lines to dry; when dry, it is taken down and rubb'd smooth with the Hands, and laid on Heaps in a dry Place 'till siz'd. Chusing a fine temperate Day, they put into a Copper 2 Barrels of Water; and into this, when just warm, 60 lb. Weight of Parchment, or Vellum, Shavings, which is boiled 'till it is reduc'd to Size: This they strain thro' a fine Cloth, on which is strowed a certain Proportion of white Vitriol and Roch Allum, finely powder'd, into a large Tub; then bringing a large Quantity of Paper to the Side of the Tub, they take as much as they can conveniently in their Hands at once, and dip it into the Size as hot as their Hands will bear, and, by a certain quick Motion, they contrive that every Sheet is siz'd; after which, it is press'd, and then hung up Sheet by Sheet 'till dry: When thoroughly dry, it is taken down, smooth'd with
the

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the Hands as before, press'd hard all Night, and then made into Quires and Reams for Sale."

The principal Towns of *Buckinghamshire* are, *Buckingham*, *Aylesbury*, *Agmondesham*, or *Amersham*, *Chipping-Wycomb*, or *High-Wickham*, *Great Marlow*, *Wendover*, *Beconsfield*, *Cheesham*, *Colnbrook*, *Ivingho*, *Risborough*, *Winslow*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Newport Pagnel*, and *Oulney*.

Buckingham, the Shire Town, 44 Miles distant from *London*, is situated in a low Ground, the *Ouse* surrounding it on all Sides but the N. The Castle was built on a great Mount in the Middle of it, and divides it into 2 Parts, *viz.* the N. where the Town Hall stands; and the W. where is the Church, where the Coffin of the Infant *St. Rumbald* was found. Near the Church was antiently a stately Prebend House, belonging to the See of *Lincoln*, and endowed with 1000 *l.* a Year, and adjoining to it, a Chapel dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but now converted into a Free School. The Buildings are old, and the Castle ruinous. There are 3 Stone Bridges over the River, and the Country round about it is very fruitful. The County Jail and Court are here kept, and the Assizes sometimes. Its Market is on *Saturdays*. The Fairs are 3, *viz.* *April 25*, *June 26*, and the *Monday after Twelfth-Day*. The Town is govern'd by a Bailiff and Capital Burgeses. *King Charles II.* made it a Mayor-Town, by giving it a new Charter, by which he incorporated it by the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of *Buckingham*; but upon the Restoration of the old Charters, they returned to the former State. They send 2 Members to Parliament, but by a late Prescription.

The greatest Honour this Town has to boast of is, that it has given Title to many Princes and principal Noblemen of this Nation, *viz.* *Walter Giffard*, Son of *Osborn de Bolebec*, first Earl of *Buckingham*, whom *Walter*, his Son, succeeded; but dying without Issue, his Sister's Son, named

Richard de Strongbow, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Strigil*, obtain'd his Honour by the Favour of *King Henry II.* *A. D. 1164*: He was call'd the Conqueror of *Ireland*. After him the Title lay dormant above 200 Years.

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Thomas of Woodstock, a younger Son of King *Edward III.* was made Earl of *Buckingham*, by his Uncle, King *Richard II.* *A. D.* 1378. *Humphrey*, his Son, after his Father's Murder, assum'd the same Title, as his Inheritance; but being drown'd as he was coming out of *Ireland*, and leaving no Issue, his Sister's Husband

Humphrey, Earl of *Stafford*, was created Duke of *Buckingham* by King *Henry VI.* *A. D.* 1444. He was slain in that King's Quarrel, in the Battle of *Northampton*, *A. D.* 1460; and his eldest Son suffering the same Fate

Henry, his Grandson, the Son of *Humphrey* Earl of *Stafford*, succeeded him. He was the chief Means of raising King *Richard III.* to his Throne; but being disgusted, join'd with Bishop *Morton* to depose him, and set up *Henry*, Duke of *Richmond*, on the Throne; but partly thro' his own Rashness, and partly by the Treachery of his Servant, one *Barister*, he was surpriz'd by King *Richard*, and beheaded, with the Loss of his Honour, so long as that King lived, which was but a little Time, for King *Henry VII.* restored

Edward, his Son, to all his Honours and Possessions; and certainly never was there any Subject greater than he in *England*, except such as were of the Royal Blood, for he was Duke of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Stafford*, *Hereford*, *Northampton*, and *Cambridge*, Lord of *Brecknock* and *Holderness*, Constable of *England* and *Dover-Castle*, as his Father and Grandfather had been before him: He was nearly related to the Crown, which, as it bred in him a Contempt of *Wolsey's* Grandeur in King *Henry VIII's* Court, so it gave that crafty Minister an Handle to stir up that Prince's Jealousy to such a Height, that it could not be cured but by bringing him to the Block, which was effected *May* the 17th, 1521. He died much lamented by all good Men; and the Emperor *Charles V.* hearing of it, is reported to have said, *A Butcher's Dog bath pull'd down the finest Buck in England*, alluding to *Wolsey's* Birth, being the Son of a Butcher, and to the Duke's Title of *Bucks*. He left an Heir, *Henry*; but he enjoy'd but Part of his Honour and Estate.

This

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This Title of *Buckingham* was then vacant again near 100 Years, when

George Villars, the envy'd Favourite of King *James I.* was created Baron and Viscount *Villars*, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of *Buckingham*. He inherited the Favour of King *Charles I.* and was basely murder'd at *Portsmouth* in the Year 1628, by the Hand of *John Felton*, a discontented Soldier.

George Villars, his Son, succeeded him in all his Honours, a Man of as much Wit as any in his Time, and as fit for Business as indulgent of his Pleasures. He died *A. D.* 1687. He married the Daughter of General *Fairfax*, but left no Children, and so this Honour ceas'd for a while, 'till it pleas'd her late Majesty, Queen *Anne*, to create

John Sheffield, Marquis of *Normanby*, Duke of the County of *Buckingham*, and of *Normanby*, *A. D.* 1703, who dying *A. D.* 1721, left one Son, *Edmond Sheffield*, who succeeded him in his Estate and Honours; which Son he had by the Lady *Catharine Darnley*, his third Wife, natural Daughter of King *James II.* by Mrs. *Catharine Sedley*, whom he created Marchioness of *Dorchester*; but *Edmond*, Duke of *Buckinghamshire* dying, *A. D.* 1735, the Title is again extinct.

The next Place to be spoken of is

Aylesbury, which is a much more considerable Town, both in its Trade and Buildings, than *Buckingham* itself, stands on a large Track of the richest Ground in *England*, extending for many Miles round it, almost from *Tame*, on the Borders of *Oxfordshire*, to *Leighton* in *Bedfordshire*, and is call'd the Vale of *Aylesbury*: It was a strong Town in the Beginning of the Saxon Dominion here, and in *William* the Conqueror's Time, was a Manor Royal, several Parts of which the King gave to his Favourites, to hold of him by this odd Tenure, viz. That they should find Litter or Straw (not for the King's Horses,) but for his Bed and Chambers, whenever he should come that Way, and provide him 3 Eels in the Winter, and 3 green Geese in Summer, besides Herbs for his Chamber; and this they were to do thrice a Year, if the King came so often thither. This Town

owes much to the Lord Chief Justice *Baldwin*, who not only adorn'd it with many publick Edifices ; but rais'd a fine Causeway for 3 Miles, where the Roads were deep and troublesome : It consists of several large Streets, and the Market-House, which is an handsome Building, stands in a Kind of Square : It has a Town-House very convenient for the Assizes and Sessions, which are annually held there. It stands on an Hill ; but the Country about it is low and dirty, the Road to it from *London* being much the cleanest. The Market abounds with all Sorts of Provisions, much better and cheaper than any other so near *London*, from whence it is distant by 32 Miles, which is owing to the rich Vale adjoining : The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and the principal Fairs on *March 20*, *June 3*, and *Palm-Sunday*. It is a Borough, but no Mayor-Town, and sends 2 Burgesses to Parliament ; but that Custom is of much later Date than that of *Amersham*, *Wycomb*, and *Andover*, commencing after *Edward IV.* his Reign.

This Town gives Title of Earl to the noble Family of *Bruce*, of the Race of *Scottish* Kings ; in Allusion to which, it is presum'd they give the significant Motto, *Fuimus*.

The Vale of *Aylesbury*, near this Town is so fruitful, that one entire Pasture, call'd *Buryfield*, which is in the Manor of *Quarendon*, in the Hundred of *Buckingham*, is let at the Yearly Rent of 800 *l*.

Agmondesham, or *Amersham*, is a small Market-Town in *Burnham* Hundred : Its Antiquity has gain'd it the Honour of sending Representatives to Parliament ; for we find it in the first Return, 28 *Edward I.* *Francis* Lord *Russel*, the second Earl of this House, was Lord of this Town, and lived here. The Family of the *Drakes*, have a noble Seat here. In *Queen Elizabeth's* Time, *Dr. Robert Chaloner*, a Canon of *Windfor*, founded a Free-School here, and gave 20 *l.* a Year for the Maintenance of a Divinity-Lecture in *Christ-Church*, or for 3 poor Scholars for an Exhibition out of *Amersham*, of which he was Rector. It is no Corporation : Its chief Officers are Burgesses. It has a Fair on *Whit-Monday* : Its Market is on *Tuesdays* ; and is 24 Miles from *London*.

In

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In the Year 1506, one *William Tylesworth* of this Town, was burnt in a Close call'd *Stanley's*, and his own Daughter *Joanna Clark* forced to set Fire to the Pile ; at the same Time above 60 Professors living in and near the Town, bore Faggots for their Penance, some of them were enjoin'd to wear the Form of a Faggot on their Sleeve, and others were branded on the Cheek with the Letters, *L* for *Lollard*, and *H* for *Heretick*, a new-invented Punishment, as Marks of Disgrace : Within a Year or two after, one *Thomas Barnard* and *James Morden*, Labourers, were both burnt at *Amersham* at one Stake ; at which Time, *William Littlepage*, Father *Rogers*, and Father *Rever*, alias *Reive*, were burnt on the Cheek ; the latter of which soon suffer'd on the Stake : But the Cruelty used against *Thomas Chace*, of *Amersham*, was most remarkable ; for his Prosecutors were not contented to murder his Body, but they laboured to murder his Memory also : He was imprison'd in the Bishop of *Lincoln's* House at *Woburn*, in a Place call'd, *Little Ease* ; and when, by Threatnings and Scoffs, they could not move him to recant, they contriv'd to put him to Death ; and to hide their Shame, gave it out, that he hang'd himself in the Prison, to confirm which false Report, they bury'd him in the Highway, with a Stake drove thro' his Body, as a *Felo de se*. One *John Scrivener* was also burnt in *Amersham*, his own Children being forc'd to set the first Fire to him.

Dr. *John Gregory*, that famous Scholar, the Miracle of his Age for Critical Learning and Languages, was born at *Amersham* : He was a Prebendary of *Salisbury*, but ejected out of all his Preferments by the long Parliament, and having lived a while poorly, died, and was buried in *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, under a Stone with this Epitaph :

Templo exclusus, & a vitâ Religione.

Dr. *Robert Chaloner*, before mention'd, was Rector of *Amersham* ; as was also Dr. *Charles Croke*, Son of Sir *John Croke*, of *Chilton* in this County, in the Reign of King *Charles I.*

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Chipping Wycomb, or *High-Wickham*, so call'd from *Wick*, a River, and *Comb*, a Valley, is a Town as large and beautiful as any in the County: It consists of one broad Street, which branches out into many small ones, adorn'd with very handsome Brick-Houses, and large Inns. The Market-Place is not fine, but the Market, which is kept every *Friday*, is good, and much resorted to by Corn-Factors from *London*, and other Parts. Its Fair is on the 14th of *September*.

About the Time of the Conquest, *Wigod de Wallingford* was Lord of this Borough, and the Village belonging to it; but after him it fell to the Crown, and by King *John* was divided between *Robert de Vipont* and *Alan Basset*. Here was an Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, to which several Lands in and about this Town were given. Upon the Dissolution Queen *Elizabeth*, *An. Reg. 4.* gave them to the Corporation for the Maintenance of a Free Grammar-School, and certain Alms-People, which by Increase of Rents, are now become a much greater Number than were at first designed. This Borough is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Burgeses, or Common-Council.

It is probable, that it was the first Borough of this County, which sent Burgeses to Parliament, for we find that *Wycomb* sometimes sent Burgeses alone, as 8 *Edward II.* and was never omitted, when more were added. This Town is 27 Miles from *London*.

Here was a small Monastery of Black Monks, dedicated to *St. Margaret*. Dr. *William How*, Bishop of *Oreuse* in *Spain*, was born near *Chipping-Wycomb*; and Dr. *William Alley*, Bishop of *Exeter*, *A. D. 1560*, who wrote several *English* Books, was born in this Town.

Great Marlow, is a Market and Borough Town, tho' not incorporated. The Market is on *Saturdays*; and a Fair Yearly on the 18th of *October*. It first sent Burgeses to Parliament, *A. 1 Edward II.* It is 26 Miles from *London*; and takes its Name from the *Marle*, which is plentiful about it. It is a pretty large Town, has a Bridge over the *Thames*, and a good Market. Near this Town, the *Wickham* River falls into the *Thames*.

Here

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Here is a School for 20 Boys, to be taught to read, write, &c. and cloathed, founded, and maintained by one of the Family of the *Borlace's*.

Wendover, commonly call'd *Wendor*, an old Market-Town, and honoured with a Power to chuse Members of Parliament, but is a poor Place, and in a dirty Situation. *Roger de Wendover*, Historiographer to King *Henry III.* who wrote the History of *England* down to the 19th Year of that King's Reign, and *Richard de Wendover*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, a Perſon ſo illiterate, that *Edmund*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, would not conſecrate him, 'till forced to it by the Pope's Bull, and yet ſo pious, that the King order'd his Burial at *Weſtminſter*, were both born here, and took their Names from it. The Market here is on *Thurſdays*, and the Fairs, *May 1*, and *September 21*.

Here is a Charity School, where 20 Boys were wont to be taught at the Charge of Sir *Roger Hill*, who paid 20 *l.* a Year for the ſame.

Beaconsfield, a little Market-Town, on the *Oxford* Road, ſituated on a dry Hill, noted chiefly for being the Birth-Place of *Edmund Waller*, Eſq; the famous Poet, call'd the *Engliſh Tibullus*: Where he and his Anceſtors had a fine Seat: He loſt much of his Eſtate and Reputation with the long Parliament in the Year 1643, by meddling in Politicks, but was honour'd for his Wit by the greateſt Judges of the Age, both Foreigners and his own Countrymen, as *Monſieur de St. Evremont*, and *M. de la Fontaine*, the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earls of *Dorſet*, *Rocheſter*, &c. The Market here is on *Tueſdays*; the Fairs on *February* the ſecond.

Cheſham, a little Market-Town in *Burnham* Hundred. Its Market is on *Wedneſdays*. There is no Fair kept here. This Place, with *Drayton Beauchamp*, belonged to the Family of the *Cheyne's*: The laſt Poſſeſſor of that Name was the Lord Viſcount *Cheyne*, which Title is now extinct.

Colnbrook, or *Colebrook*, is a little Market-Town on the Western Border of the County, adjoining to *Middleſex*, in *Stoke* Hundred. *Camden* ſays, the Diſtance it bears to *Wallingford* and *London* proves it to be the Pontes

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of the *Itinerary*, for there is no other Place between them, to which it agrees. The River *Coln* is here divided into 4 Channels, which have each of them a Bridge over it. The Market is on *Wednesdays*: The Fair on the 25th of *April*. Here is a School maintain'd by Contribution, for the Instruction of 10 poor Children.

Ivingho is a little Market-Town, whose Market is on *Fridays*; and Fair, *April* 25. It is 30 Miles from *London*, and seated among Woods. Here was anciently a Nunnery founded by *Henry de Blois*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and endow'd with several Lands by King *Henry I.* to hold of himself, and Successors, in free, pure, and perpetual Alms: It was dedicated to *St. Margaret*. Ten poor Children were not long since instructed here by the particular Charity of a noble Lord.

Risborough, a small Market-Town, 29 Miles distant from *London*. The Market is on *Saturdays*. This was a Cell to *Canterbury*, consisting of 14 Monks.

Winslow, a small Market-Town in *Cotflow* Hundred, 5 Miles from *Buckingham*, and 38 from *London*. It is furrounded by Woods. The Market is kept on *Thursdays*; the Fair on *August* 10.

Stony Stratford, in *Newport* Hundred is a well-known and frequented Market-Town, lying in the *Cheshire* and *Irish* Road, distant from *London* 46 Miles. 'Tis a large Town, has 2 Parish-Churches, and is remarkable for standing on the *Roman* Causeway, call'd *Watling-street*, some Remains of which are plainly seen. The Buildings are of Stone. King *Edward I.* erected a Cross, not very stately, in the Midst of it, in Memory of Queen *Eleanor* of *Spain*, adorned with the Arms of *England*, *Castile*, and *Leon*; as *Hollinshead* says, he did in all other Towns between this and *Westminster*, where the Corpse rested. There is a Stone Bridge over the River. It is probable, that this Town is the *Lactovodum* of the Ancients, its Situation on the Military Way, and the Distances in the *Itinerary* agreeing to it. The Market is on *Fridays*, and the Fair *July* 22. A private Gentleman gave an House in this Town for a School, and is at the Charge of teaching 8 Children.

Newport-

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Newport Pagnel, or *Pannel*, as is commonly called, from *Fulke Paganel*, or *Paynell*, the ancient Lord of it, from whom it descended to the Barons *Somers* of *Dudley*, who had the Castle here. It is a good Market-Town, pretty large, and populous, being much resorted to upon the Account of the Trade carry'd on there; it is a kind of Staple for the Manufacture of Bone-lace, of which more is made here than in any Town in *England*. The Market is on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs on *April 21*, *June 11*, and *November 6*. It is neither a Borough, or Corporation, yet larger than many Towns that are so, and gives the Title of Baron to the Earls of *Anglesey*. Sir *John Fortescue*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who purchased an Estate hereabouts, was bury'd in this Town, the learned *Camden* himself directing the Funeral as *Clarencieux* King at Arms.

Dr. Lawrence Humphrys, Dean of *Worcester* in the Reign of King *James I.* was born in this Town.

Oulney is a little Market-Town, where likewise is carried on a considerable Manufacture of Bone-lace. It lies on the Extremity of the County next *Northamptonshire*. Its Market is on *Mondays*; and Fairs, *February 14*, *March 25*, *June 29*, and *August 10*. It is 47 Miles from *London*.

Having now mention'd all the Market-Towns, we shall next speak of the other Towns and Villages, beginning with those that lie upon the Banks of the *Thames*.

Eton, in the Hundred of *Stoke*, is join'd to *Windfor* in *Berkshire*, by a Bridge of Wood, that it seems to be but one Town with that. It is chiefly noted for its fine College, founded by King *Henry VI.* *A. D.* 1441, and for its School, which for Grammar Learning is the best and largest in *Great-Britain*, or perhaps in all *Europe*.

The Buildings, except the great School Room, are ancient, the Chapel *Gothick*; but all has been repair'd, at a very great Expence, out of the College Stock, within these few Years, and a noble Library, built for the Reception of Books.

In the great Court is a fine Statue, erected to the Honour of the Founder, by *Dr. Gedolphin*, late Dean
of

of *St. Paul's*, and Provost of this College; and the Library has receiv'd several considerable Benefactions, particularly very lately, the fine Collection of *Richard Topham, Esq;* formerly Keeper of the Records in the *Tower*, which was presented to it, by the late excellent Lord Chief Justice *Reeves*; and before that a Collection of Books, valued at 2000 *l.* was left to it by *Dr. Waddington*, late of Bishop *Chichester*.

The Gardens, which extend from the College down almost to the Bank of the River *Thames*, are well planted, and handsomely kept.

The same Prince who founded this [*Henry VI.*] likewise founded King's College in *Cambridge*, to which the Scholars of *Eton* are annually removed; and which had it been perfected, as he design'd it, would have been the noblest Building of the Kind in the World: But *Edward IV.* his Successor, took several Manors from *Eton* College, and bestowed them on their Neighbours at *Windfor*; and had intended to have taken more from them, but was prevented in his Design by the generous Sollicitations of his favourite Mistress, the celebrated *Jane Shore*.

This College has a settled Revenue of about 5000 *l. per Ann.* and maintains a Provost, a Vice-Provost, who is also a Fellow, 6 other Fellows, and 70 Scholars on the Foundation, besides a full Choir for the Chapel, with necessary Officers and Servants: The School is divided into the Upper and Lower, and each into 3 Classes; each School has one Master, and each Master has 4 Assistants, or Ushers. None are receiv'd into the upper School, 'till they can make *Latin* Verses, and have a tolerable Knowledge of the *Greek*. In the lower School the Children are receiv'd very young, and are initiated into all School-Learning. Besides the 70 Scholars upon the Foundation, there are always abundance of Children, generally speaking, of the best Families, and of Persons of Distinction, who are boarded in the Houses of the Townsmen, and within the College.

The Number of Scholars instructed here, us'd to be from 400 to 500; but has not been, for a few Years past, above 320.

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The Election of Scholars for the University, out of this School, is made annually on the first *Tuesday* in *August*. In order to it, 3 Persons are deputed from King's College in *Cambridge*, viz. the Provost of that College, and one senior, and one junior Poser, Fellows of the same; who being join'd by the Provost, the Vice-Provost, and the Head of *Eton* College, call before them the Scholars of the upper Class, and examining them in the several Parts of their Learning, chuse out 12, such as they think best qualify'd, and enter them in a Roll, or List, for the University: These Youths are not immediately removed from the School, but must wait 'till Vacancies happen in King's College, and as such fall, are then taken, according to their Seniority, on the Roll of Election.

When a Scholar from *Eton* comes to King's College, he is receiv'd upon the Foundation, and pursues his Studies there for 3 Years; after which, he claims a Fellowship, unless forfeited by Marriage, accepting of Ecclesiastick Preferments, &c. according to the Terms of the Statutes.

The Provost has a noble House and Garden, besides the Use of the College-Gardens at his Pleasure.

Dr. *Walter Haddon*, Ambassador to divers Princes in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, was born at *Eton*; as were also Dr. *Collins*, Master of King's College, *Cambridge*, Dr. *Roger Goad*, the famous Mathematician, and Mr. *William Oughtred*, the learned Physician.

Near *Eton* lies

Datchet, in the same Hundred, a small Village, famous only for a Bridge, built over the *Thames* by the late Queen *Anne*, a very great Convenience for those who go to *Windsor*. On the same Side with *Eton* is situated

Taplow, a Village in the same Hundred, where is a Seat, late the Mansion of Sir *Dennis Kampson*, Bart. situated upon so high an Hill, that it is said to have as pleasant a Prospect of the Country as *Windsor* Castle itself.

Ditton lies a little more distant from the *Thames* in the same Hundred, where is a fine House, and very pleasant Park, late the Seat of *Rich. Winwood*, Esq; Son

of

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of Sir *Ralph Winwood*, Secretary of State to King *James I.* but now the Estate of the present Duke of *Montagu*, whose Mother was only Daughter of the said Sir *Ralph Winwood*, and Sister of the aforesaid *Richard Winwood*, Esq; the last Heir Male of that Family. On the other Side of *Eton* lies

Dorney, a Village on the *Thames* Bank, in *Burnham* Hundred, where Dr. *Montague*, late Bishop of *Chichester*, was born, his Father being Parson of this Parish; he was as eminent for Learning as any Man in his Time, and deservedly honour'd for his Writings; tho' he unhappily undertook the Defence of some Points in his Book, which he intitles, *Apello Cæsarem*, dedicated to King *Charles I.* which the Learned of those Times could not bear, and so brought on himself many Troubles; but Time has made many of them appear to be Truths, which he suffer'd for as Errors.

Burnham is the next Town Westward, but at a little Distance from the *Thames* Side; it gives a Name to its Hundred, and stands opposite to *Maidenhead*: It is best known in History by its ancient Lords, the *Hodings*, *Huntercombs*, and *Scudamores*. There is a Statute Fair, for hiring Servants, held here *Sept. 21*, annually.

Here was anciently a Monastery of Benedictine Nuns, dedicated to God and St. *Mary*, the Blessed Virgin, founded and endowed by *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, with the Manor and Advowson of that Town, and other Lands, *A. D. 1266*. The Charter of the Foundation was witnessed by King *Henry III.* Prince *Edward*, his Son, and others.

Here Dr. *Robert Aldridge*, was born first School-Master, then Provost of *Eton* College, where he was educated, and last of all made Bishop of *Carlisle*, *A. D. 1537*.

Farnham, thought to be antiently call'd *Farnham-Royal*, and so termed in our Maps. This Lordship, the *Furnivals* anciently held by this Service: That on the Coronation Day they should be oblig'd to find a Glove for the King's Right Hand, and support his Left Arm so long as he held the Royal Sceptre. It descended from them by a Daughter of the *Newils* to the *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewsbury*,

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Shrewsbury, who still hold the honourable Office, tho' they have parted with the Manor to the Crown. About a Mile higher on the River stands

Cliefden upon the Hill, which we shall speak of in another Place, among the Seats in this County.

Woburn, or *Uborn*, a pleasant Village, where *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, Grandfather of the late Duke, built himself a noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Stables; but his Son *Thomas*, Marquis of *Wharton*, neglected it very much, 'till a little before his Death, which prevented the Design he had of making Improvements there.

The *Coln*, the next considerable River in this County, has some Towns on, or near it, deserving our Notice. Ascending up beyond *Colnbroke* we meet with

Eure, or *Iver*, a little Village, so call'd from *Roger de Ivery*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror. King *John* gave it to *John Fitz-Robert*, Lord of *Clavering*, whose two Sons, *Hugh* and *Robert*, took the Name of *Eure* from it, and so became the Founders of two Families, the Elder of the Lords of *Eure*, and the Younger of the *Eures* of *Axholm*. Here are two Fairs annually, the one on *June* 29, the other on *August* 1. More inward is

Stoke Pogeis, so call'd from the *Pogeis*, formerly Lords of it, from whom it descended by Female Heirs to the *Molins*, and from them by the *Hungerfords* to the *Hastings*, of which Family, *Edward Hastings*, Lord *Loughborough*, built a Chapel and Hospital here, which still remains: He was in great Favour with Queen *Mary*, and after her Death retired hither, where he dy'd, and lies bury'd in the Chapel.

Cheneys, a little Village belonging to the Dukes of *Bedford*, where they have the chief Seat, but of old to the *Cheneys*, a considerable Family in these Parts; for we find not only that some of that Family were Sheriffs of this County in King *Edward III's* and King *Henry V's* Days, but divers of them served in Parliament in both those and other Reigns; yet it is certain, that it hath been in the Possession of the *Russels* near 200 Years.

John,

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John, the first Earl of this Family, and several of his Posterity, lies buried here.

Latimers, alias *Islehamstead*, lies adjoining to *Cheneys*: It takes its Name from the *Latimers*, the ancient Lords of it. Here Sir *Edwin Sandys*, who married the only Daughter of the Lord *Sandys*, had a fine Seat, and the Lady *Temple*, his Daughter, Wife to Sir *Thomas Temple*, was born, who had by her Husband 4 Sons and 9 Daughters, lived to see 700 descended from her, and died *A. D.* 1656. The present *Richard*, Lord *Cobham*, is a Descendant of this Sir *Thomas*.

On *Amerfbam* River stands

Missinden, in *Aylesbury* Hundred. The *D'Oileys* built a Monastery here, and the Family of the *Missindens* endow'd it, upon the Account of a Vow made for escaping Shipwreck. Mr. *John Randal*, who wrote a Treatise call'd, *The great Mystery of Godliness*, and several other Religious Books, publish'd about the Year 1630, was a Native of this Place. W. of it is

Bradenbam, or *Bradnam*, in *Disborough* Hundred, the Lordship of a Family of the same Name. *Simon de Bradenbam* was Sheriff of this County, *A.* 25 *Edward I.* The Air here is healthy, and Situation commodious. *William* Lord *Windfor*, created by King *Henry VIII.* built a fine House here, and his Family made it their chief Residence: But how it came to the *Windfors* is not known, unless it were by the Marriage of the Female Heir of the *Bradenbams*. Northward of this Village are

Hampden, Great and Little, both in *Aylesbury* Hundred, the Seat and Estate of one of the oldest Families in this County of the same Name; for we read, that several of that Family were Sheriffs and Knights of the Shire in *Henry III's* and King *Edward I's* Reigns. It is said, they were settled here before the Conquest, and they continue still in a flourishing Condition. In *Cotflov* Hundred is

Abbridge, formerly a Royal Seat, and worthy to be so now, for its Beauty and Commodiousness. Here was anciently a Religious House, built by *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, for a new Sort of Monks of the Order of St.

Austin,

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Austin, call'd, *Bon Hommes* ; but since the Suppression, it is become the Seat of the *Egertons*.

Wornall, or *Wormenball*, in *Ashenden* Hundred, which is thought to be the Place of Treaty between King *Edward*, the Elder, and the *Danes*, in the Year 907. *Brompton*, in his *Chronicles*, calls it, *Ichingford*, and so gives Reason for this Conjecture. From hence we come to the woody Country, which is

Bernwood, in *Aylesbury* Hundred, whose Foresters, fir-named *de Borstal*, were famous in former Times, because *Nigel*, one of them, had killed a Wild-Boar in the Forest, for which the King gave him a Piece of Land, call'd, *Deer-Hide*, on which he built him an House, and gave it the Name of *Borstall*: King *William*, the Conqueror, confirm'd the said Land to him, to hold it by the Livery of an Horn ; which Tenure is preserved to this Day : This Seat has, by Female Heirs, in several Descents, came to the *Lewis's* of *Wales*, whose Daughter, or Heirs, now enjoy it. In the Time of the grand Rebellion, the Royalists made it a Garrison, which they defended so vigorously, that the Besiegers left it, and so expos'd the Country to be annoy'd by their Sallies, which they spar'd not to do.

Quarendon is a small Town, noted only for giving Title of Viscount to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Litchfield*, who is Lord of the Manor.

Eythorp is near this, formerly the Seat and Lordship of the *Denhams*, and lately of the *Dormers*, from whom it descended to the present Earl of *Chesterfield*.

Buston, is N. of this, in the Hundred of *Cotsworth*, formerly a Seat of the *Lees*, descended from the *Lees* of *Quarendon*. Sir *Anthony Lee* of this Town married a Daughter of Sir *Thomas Wyatt*, who was beheaded in Queen *Mary's* Reign for Rebellion.

Upper Winchenden, in *Ashenden* Hundred, is the next Place worth Notice : This was the Seat of the *Goodwins*, an ancient Family in this County and *Sussex*. The Daughter and Heir of *Arthur Goodwin*, Esq; of this Place, marry'd *Philip* Lord *Wharton*, who had this Seat and Manor with her in Marriage ; and tho' he did not dwell here himself, his Son *Thomas*, Marquis of *Wharton*,

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Wharton, who was made Viscount *Winchenden*, made it his chief Residence; and adorn'd it with several magnificent new Apartments, and fine Gardens; but his Son, the late unhappy and extravagant Duke of *Wharton*, who had more Wit than most Men, but less Oeconomy than any, sold it to her Grace the Duchess of *Marlborough*.

Wing in *Cotflow* Hundred, most remarkable for being the Barony of the Right Hon. *Charles*, late Earl of *Caernarvon*, Viscount *Ascot*, and Baron *Dormer* of *Wing*, who had a Seat here.

Ascot, which gave the same Lord the Title of Viscount, is near it.

Cherdsley, or *Chersley*, is not far from hence, near which is

Credendon, or *Crendon*, which was the Seat of the *Giffords*, anciently a Family who had a vast Estate in these Parts, given them by the Conqueror, call'd, *The Honour of Giffard*. *Walter Giffard*, the second Earl of *Buckingham*, built the Abbey of *Nottesley* near this Place; and, dying without Issue-Male, *Hugh de Bolebec* inherited this Manor, and his Lands hereabouts; on which he built a Castle, the Ruins of which are visible in the Parish of *Whitchurch* near *Wing*, above-mention'd.

In the Northern Part of this County the *Ouse* enters it out of *Northamptonshire*; and first passes by

Biddlestun, in *Buckingham* Hundred, an ancient Seat and Manor of *Robert de Mapershall*, who being found guilty of stealing one of the King's Hounds, his Estate escheated to *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*; and he granted it to his High-Steward, *Ernold de Bosco*, by whom a little Monastery for *Cistercian* Monks, was founded here, *A. D.* 1127.

We come next to *Buckingham*, the County Town, already spoken of, near which is

King's-Sutton, a little Village, famous for being the Birth-Place of *St. Rumbald*, of which the Popish Legends give a fabulous Account of his being the Son of a *Northumbrian* King by a Christian, the Daughter of *Penda*; that he lived but 3 Days, yet in those did many Miracles; and, at his Death, bequeath'd his Body to remain

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remain here one Year, at *Brackley* 2, and at *Buckingham* for ever after, and then expir'd. A little S. E. of *Buckingham* lies

Whaddon, in *Cotflow* Hundred, where the *Giffards* had anciently a Seat, afterwards the Residence of the Lords *Grey* of *Wilton*, of which Family was *Arthur* Lord *Grey*, Deputy of *Ireland*, who suppress'd the Earl of *Desmond's* Rebellion; but his Heir, charged with being in a Conspiracy against *James* I. forfeited the Estate, which was given to Sir *George Villars*, and he was made Baron of *Whaddon*.

Bleachley, in *Newport* Hundred, is next, where Sir *George Croke* built an Hospital and a Chapel, and liberally endow'd them. A little Eastward of this lies

Saulden, in *Cotflow* Hundred, where Sir *John Fortescue* built an handsome Seat: He was Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, and Privy Counsellor to Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. Near the Borders of *Northamptonshire* lies

Luffield, a small Village, where *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* founded a Monastery; but the Plague infecting some of the Monks, it was utterly deserted.

Pasbam, so call'd from passing the River there: This is thought to be the same Pass which *Edward*, the Elder, maintain'd against the *Danes*, while he fortify'd *Torchester*.

The *Ouse*, near *Stony Stratford*, passes by

Wolverton, anciently call'd, *Wolverington*, in *Newport* Hundred, the Seat of an ancient Family so named, from which it went to the *Longuevilles*, and was afterwards purchased by the famous Dr. *Ratcliffe*. In the same Hundred is

Haversham, noted for giving the Title of Baron to the Family of the *Thompsons*, so created by King *William* III. A. D. 1694. The Mansion here is but an ordinary Building.

Tyrringham, in the same Hundred, gave Name, and was the Habitation of an ancient Family, of which was *Roger de Tyrringham*, Sheriff of the County, 17 *Edward* II. and Knight of the Shire, 14 *Edward* III. Near which Place is

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Stoke, where *Sir Edward Coke*, the great Lawyer, had a Seat: In the 10th Year of *Charles I.* he was prick'd Sheriff of this County, for the following Reason, according to *Dr. Fuller*: The Parliament was this Year to be chosen, and the Court Party being jealous of *Sir Edward's* Activity against them, prick'd him Sheriff to prevent his being chose a Member.

Fenny-Stratford, and the 3 *Brickhills*, are all upon the Military Way, call'd *Watling-street*. *Great Brickhill* hath 2 Fairs Yearly, one on *May 1*, and the other *October 18*.

We are to speak next of the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in this County, viz.

I. *Cliefden*, the Seat of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, is about 5 Miles N. W. of *Windfor* in *Berkshire*, and 4 S. E. of *Great Marlow* in this County; which noble Building was erected by *Villars Duke of Buckingham*, and is situated on the Top of a Hill, commanding a beautiful Prospect of the Country all around. The great Terrace, with the Parterre, are well dispos'd; and under the Terrace are 26 Niches, in which the Duke design'd to have placed Statues, bigger than the Life; but not living to finish it, the late Earl of *Orkney* bought it of his Executors; and after his Death, it was purchas'd by the Prince of *Wales*, who has greatly alter'd and improv'd the delightful Gardens there.

II. *Risbins*, near *Colebrook*, the Seat of the Earl of *Hertford*, Baron *Piercy*, eldest Son to the Duke of *Somerset*, and, at present Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Blue Horse, and Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces. The Gardens here are laid out and planted with great Judgment; the Woods, the Walks, the Waters, and every Thing is dispos'd in the most elegant Taste.

III. *Ashbridge*, a noble old Seat belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Bridgewater*, near the Borders of *Hertfordshire*: The House stands in the Middle of a fine large Park, 5 Miles in Circumference, well stock'd with Deer, and cover'd with large Beech Woods, thro' the Midst of which is a fine Visto, which commands a Prospect

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peet of the rich Vale of *Aylesbury*. This Nobleman marry'd, for his first Lady, the third Daughter of his Grace, the late victorious Duke of *Marlborough*; his second Lady is Sister to the Duke of *Bedford*.

IV. *Ditton-Park*, near *Windsor*, a beautiful and pleasant House and Park at a small Distance from the *Thames*, belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, Master-General of the Ordnance, and Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces. His Grace married the youngest Daughter of the same great and ever-memorable Duke of *Marlborough*.

V. *Bulstrode*, near *Uxbridge*, in the Hundred of *Stoke*, a fine Seat formerly belonging to the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies*, and, at present, to his Grace *William Duke of Portland*, who marry'd the Lady *Margaret Harley*, only Daughter and Heiress of the late Earl of *Oxford*.

VI. and VII. *Ascot* and *Eythorp*, in the Hundred of *Asbenden*, Seats once belonging to the Family of the *Dormers*, from which they are descended to the Honourable Sir *William Stanhope*, Knight of the *Bath*, Brother to the Earl of *Chesterfield*.

VIII. *Stowe*, in the Hundred of *Buckingham*, and not above 2 Miles from that Town, the Seat of the Lord Viscount *Cobham*, where are the most beautiful and magnificent Gardens in *England*. Round a very elegant and spacious Parterre are plac'd the Statues of *Apollo*, the 9 Muses, and the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

In the Middle of a close shady Wood is a solitary Building, call'd, the *Sleeping House*; and not far distant is another Grove and Temple, where are plac'd all the *Saxon Gods*, which were worshipp'd by our Fore-fathers, and which still give Names to the Days of the Week.

At the Head of the Canal is plac'd an Equestrian Statue of King *George I.* with this Inscription:

*In medio mihi Cæsar erit
Et viridi in campo signum de marmore ponam
Propter aquam.*

VIRG.

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Dispers'd up and down the Garden are Temples, Pavillions, Obelisks, &c. design'd by Sir *John Vanbrugh*, *Kent*, *Gibbs*, and other Architects: And around that Temple design'd by *Gibbs*, are the Statues and Busts of many Princes, Patriots, Poets, &c. of which the following are the Names, with their Inscriptions:

ALFRED.

The mildest, justest, most beneficent of Kings;
Who drove out the *Danes*, secur'd the Seas, promoted
Learning;
Establish'd Juries, crush'd Corruption, guarded Liberty,
And was the Founder of the *English* Constitution.

EDWARD, PRINCE of WALES.

The Terror of *Europe*, the Delight of *England*: Who preserv'd unalter'd in the Height of Glory and Fortune his natural Gentleness and Modesty.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Who confounded the Projects, and destroy'd the Power that threaten'd to oppress the Liberties of *Europe*; took off the Yoke of Ecclesiastical Tyranny; Reform'd Religion from the Corruption of Popery; and by a wise, a moderate, and a popular Government, gave Wealth, Security, and Respect to *England*.

WILLIAM the THIRD.

Who, by his Virtue and Constancy, having saved his Country from a foreign Master, by a bold and generous Enterprize preserv'd the Liberty and Religion of *Great-Britain*.

Sir WALTER RALEIGH.

A valiant Soldier, and an able Statesman, who endeavouring to rouse the Spirit of his Master for the Honour of his Country, against the Ambition of *Spain*, fell a
Sacrifice

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Sacrifice to the Influence of that Court, whose Arms
he had vanquish'd, and whose Designs he oppos'd.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.

Who, through many Perils, was the first of *Britons*
that adventur'd to sail round the Globe, and carried into
unknown Seas and Nations the Knowledge and Glory
of the *English* Name.

JOHN HAMPDEN.

Who, with great Spirit and consummate Abilities,
began a noble Opposition to an arbitrary Court, in De-
fence of the Liberties of his Country, supported them
in Parliament, and died for them in the Field.

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM.

Who, by the Honourable Profession of a Merchant,
Having enrich'd himself and his Country,
For carrying on the Commerce of the World
Built the *Royal Exchange*.

Lord VERULAM.

Who, by the Strength and Light of a Superior Genius,
Rejecting vain Speculation and fallacious Theory,
Taught to pursue Truth, and Improve
Philosophy,
By the certain Method of Experiment.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

Whom the God of Nature made to comprehend his
Works,
And from simple Principles to discover the Laws
Never known before, and to Explain the Appearances
Never understood of this stupendious Universe.

JOHN LOCKE.

Who, best of all Philosophers,
Understood the Power of the human Mind

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The Nature, End, and Bound of Civil Government;
And with equal Courage and Sagacity refuted
The slavish System of Usurp'd Authority,
Over the Rights, the Consciences, or the Reason of
Mankind.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Whose Excellent Genius open'd to him the whole Heart
of Man,
All the Mines of Fancy, all the Stores of Nature,
And gave him Power beyond all other Writers
To move, astonish, and delight Mankind.

JOHN MILTON.

Whose sublime and unbounded Genius
equall'd a Subject
That carried him beyond the Limits of the World.

IGNATIUS JONES.

Who, to adorn his Country,
Introduc'd and rivall'd the *Greek* and *Roman* Archi-
tecture.

Here are likewise the Busts of Mr. *Pope* and Sir
John Barnard: But as they are yet living, no Inscrip-
tions are given them.

In another Temple, dedicated *Priscæ Virtuti*, are
the 4 Statues, with pretty long *Latin* Inscriptions, of
Lycurgus, *Epaminondas*, *Socrates*, and *Homer*.

To describe all the Beauties in the delightful Gardens
of *Storwe*, could not come within the Compass of our
Design, but would require a Volume of themselves;
therefore, we shall satisfy ourselves with this Specimen,
and hasten to

IX. *Langley*, in the Hundred of *Stoke*, a Seat of his
Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, Grandson to the great
and renown'd General of that Name, by his second
Daughter, the Countess of *Sunderland*: This Noble-
man, who marry'd a Daughter of the late Lord *Trevor*,
Lord

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Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, held several very considerable Posts under his Majesty, which he has lately resign'd.

X. *Winchenden*, her Grace the Duchess Dowager of *Marlborough's*.

XI. *Cheneys*, the Duke of *Bedford's*.

XII. *Chichely*, near *Newport-Pagnel*, in the Hundred of *Newport*, the Seat of Sir *John Chester*, Bart. one of the present Representatives in Parliament for the County of *Bedford*.

XIII. *Winslow*, in the Hundred of *Cotflow*, the Seat of *Richard Lowndes*, Esq; one of the Representatives in the present Parliament for this County.

XIV. *Hampden-Magna*, in the Hundred of *Aylesbury*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Hampdens*; belonging to which House is now standing an old Porch, which was built before the Conquest: The present Possessor is *John Hampden*, Esq; Representative in Parliament for the Borough of *Wendover*, and Commissary of the Stores and Provisions at *Gibraltar*.

XV. *Hall-Barn*, near *Beconsfield*, the Seat of *Edmond Waller*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Chipping-Wycomb*.

XVI. *Middle-Claydon*, in the Hundred of *Aspenden*, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Verney* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and one of the Representatives in the Parliament of *England* for the Borough of *Wendover*.

XVII. *Goteburst*, in the Hundred of *Newport*, near *Newport-Pagnel*, the Seat of *George Wrighte*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Town of *Leicester*.

XVIII. *Whaddon-House*, in the Hundred of *Cotflow*, the Seat of that learned Antiquary *Browne Willis*, Esq;

XIX. *Wotton-Underwood*, in the Hundred of *Aspenden*, the Seat of *Richard Grenville*, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire in the present Parliament.

XX. *Denham-Court*, Sir *William Bowyer's*.

XXI. *Denham*, the late Sir *Roger*, now Mrs. *Hills*.

XXII. *Amerham-Mount*, Mr. *Drake's*.

XXIII. *Hart-*

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XXIII. *Hartwell-House*, near *Aylesbury*, Sir *Thomas Lee's*.

XXIV. *Kinsley*, in *Aspenden* Hundred, the Seat of *Philip Herbert*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of *Oxford*.

XXV. *Turville-Park*, in the Hundred of *Disborough*, the Seat of *William Perry*, Esq; who marry'd a Daughter of the Hon. Colonel *Thomas Sidney*, Brother to the 3 last Earls of *Leicester*.

XXVI. *Oving*, in the Hundred of *Aspenden*, the Seat of *Charles Pilsworth*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Aylesbury*.

XXVII. *Latimers*, near *Chesham* on the Border of *Hertfordshire*, a Seat of the Lord *James Cavendish*.

XXVIII. *Missenden-Magna*, in the Hundred of *Aylesbury*, the Seat of *John Fleetwode*, Esq;

XXIX. Colonel *Revett's*.

XXX. *Tyringham*, in the Hundred of *Newport*, the Seat of *Tyringham Backwell*, Esq;

XXXI. *Saulden*, the ancient Seat of the Great Sir *John Fortescue*.

XXXII. *Hanslope*, the Duke of *Kingston's*.

XXXIII. *Brayfield*, in the Hundred of *Newport*, Mr. *Farrer's*.

XXXIV. *Lynford-Magna*, Mr. *Uthwait's*.

XXXV. *Stantonbarry*, Sir *John Wittewronge's*.

XXXVI. *Thorton*, Sir *Thomas Tyrrel's*.

XXXVII. *Weston-Underwood*, Sir *Robert Throckmorton's*.

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R O A D S.

From LONDON to BUCKINGHAM, 44 Miles.

Oxford Road to		Ridgbill	5
<i>Acton</i>	Miles 6	<i>St. Albans</i>	5
<i>Norcot</i>	4	<i>Redburn</i>	3
<i>Uxbridge</i>	5	<i>Dunstable</i>	7
<i>Chalfunt</i>	4	<i>Rickbill</i>	7
<i>Amersham</i>	5	<i>Stony-Stratford</i>	7
<i>Wendover</i>	6		<hr/>
<i>Aylesbury</i>	4		44
<i>Claydon</i>	6		<hr/>
<i>Buckingham</i>	4	Crofs - Road to Newport-Pagnet.	
	<hr/> 44	<i>Dunstable</i>	30
From London to Stony-Stratford.		<i>Woburn</i>	7
		<i>Newport-Pagnet</i>	7
<i>Highgate</i>	4		<hr/>
<i>Barnet</i>	6		44
			<hr/>



CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THE Inhabitants of this County, by the Romans, were call'd the *Iceni*: In the Time of the Heptarchy, *Cambridgeshire* was a Part of the Kingdom of the *East Angles*. The present Name of this County is taken from the Shire Town *Cambridge*, which is suppos'd to be the *Camboritum* of the Romans, and to borrow its Name from thence; tho' some imagine it rather derived from the Saxon Name *Grantbridge*;

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Grantbridge ; but this Derivation appears too much forced and unnatural : What seems most probably to have given it its present Name, is its Situation upon the River *Cam*, which divides the Town into 2 Parts, and which being join'd together by a Bridge over the River, might very easily and naturally give it the Name of *Cambridge*.

This County, which is 130 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the E. by *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, on the S. by *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*, on the W. by *Bedfordshire* and *Huntingdonshire*, and on the N. by *Lincolnshire*.

It is in the Diocese of *Ely*, and contains about 570,000 Acres, and 17,347 Houses : The whole is divided into 17 Hundreds, wherein are 163 Parishes, containing 1 City, viz. *Ely*, 1 Borough, which is likewise an University, and 8 other Market-Towns ; and sends 6 Members to Parliament, 2 for the County, 2 for the University, and 2 for the Town of *Cambridge*.

The Names of the Hundreds in this County are, *Armingford*, *Witlesford*, *Triplow*, *Stow*, *Chilford*, *Wetherley*, *Radfield*, *Flendish*, *Chesterton*, *Rapworth*, *Cheveley*, *Stane*, *North-Stow*, *Staplebo*, *Ely*, *Wickford*, and *Wisbech*.

The Air about *Cambridge*, and all the Southern Part of this County, is very good ; but in the Northern Parts, and what is call'd the *Isle of Ely*, it is not so wholesome, being damp and foggy, occasion'd by its lying so low, it being Part of the great Level of the Fens, call'd, *Bedford-Level*, which we shall speak of below : The Soil, in general, is very rich and fruitful, the low Parts being much improv'd by draining the Fens ; and the more dry and barren by sowing *Saint-Foin*, a Grass brought from the *Holy-Land* by the *French*, and which has the Quality to enrich and fatten the Ground, on which it is sowed. It abounds with Corn of all Sorts, particularly Barley, which is excellent, large Cattle, Butter, Saffron in abundance, Fish, and wild Fowl, in prodigious Quantities.

Several Streams and small Rivulets water this County, the *Glene*, the *Witham*, and the *Granta* ; the *Welland*, which rises in *Northamptonshire*, and falls into the *German Ocean*

Ocean thro' the *Wash*; the *Cam* rises in *Hertfordshire*, and falls into the *Ouse* at *Streatham-Meer*; but the principal River is the *Ouse*, which, running from W. to E. divides the County into 2 Parts; it rises in *Northamptonshire*, and after having watered the County of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*, falls into the *German Ocean* at *Lynn*.

The great Level of the Fens, as it is survey'd and describ'd by Sir *Jonas Moore*, contains about 300,000 Acres of Fenny Ground, and lies in the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, *Huntingdon*, *Northampton*, and *Lincoln*. It is bounded on all Sides, except towards the Sea, with high Lands, which encompass it almost in the Form of an Horse-Shoe. According to the Description of *William of Malmfbury*, an Historian, who lived about 1200 Years ago, this Level was then a firm dry Land, and a most beautiful Country; but at what Time, or by what Accident, it came to be overflowed, no History mentions: It is probable it might be occasion'd by some great Earthquake: Beneath the Surface have frequently been found large Timber Trees of Oak, and several other Kinds; and there was once found about 16 Feet deep, a Smith's Forge with all Tools belonging to it, and several Horse-Shoes. From hence 'tis reasonable to suppose, that the Sea when it first broke in, whether occasion'd by an Earthquake, or whatever other Cause, came with such Violence, that Woods, Buildings, and every Thing standing upon the Face of the Ground, was overturn'd and thrown down; and so great a Quantity of Silt or Soil was brought in, as cover'd the Surface of the Earth for many Miles to a great Thickness, in some Places from 10 to 20 Feet deep. In this Condition it had lain many Ages, the Waters putrid and muddy, the Earth loose and spongy, and incapable of Cultivation, so as to yield any great Degree of Profit, the principal Thing it produc'd being Reed and Sedge, of which they made Baskets, 'till the Reign of *Charles I.* when the Inhabitants agreed with *Francis Earl of Bedford* to drain it, for which they allotted him 95,000 Acres of Land, to be set out in different Parts of the Level, 12,000 of which were given to the King for his
Royal

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Royal Assent. In this Work the Earl proceeded to the Expence of 100,000 *l.* but Complaint being made by the Inhabitants that it was not sufficiently drain'd, the King himself undertook the Draining of it, and was to have 57,000 Acres more ; but before he had proceeded far in the Work those Troubles and Divisions arose in the Land which cost him his Life, and it again lay waste for many Years, 'till *William Duke of Bedford*, in the Year 1649, once more undertook the Work, for the former Proportion of 95,000 Acres, and at the Expence of about 300,000 *l.* more it was finish'd and compleated in the Manner it now is, to the undoing of many who were admitted Sharers and Adventurers with him, the Sum expended being much more than the 95,000 Acres were worth.

In the 15th Year of his Reign, King *Charles II.* constituted a Corporation for governing the Level, by the Name of the Governors, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Company of Conservators of the Great Level of the Fens. This Corporation consists of a Governor, 6 Bailiffs, 20 Conservators and Commonalty, who are vested with Power to do whatever in their Judgments they shall think best in order to the Support and Preservation of the said Great Level, and of the Works made, or to be made, within or without the said Level, for carrying the Waters thereof to its Out-fall. The Advantage which these Counties in particular, and the Publick in general, have receiv'd by this great Work is very considerable. In these Fens are several of those admirable Contrivances, call'd, *Decoys*, in which it is incredible what Quantities of Duck, Teal, Widgeon, and all Kinds of wild Fowl are taken every Week during the Season. There is a Decoy not far from *Ely* which lets for 500 *l.* a Year, and from this Decoy alone, they generally send up to *London* 3000 Couples a Week.

The principal Towns of *Cambridgeshire* are, *Cambridge*, *Ely*, *Wisbech*, *Merch*, *Soham*, *Newmarket*, *Rech*, *Caxton*, *Roxton*, and *Linton*.

Cambridge is a very ancient Town, hath 14 Parish Churches, is governed by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, and Aldermen ; but what it is principally famous

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mous for, is its Univerfity, confifting of 12 Colleges and 4 Halls: It is govern'd by a Chancellor, chofen every 3 Years; a Vice-Chancellor, annually chofen on the 4th of *November*, by the Body of the Univerfity; 2 Proctors; 2 Taxers; a *Custos Archivorum*, or Register; 3 Efquire Beadles; 1 Yeoman Beadle, and a Library Keeper. There are 16 Mafters, 406 Fellowfhips, about 660 Scholarfhips, and 236 Exhibitions.

We fhall juft give a fhort Account of the Colleges and Halls, according to the Seniority of their Foundation.

1. *Peter Houfe.*

Was founded by *Hugh Balſham*, Prior of *Ely*, in the Year 1257. The Scholars at firft had no other Convenience than Chambers; but in the Year 1284, when the ſaid *Balſham* became Biſhop of *Ely*, he endow'd it for a Maſter and 14 Fellows, which ſince are encreas'd to 22.

2. *Clare Hall.*

Was founded by *Richard Badew*, Chancellor of the Univerfity, in the Year 1340. About 16 Years before he had built a Houfe, call'd, *Univerfity-Hall*, which was accidentally deſtroy'd by Fire; and finding the Charge of rebuilding it would exceed his Abilities, he obtain'd the Affiſtance of the Lady *Elizabeth Clare*, Grand-Daughter to King *Edward I.* from whom it took its Name. It is beautifully ſituated on the Banks of the River *Cam*, has lately been new built all of Free-Stone, and is one of the neateſt and moſt uniform Houſes in the Univerfity.

3. *Pembroke Hall.*

Was founded, in the Year 1347, by the Lady *Mary St. Paul*, third Wife to the Earl of *Pembroke*. Her Huſband being unhappily ſlain at a Tilting on his Wedding-Day, ſhe ſequeſter'd herſelf from the World, and built this College.

4. *St.*

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4. *St. Bennet's, or Corpus Christi College.*

Was founded in the Year 1346, by the two Societies of *Corpus Christi*, and the *Virgin Mary*, and endow'd by *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*.

5. *Trinity Hall.*

Was founded about the Year 1351, by *William Bateman*, Bishop of *Norwich*.

6. *Gonnevil and Caius College.*

In the Year 1348, *Edmund Gonnevil* founded a Hall, and call'd it after his own Name. This Hall was improv'd into a College in 1607, by *John Caius*, Doctor of *Physick*, and it is since generally call'd by his Name.

7. *King's College.*

Was founded in the Year 1441, by King *Henry VI.* The Chapel is reckon'd one of the finest Buildings of its kind in *Europe*; it is 304 Feet long, 73 broad, and 91 high to the Battlements, and has not one Pillar in it.

8. *Queen's College.*

Was begun by *Margaret of Anjou*, Wife to King *Henry VI.* in the Year 1448; but the Wars betwixt the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* prevented her from compleating the Work, which was finish'd by *Andrew Ducket*, the first President thereof. The great *Erasmus* study'd in this College.

9. *Catharine Hall.*

Was founded by *Richard Woodlark*, third Provost of *King's College*, in the Year 1459.

10. *Jesus College.*

Was founded by *John Alcocke*, Bishop of *Ely*, in 1497. It was formerly a Nunnery, founded in 1133, by *Malcolm Earl of Huntingdon*; but the Lewdness of the Nuns was so scandalous, that it was taken from them by King *Henry*

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Henry VII. and given to the said *Alcocke* to be converted into a College.

11. *Christ's College.*

Was founded by *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, Mother to King *Henry VII.* in the Year 1506, upon a Place where a Cell, call'd, *God's House*, formerly stood. She endow'd it with several Manors for the Maintenance of a Master and 12 Fellows; but as this was thought to bear a Resemblance to Christ and his Apostles, some People took Offence, and complaining to *Edward VI.* he remov'd the Objection by adding another Fellowship to it.

12. *St. John's College.*

About 19 Years after the finishing of *Christ's College*, the same Lady begun the Foundation of *St. John's*, but dying soon after, it was completed by her Executors, *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and *John Fisher*, Bishop of *Rochester*. This College has always been crowded with great Numbers of Students.

13. *Magdalen College.*

Was founded by *Thomas Audley*, Chancellor of *England* in the Year 1542, and was afterwards enlarged and endowed by Sir *Christopher Wray*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*. This College alone stands on the contrary Side of the River *Cam* to the rest. A new Fellowship has been lately founded here, appropriated to the Gentlemen of *Norfolk*, and call'd the *Travelling-Norfolk-Fellowship*.

14. *Trinity College.*

This is the largest College in the University, and was founded by King *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1546. Here is a noble Library designed by the late famous Dr. *Isaac Barrow*.

15. *Emanuel College.*

Was founded by Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Chancellor of the Duchy and Exchequer to Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year

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Year 1584. It has a very neat Chapel built not long ago, at the Expence of Dr. *Sancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who also, at his Death, bequeath'd to it his Library.

16. *Sydney-Sussex College.*

Was founded in 1589, by Lady *Frances Sydney*, Countess of *Sussex*, and Aunt to Sir *Philip Sydney*. It has been since augmented and improv'd by Sir *Francis Clerk*, Sir *John Brereton*, and others.

These are all the Colleges which belong to this famous University; and every College has its Master, or particular Governor, independant of each other: Here are also Professors of Divinity, Law, Physick, and Mathematicks; of *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, and *Greek*; of *Astronomy*, *Experimental Philosophy*, and *Poetry*, each separate and independant on any particular College: These Professors are obliged to read to their Students four Days a Week, and the Students are likewise obliged to attend.

Every College hath its own particular Library, and most of them are well stored with Books, especially *Trinity* and *St. John's*. The University Library was furnished at first with many of the choicest Books by *Thomas Rotheram* Archbishop of *York*, and *Cuthbert Tunstall* Bishop of *Durham*, both of them Members once of this University; but Time hath devoured them, or unfaithful Library Keepers have lost them, for few or none are remaining. The Books it now containeth are the Collections of 3 learned and successive Archbishops, Drs. *Parker*, *Grindal*, and *Bancroft*, which have been beautifully shelled at the Expence of Sir *John Woolaston*, Alderman of *London*. Many Additions have been made to it since their Time, and particularly by his late Majesty King *George I.* who bestowed on the University the large and valuable Library of Dr. *John Moor* late Bishop of *Ely*, purchased at the Price of 6000*l.* And if now by so large an Addition it cannot equal the *Bodleian* at *Oxford*, let the Emulation between the two Universities be, not which has most Books, but which sends out the best Scholars.

In *Cambridge* are Charity-Schools for teaching above 300 Children, of which 50 are cloath'd: They are maintain'd by Subscriptions, which bring in 230 *l. per Annum*, and an Estate of 30 *l.* a Year left by Mr. *Wortes* to them for ever. Some Colleges give their Communion-Money to these Schools.

Before we leave the University, we must remember the Benefaction of the late Lord Viscount *Townshend*; that noble Lord understanding that the University, to shew their Gratitude for the valuable Present made them by his late Majesty King *George I.* and to do Honour to his Memory, intended to erect a Statue of that Prince in their Library, was pleas'd to offer to cause the same to be carv'd and set up at his own Expence; which generous Tender was receiv'd by the University in the Manner it deserv'd, and with Circumstances equally to their own and his Lordship's Honour: And in the Month of *October* 1739, in Pursuance thereof, a fine Marble Statue of this great Prince was accordingly erected in the Senate-Hall of *King's-College*, with three Inscriptions upon it in *Latin*; the First signifying, *That the Senate of Cambridge had decreed such a Statue should be erected*; the Second, *That the late Lord Townshend, a principal Ornament both of the University and State, had made it at his own Expence*; and the other, *That the present Lord Townshend, his Son, Heir alike to his Virtues and Dignities, had finish'd what his Father, snatch'd away by sudden Death, had left imperfect.*

There have been some other Benefactions within these few Years bestowed upon this University, as that of Dr. *John Woodward*, who died *April* 25, 1728, and left to the University of *Cambridge* a Sum of Money for erecting a Professorship for Natural Philosophy, with a Provision of 150 *l. per Annum*, for the Support and Maintenance of the same for ever. He likewise bequeath'd to the said University his Collection of Fossils, and other natural Curiosities, and such a Part of his Library moreover, as was necessary to illustrate his said Collection.

Several illustrious Persons have taken their Titles of Honour from the Town of *Cambridge*; as

N^o VI.

G

William

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William de Meschines, Brother of *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*, *A. D.* 1139, was the first created Earl of *Cambridge*; and was succeeded by

William, Marquis and Duke of *Juliers*, and *John* of *Hainault*, both Kinsmen to *Philippa*, King *Edward III.* his Queen, who rais'd them to this Dignity; but they both dying without Issue Male, that King made

Edmund of *Langly*, his fifth Son, in whose Time the aforesaid Earl of *Hainault's* Son came in open Parliament, and claim'd this Honour as his Right; but it being deny'd him, it descended to his Son

Edward, who was also made Duke of *York*, and then consented that

Richard, his Brother, should be made Earl of *Cambridge*, by King *Henry V's* Favour; but he lost his Life and Honour for Treason; and so this Title lay dormant 'till

James, Marquis of *Hamilton*, was created Baron of *Ennerdale* in *Cumberland*, and Earl of *Cambridge*, 1 *Jac. I.* *A. D.* 1619. He was Lord Steward. His Successor in his Honour was his eldest Son

James, Marquis of *Hamilton*, and afterwards Duke. He was beheaded *March* 9, 1648; and for Want of Issue of his own Body, it went to his younger Brother

William, Marquis of *Hamilton*, who was slain at *Worcester* Fight; and so this Honour was vacant 'till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* 1660, when

Charles, the eldest Son of *James*, Duke of *York*, that King's Brother, was created Duke of *Cambridge*; and he dying young, his Brothers,

James, *Edgar*, and *Charles*, all successively inherited the same Title, and left it again vacant, as it continu'd for some Years; 'till the late Queen *Anne*, after the Settlement of the Crown in the illustrious House of *Hanover*, was pleased to create

George Augustus, his present Majesty, but then Electoral Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, Baron of *Tewksbury*, Viscount *North-Allerton*, Earl of *Milford Haven*, Marquis and Duke of *Cambridge*, on the 9th of *November* 1706.

The University of *Cambridge* cannot vie with the Town for Antiquity, any more than the Child may with the

the Mother, in whose Bowels it was bred, but out-goes it in Fame, as many a Child exceeds its Parent.

Beyond the Bridge in this Town are the Remains of a great Castle, which of old was strong and stately, with a magnificent Hall: The Stones and Timber, when these inland Castles became an Eye-Sore to our Kings, were begg'd of King *Henry VI.* by the Master and Fellows of *King's-Hall*, towards the Building their Chapel. The Gate-House of it is still standing, and serves for the County Jail.

The Town is certainly very ancient, being mention'd in the very Beginning of the *British* Histories. It suffer'd very much by the *Danes*, as did the whole Kingdom of the *East-Angles*; and it is said, in the *Saxon Chronicle*, that King *Alfred* gave it to St. *Guthrun*, the *Dane*, whose Successors kept a strong Garrison here, 'till *Edward*, the Elder, reduc'd them to his Obedience, *A. D.* 921. Between the Conqueror's Death and the Barons Wars, *Roger de Montgomery* destroy'd this Town with Fire and Sword, to be reveng'd on King *William Rufus*, so that the University was wholly abandon'd, but King *Henry I.* to repair these Damages, bestowed many Privileges upon it.

This Town suffer'd very much in the Barons Wars, by the Out-Laws from *Ely*; to prevent whose Incurfions, for the future, King *Henry III.* caus'd a deep Ditch to be thrown up at the E. End of the Town, which still goes by the Name of the *King's Ditch*. In the Insurrection headed by *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, in the Reign of *Richard II.* the Rebels enter'd this Town, seiz'd the University Records, and burnt them in the Market-Place.

The *Jews* being encourag'd to transport themselves into *England*, by King *William I.* and his Son *William Rufus*, they grew very populous in this Town for several Generations. King *Richard II.* held a Parliament here, *A. D.* 1388.

Several eminent Prelates were Natives of this Town, as Dr. *Thirlby*, Bishop of *Ely*, Dr. *Goldsbrough*, Bishop of *Gloucester*; Dr. *Thompson*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, and Dr. *Taylor*, Bishop of *Dromore* in *Ireland*; as were also

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Sir *John Cheek*, Tutor to *Edward VI.* Dr. *Thomas Goad*, and *Edward Norgate*, the Limner.

It was in this Town that *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, lay with his Army, when he was seized by the Command of Queen *Mary I.* against whom he was marching in Favour of his Daughter-in-Law the Lady *Jane Grey*. Nor must the Usurper, *Oliver Cromwell*, be forgot, who was a Burgess in Parliament for this Borough, at the Time he did those Things, which render'd his Name so renown'd, and greatly infamous.

The Borough hath its Privileges as well as the University, tho' this latter hath the most and greatest: It is govern'd, as is said before, by a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, and Aldermen; but the Mayor, at his Entrance upon his Office, takes a solemn Oath, that he will maintain the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs of the University. The principal Parish-Churches in *Cambridge*, are, *St. Clement's*, *St. Benedict's*, *All-Saints*, *St. Botolph's*, *Trinity*, and *St. Sepulchre's*.

It has but one Market every Week, which is on *Saturdays*, but that is well frequented; and one Fair annually, which is on *August* the 15th. It sends two Members to Parliament, as does likewise the University two more.

Ely, the next considerable Place in this County, is a City and Bishoprick, situated in the Fens, about 10 Miles almost N. from *Cambridge*. The whole Country about it, is so surrounded with Rivers and Drains, that it has obtain'd the Name of the *Isle of Ely*: What is chiefly remarkable here, is the Minster, the Cupola of which is very magnificent. The Government of the whole Isle was at first in the Bishop, who had Power to appoint a Judge to hear and determine all Causes within the Isle; held Assizes, Jail-Delivery, and Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for that Liberty, and had proper Officers for the Execution of all Processes; but they were all taken away by King *Henry VIII.*

Here is a Free-School for the Maintenance and Teaching of 24 Boys, and two Charity-Schools, one for 40 Boys, and the other for 20 Girls. It is a pretty large Town, but not remarkable for Beauty or Populousness:

The

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The principal Street, on the E. Side of the Town, is full of Springs, where are Wells brick'd up Knee high almost at every 100 Yards, which the whole Year generally over-flow from one to another all the Way down the Declivity of the Hill, on which the Town stands.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*; and the Fair annually on *October 18*.

Nicholas of Ely, Bishop of *Worcester* in the Reign of *Edward I.* and *Dr. Andrew Willett*, a great Writer, who died *A. D. 1621*, were both born in this City.

Wisbich is the Capital Town of the Hundred which it gives Name to: It is a Town of great Trade, having the Convenience of Water-Carriage to *London*. A Gentleman who lately lived on the Spot, says, "That it sends to *London* every Year 5000 Tuns, or 52,500 Quarters of Oats, 1000 Tuns of Oil, and about 8000 Firkins of Butter." It furnishes the Isle, and almost all the rest of the County, with all Sorts of Commodities brought thither from *London*. It has a good Town-Hall, and a plentiful Market on *Saturdays*: Its Fairs are on *August 1*, and *Whitson-Eve*.

William Wolsey and *Robert Pigot*, Inhabitants of *Wisbich*, being apprehended by *Dr. Fuller*, Chancellor of *Ely*, for Heresy, and particularly for calling the Sacrament an Idol, after long Imprisonment at *Ely*, were at length both burnt there.

Mersb is a small Market-Town, 67 Miles from *London*. The Market is on *Fridays*, and the Fair on the *Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday* before *Easter*.

Sobam is a little Market-Town not far from the Borders of *Suffolk*, in which *William of Malmsbury* says, *Felix*, Bishop of the *East-Angles* had his Residence. The Place lies near a Fen, which was formerly dangerous to such as went to *Ely*; but there is now a Causeway made thro' the Marshes, a safe Passage on Foot. There are here the Ruins of a Church demolish'd by the *Danes*, who burnt it, and the Inhabitants together. The Market is on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs on *April 28*, and the *Monday* before *St. John Baptist*.

Newmarket is a handsome well-built Town, partly in this County and partly in *Suffolk*, and being a Thorough-

fare, reaps no small Advantage by that Means as well as from the Races ; the S. Part lies in this Shire, and has in it a small Church belonging to *Ditton*, which is the Mother Church. Its Name shews it not to be of any great Antiquity, yet it gave Name in *Edward III's* Days to *Thomas of Newmarket*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, who was so troublesome to King *Henry IV.*

The Meetings, as they are call'd, for the Horse-Races, are in *April* and *October*, when there is a great Resort to it of Persons of all Ranks. The Place is healthy, and on the spacious Heath is the finest Course in *England*. The King has a House here for his own Residence, when he thinks fit to come to the Races, which was built by King *Charles II.* These Races were encourag'd by King *James II.* King *William III.* and Queen *Anne*, not only by their Presence, but by a Plate or two given Yearly, to be run for ; his late Majesty King *George I.* and his present Majesty have likewise honoured these Races with their Presence.

A late Author speaking of the Diversions of *Newmarket*, says, " That all Mankind are upon a Level
" here, from the Duke to the Country Peasant ; no
" Body wears Swords, but without Distinction are
" cloath'd suitable to the Humour and Design of the
" Place for Horse-Sports ; and a Country Grazier lays
" his Money at a Horse Match with the same Freedom
" as the greatest Lord ; for here is no Ceremony, but
" every Body strives to out-Jocky (as the Phrase is) one
" another.

" It is a great Pleasure to rise in a Morning, and see
" the Horses aired, or led over the Grounds, but a
" much greater to see the Joy and Attention in every
" Face on the Starting of the Matches, which are every
" Day, during the Season, of one Sort or other ; and
" great Wagers are laid on the several Horses, besides the Prizes run for, which are seldom under 400 *l.*
" and often above 1000 *l.*" Therefore, it is no Wonder that Sharpers should be found here, which there are commonly of various Sorts, as there is publick Play every Night after the Races are over, at the Two Coffee-Houses, and at Houses of the Gentry and Nobility.

To

To see at these *Newmarket* Races, a Person of Distinction, who, perhaps, being ennobled, his Word of Honour, by the Laws of the Land, is to be esteem'd and receiv'd with equal Sanction as an Oath in our Courts of Justice, level himself with a Groom or a Riding-Boy, and put his Credit and Honour in his Hands with a Bribe to betray his Master and his Trust, is a Thing scarce credible among those who are really Men of Honour; and yet this is too often the Case, to the indelible Disgrace of those who practice it.

The Town of *Newmarket* was burnt in the Year 1683, but it is thought the Brief more than made up the Loss. The Market here is on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*; and the Fair on St. *Luke's* Day, *October* 18.

Rech, a small Market-Town, where is a Market Weekly, and a Fair in *Rogation* Week.

Here begins a Fortification, or Ditch, with a Rampart call'd, by the common People, the *Devil's Dyke*, but among the Gentry it is known by the Name of *Rech-Dyke*; it is suppos'd to have been the Boundary of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*.

Caxton, a small Market-Town in the Hundred of *Storve*, where the Market is on *Thursdays*, and the Fair on *October* 1. Here *William Caxton* was born, who died *A. D.* 1486, and was the first Printer in *England*. This Town is a noted Stage between *Royston* and *Huntingdon*.

Royston, lying partly in *Hertfordshire* and partly in this County, is a Market-Town, well known and frequented, but of no great Antiquity, having grown into a Town since the Conquest in this Manner: A famous Lady, one *Royfia*, by some suppos'd to be Countess of *Norfolk*, by others the Wife of *Pagan de Beauchamp*, mentioned in *Bedfordshire*, having erected a Cross in the Highway in this Place, (which in those Days was thought a pious Work to remind Travellers of Christ's Crucifixion) it was from thence for many Years call'd *Royse's Cross*; but when *Eustachius de Mare* had founded a small Monastery near it to the Honour of St. *Thomas of Canterbury*, and many Pilgrims coming to visit it, had given Occasion to build Inns, and other Houses for their Accommoda-

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tion, it became a Town, and was call'd *Royse's Town*, and afterwards by Contraction *Royston*.

King *Richard I.* granted it both a Fair and a Market, which last is much throng'd with Buyers, Sellers, and their Horses from *London*, and all Parts upon the Account of the Barley and Malt-Trade; the Market is kept on *Wednesdays*, and the Fairs on *June 28*, and *July 25*, Yearly. It is 33 Miles from *London*. There is a Proverb, *That a Royston Horse, and a Cambridge Master of Arts, are two Creatures that will turn Head for no Man.*

Linton, a small Market-Town, 39 Miles from *London*, and about 3 from *Cambridge*. Its Market is on *Thursdays*, and its Fairs on the 19th of *July*, and *Whit-Monday*.

Here Dr. *Richardson*, *Regius* Professor at *Cambridge* in the Reign of King *James I.* and one of the Translators of the Bible was born.

Eastward of *Linton*, which is the last Market-Town in this County, and in the same Hundred of *Chilford*, lies *Castle Camps*, anciently the Seat of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*; and in the W. of it

Hildersham, a Village which formerly belong'd to the *Bustlers*, and came by Marriage to the *Paris's*, who have been settled here ever since King *Edward III's* Reign. In the 10th Year of *Richard II.* *Robert Paris* of this Place was High Sheriff of *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire*. Fuller believes, and that not without Reason, that *Matthew Paris*, the Historian, was of this Family, because he was born and bred in the next County: He brought our *English* History from the Conquest down to the 40th Year of King *Henry III.* A. D. 1259. He was a Monk of *St. Alban's*, and reckon'd one of the best of the Monkish Historians. More towards N. E. stands

Horsebeath, a Village bordering upon the Woods, which for many Generations belong'd to the ancient and noble Families of the *Argentons* and *Allingtons*: *William Allington*, Esq; was High Sheriff in the Reign of *Henry V.* and Representative in Parliament for *Cambridgeshire*, 7 *Henry VI.* and had his Residence in this Parish,

Parish, where was a noble Seat belonging to the late Lord *Allington*, but now in the Family of the *Bromleys* by Purchase. The Right Hon. *Henry Bromley*, the present Possessor, was created Lord *Montford*, Baron of *Horfebeath*, by his present Majesty King *George II.* A. D. 1742.

Granchester, thought to be the *Camboritum* of *Antonine*, is the only Place of Note in the Hundred of *Weatherley*.

Balsam, in the Hundred of *Radfield*, is a Village remarkable for the large Revenues of its Rectory. Here *Hugh*, surnam'd *de Balsam*, Bishop of *Ely*, who was the first Benefactor to the University of *Cambridge*, after it was revived in King *Edward I.*'s Reign, which began in 1272, was born. This Town, after him, produced, much about the same Time, three such great Men as no Place in *England* besides can match, *William* of *Bottleham*, or *Bolsam*, who was made by the Pope first Bishop of *Bethlehem* in *Syria*, A. D. 1385, then Bishop of *Landaff*, and, at length, removed to *Rochester*; he was Confessor to King *Richard II.* and died A. D. 1399. *John* of *Balsam*, who was bred at *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, to which Society he was a Benefactor: Archbishop *Arundel*, whose Chaplain he had been, recommended him to succeed his Townsman, *William* of *Bolsam*, in the See of *Rochester*; but he lived but a little while to enjoy it, for he died in 1404. *Nicholas* of *Bolsam*, a *Carmelite* Friar, bred at *Cambridge*, but went from thence to *Paris*, and having studied some Years in the *Sorbonne*, commenced Doctor of Divinity there; returning again to *Cambridge*, he became Prior of the *Carmelites* in their House, now converted into Part of *Queen's-College*: He died in 1439. Hard by this Village, towards the W. begin those Hills to rise, which by the Students at *Cambridge*, are call'd, *Gogmagog-Hills*, but by *Henry* of *Huntingdon* termed, the most pleasant Mountains of *Balsam*. At the Top of these Hills are the Remains of a Fort, or rather Camp, which some think to be a *British* Work, and that its Antagonist was that at *Arbury*, which was certainly an Encampment of the *Romans*: This Fort or Camp had three Ramparts and two Grafts, as the usual Way then was, being very large, and rudely circular;

circular ; the Diameter was at least 246 Paces. Near this Camp runs a *Roman Highway*, from the Brow of the Hill Southward.

Stackworth, a little Village in the same Hundred of *Radfield*, noted chiefly for being the Birth-Place of Mr. *Arthur Hildersham*, who had Royal Blood in his Veins, by his Mother's Side, being Great Great Grandchild to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward IV.* but thought it no Dishonour to him to labour in Christ's Vineyard, and distinguish'd himself by his Zeal, Piety, and Patience ; but falling in with the Puritans, he found himself out of the Road to Preferment, and died *A. D.* 1631.

In *Flendish* Hundred, and a little Distance from *Cambridge*, on the N. E. lies

Barnwell, a Village famous for its Abbey, built by Sir *Payne Peverell*, Standard-Bearer to *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, in the Holy War. It arose from the Meeting of the young Men and Boys, about the Wells there, to wrestle and be merry upon St. *John's* Eve yearly, as the Custom was in divers other Places in the Kingdom, which brought Buyers and Sellers thither, who, at length, built Houses, and settled there : And it has of late Years been made memorable from a deplorable Accident, which happen'd there on the 8th of *September* 1727 : When a Puppet Shew being to be acted there, in the Evening, in a Barn thatch'd with Straw, a Fellow attempted to thrust himself in without paying ; but being refus'd, and the Door lock'd, and, as some said, nailed, to keep out Intruders, the Villain threaten'd he would set the Barn on Fire over their Heads in Revenge ; which he did accordingly, by kicking a Wooden Lanthorn, with a short Candle in it, about, that a Boy had set down in a Place adjoining, where there was a Quantity of Hay and Straw, while he was peeping thro' a Hole at the Shew : When the Villain saw the Flame of the Candle had laid hold of the Straw, and began to spread like Wild-Fire, he ran away, and left it burning.

The People in the dreadfullest Consternation, all making to the Door, which open'd inwards, fell upon one another, and became, as it were, so many Barricades

does to hinder its being open'd; and just at this fatal Crisis, the Fire having seiz'd some, and the dreadful Shrieks and Cries resounding from all, the Roof fell in, and smother'd almost all, for not above five or six escap'd of the Whole, and about 120 Men, Women, and Children, miserably perish'd. The next Day it was one of the most shocking Sight's that ever was beheld, to see the Relations of the unhappy Persons flocking thither to find and own the Bodies, some of their Brothers, some of their Children, some of their Wives and Husbands, which they found difficult enough to discover, for some of them had their Heads burnt off, some their Hands and Arms, and others, in a Manner, consum'd to Ashes; and, at last, most of the mangled Bodies were carried in Carts, and put promiscuously into a large Hole dug in the Church-Yard for that Purpose: Among the unfortunate Sufferers were several young Gentlewomen of considerable Fortunes.

About four Years after this, another terrible Fire happen'd, which almost consum'd the whole Town of *Barnwell*.

Not far from hence is a Brook call'd *Sture*, near which Yearly is kept, on the 8th of *September*,

Sturbridge Fair, which was some Years ago thought to be the largest in *Europe*, the Fair at *Leipsick* in *Saxony*, the Mart at *Francfort* on the *Main*, or the Fairs at *Nuremberg*, or *Ausburg*, not to be compar'd to it.

It is kept in a large Corn-Field, near *Casterton*, extending from the Side of the River *Cam*, towards the Road, for about half a Mile square.

If the Field be not clear'd of the Corn before a certain Day in *August*, the Fair-Keepers may trample it under Foot to build their Booths or Tents; on the other Hand, to balance that Severity, if the Fair-Keepers have not clear'd the Field by another certain Day in *September*, the Plowman may re-enter with Plow and Cart, and overthrow all into the Dirt; and as for the Filth, Dung, Straw, &c. left behind by the Fair-Keepers, which is very considerable, these become the Farmers-Fees, and make them full Amends for the trampling, riding, carting upon, and hardening their Ground.

The

The Shops in this Fair are plac'd in Rows like Streets, whereof one is call'd *Cheapside*; and here, as in several other Streets, are all Sorts of Traders, who sell by Retail, and come chiefly from *London*; here may be seen Goldsmiths, Toymen, Brasiers, Turners, Milliners, Haberdashers, Hatters, Mercers, Drapers, Pewterers, China-Warehouses; and, in a Word, all Trades that can be found in *London*; with Coffee-Houses, Taverns, and Eating-Houses in great Numbers, and all kept in Tents and Booths.

This great Street reaches from the Road, which goes from *Cambridge* to *Newmarket*. In another Street parallel with the Road are the like Rows of Booths, but somewhat larger and more intermingl'd with the Wholesale Dealers; and on one Side, passing out of this last Street to the Left-Hand, is a great Square, formed of the largest Booths, call'd the *Duddery*; the Area of which Square is from 80 to 100 Yards, where the Dealers have Room before every Booth to take down and open their Packs, and to bring in Waggons to load and unload.

In this *Duddery*, it is said, there have been sold 100,000 *l.* worth of Woollen Manufactures in less than a Week's Time; besides the prodigious Trade carried on here by Wholesale Men from *London*, and all Parts of *England*, who transact their Business wholly in their Pocket-Books, and meeting their Chapmen from all Parts, make up their Accounts, receive Money chiefly in Bills, and take Orders: These, they say, exceed by far the Sales of Goods actually brought to the Fair, and deliver'd in Kind; it being frequent for the *London* Wholesale Men to carry back Orders from their Dealers, for 10,000 *l.* worth of Goods a Man, and some much more. The Author, from whom we have this Account, says, he saw in the *Duddery*, one Warehouse, or Booth, consisting of six Apartments, all belonging to a Dealer in *Norwich* Stuffs only, who, they said, had there above 20,000 *l.* Value in those Goods.

The Trade for Wool and Hops here is prodigious; the Quantity of Wool only, which has been sold at one Fair in this Place, is said to have amounted to 50 or 60,000 *l.*

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To attend this Fair and the prodigious Crowds of People, that resort to it, there are sometimes no less than 50 Hackney Coaches, which come from *London*, and ply Night and Morning to carry the People to and from *Cambridge*; nay, which is still more strange, there are Wherries brought from *London* on Waggons, to ply upon the little River *Cam*, and to row People up and down from the Town, and from the Fair, as Occasion presents.

The Fair is like a well govern'd City, and less Disorder and Confusion are to be seen there than any where else with so great a Concourse of People: Here is a Court of Justice always open, and held every Day in a Shed built for the Purpose in the Fair, which is for keeping the Peace, and deciding Controversies in Matters arising from the Business of the Fair. The Magistrates of the Town of *Cambridge* are Judges in this Court, as being in their Jurisdiction; they determine Matters in a summary Way, as is practis'd in those we call *Pye-Powder-Courts* in other Places, and have a final Authority without Appeal.

When the great Hurry of the Wholesale Business is over, towards the latter End of the Fair, the Country Gentry begin to come in from all Parts about, and tho' Diversion is what chiefly brings them, yet it is not a little Money they lay out among the Tradesmen, besides that which is flung away at Drolls, Puppet Shews, Rope-Dancings, and such like, of which there are plenty.

The last Day of the Fair is the Horse-Fair, and in less than a Week after it is over, scarce any Sign is left that such a Thing had been there.

Just by the Place where this Fair is kept, a fine Road, of about four Miles in Length, to *Gogmagog-Hills* near *Newmarket*, is completed, by the Benefaction of *William Wortes*, Esq; of *Cambridge*, which was begun by Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Master of *Trinity-Hall*, and was a laudable Undertaking, the Ways before being very bad there.

At the End of the Causeway here, are the Remains of a Ditch call'd the *Fleam* or *Flight-Dyke*, but of later Days

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Days *Seven-Mile Dyke*, because it is reckon'd so far distant from *Newmarket*.

Fen-Ditton, a Village, where the ancient Family of the *Cheneys* had formerly a Seat: And *Fulburn*, another Village, are both in the same Hundred, call'd *Flendish*. In the last of which was born *Steven*, Archbishop of *Tuam*, about the Year 1280.

In the Hundred of *Chesterton*, is a Town so call'd which gives its Name to the Hundred; it was formerly the Lordship and Residence of the Family of the *Bevils*, of which *Robert Bevill*, Esq; was Sheriff of *Cambridge* and *Huntingdonshires*, A. D. 1576.

Arbury, or *Arborough*, in this Hundred, is a Mile N. of *Cambridge*, where is a large Camp of a Figure inclining to a Square, the opposite Encampment to *Gogmagog-Hills*. *Chesterton* may be supposed to have taken its Name from it, *Castrum* signifying a Camp.

At *Childerley*, in the same Hundred, was anciently a Seat of the Family of the *Hores*, for *John Hore*, Esq; who was Sheriff of this County and *Huntingdonshire*, 4 *Henry VI.* and Knight of the Shire for *Cambridge*, 3 *Henry VI.* resided here. The Lordship went from this Family to the *Cutts's*, and was sold by the late Lord *Cutts*, Baron of *Gowram*, in *Ireland*.

In the Hundred of *Papworth* is nothing remarkable.

Cheveley is a Town which gives Name to the Hundred, wherein is the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, formerly belonging to the Lord *Dover*.

Kirtlidge, or *Cartlidge*, is a Village in the same Hundred, upon the Edge of *Suffolk*.

This Place is famous for being the Residence of the noble Family of *North* and *Grey*, of which Sir *Edward North* was the first, whom Queen *Mary I.* for his great Merits, invested with that Title; he was Sheriff of this County, 34 *Henry VIII.* and eminently employ'd in the Court of *Augmentations*, which was very beneficial: He was a considerable Benefactor to *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, where his Picture is plac'd in the Parlour, with this Inscription:

Nobilis

*Nobilis hic vere fuerat, si Nobilis ullus,
Qui sibi pricipium Nobilitatis erat.*

To this first Lord *North* and *Grey* succeeded *Roger*, his Son, whose Son *Dudley* inherited his Honour, which descended lineally to his Son *Charles*, and from him to his Son *William* the late Lord *North* and *Grey*, who died in the Service of *Spain*: But *Francis*, the second Son of *Dudley*, Lord *North* and *Grey*, being a Lawyer, and made Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas* by King *Charles II.* was, by the same King, created Lord *Guildford*, A. D. 1683; whose Grandson, *Francis*, at this Time, inherits both Honours, by the Title of Lord *North* and *Guildford*.

In the Hundred of *Stane*, besides *Rech*, the Market-Town already mention'd, is *Wilbrabam the Great*, anciently call'd *Wilburgham*, which in Times past was the Seat of the Barons of *L'Isle de Rubeo Monte*, or *Rougemont*, of whom *John* Lord *L'Isle* was for his Valour and Prudence made one of the first of the Knights of the Garter by King *Edward III.*

In the Hundred of *Stapleboe*, is *Burwell*, or *Burnwell*, a Village, wherein in the troublesome Reign of King *Stephen*, was a Castle, which *Jeffery* of *Mandevil*, Earl of *Essex*, attack'd bravely and lost his Life before, being shot thro' the Head with an Arrow. About two Miles distant from this stands

Lanbeath, a Village which for many Years was the Place of Residence of the Family of the *Cottons*, of which *Thomas Cotton*, Esq; was Sheriff for the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*, 16 *Edward I.*

Wicken is a Village near this, which came to a Family of the *Peytons*, by a Daughter and Coheirefs of the *Gernons* about *Edward III's* Time. Here lived that Sir *Henry Peyton*, who being *Custos Rotulorum* of this County, was turned out of the Office by the Duke of *Buckingham*, which so provok'd him, that when Differences arose between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, he fell in with the latter, and oppos'd his Sovereign both with his Tongue and his Pen, writing a sharp Pamphlet, which
he

he intitled, *The King's Violation of the Rights and Privileges of Parliament*, by endeavouring to seize upon and imprison Five of the Members. He join'd, upon all Occasions, with the Disaffected, and after the King was beheaded, wrote another Pamphlet to justify that impious Action, call'd, *The Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly Family of the House of the Stuarts*; which Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, says, is full of Lies, Mistakes, and Nonsense: He died before the Restoration of King Charles II. In this Parish of *Wicken*, lies buried the second Son of the Protector *Oliver Cromwell*, commonly call'd *Henry Lord Cromwell*. In the same Hundred is

Isleham, a Town anciently belonging to the *Bernards*, which they obtain'd by marrying into the Family of the *Peytons*, from whose Male-Line came the *Uffords*, of whom were descended the Earls of *Suffolk* of that Name tho' they took the Sirname of *Peyton*, according to the Custom of the Times, from a little Town in *Suffolk*, call'd *Peyton*, where their ancient Seat was.

In the Hundred of *Ely*, besides the City that gives Name to it, is *Erith*, and *Athered*, now call'd *Audre*; where we find a Rampart, not high, but very large, call'd *Belsar's Hill*, from one *Belsar*, a Person unknown, but (as may be suppos'd) one famous among those Rebels in King *William* the Conqueror's Time, who retreated hither to secure themselves against Justice and Famine, it being then so boggy as not to admit a Pursuit, and plentiful to supply with all Necessaries. In the Barons Wars also, such of them as were outlawed, retired hither, and created great Disturbance both to their Kings and the Countries adjoining. But the most eminent Place is

Downham, a Village, a little distant from hence, remarkable for the Seat of the Bishop there, with a Park adjoining.

In *Wickford* Hundred, besides *Merch*, the small Market-Town already mention'd, is

Thorney, formerly call'd *Ankeridge* from the Anchorites there. It was destroy'd by the *Danes*, the great Enemies of the Monks in all Places. *Malmsbury* gives it a wonderful Description, and calls it the Picture of Paradise.

Corweny

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Coveney is likewise a Village in this Hundred, where the *L'Isles* had their chief Seat.

In *Wibich* Hundred, the Town from whence it has its Name, we have already spoken of. There is also a Town in the same Hundred, a few Miles distant from *Ely*, call'd

Sutton, where, in the Year 1694, were many Pieces of Antiquity found in Plowing, as several small Coins, three Silver Plates, three twisted Rings, and one plain, of a good Value, with an Inscription in *Saxon* Characters, but not so legible as to be understood.

In the Hundred of *Armingford*, on the S. Side of this County, from the Town of *Royston*, the *Roman* Highway, call'd *Via Consularis*, in the *Ely* Book termed *Erming-street*, passes Westward thro' this Hundred, and that of *Stowe*, directly to *Huntingdon*. Upon this Way stands a little Town, called

Kneefworth, a Place of Note for giving Name to a Family, of which was Sir *Thomas Kneefworth*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1505, who appointed the Water-Conduit to be made at *Bishopsgate*. Near this Village is

Abbingdon, the Seats of the *Pigotts*, of which Family *Thomas Pigott*, Esq; was Sheriff of *Cambridge* and *Huntingdonshires*, 13 *Edward IV.* in the Year 1473. The next Parish is

Shengay, by which the River *Cam* runs Northward with a crooked Stream: This was formerly a Preceptory or Commandery of the Knights Templars, given them by *Sibil*, Daughter of *Roger Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and Wife of *John de Raynes*, in the Year 1130. A little Way from it stood *Burn-Castle*, anciently the Barony of one *Pigott*, and burnt down in the Barons Wars in the Reign of *Henry III.*

On the other Side the River, opposite to *Shengay*, stands

Clopton, famous only for being the Seat of the *Cloptons*, and giving Birth to Sir *Robert Clopton*, Lord Mayor of *London*, in the Year 1441.

In the Hundred of *Wittlesford* is *Salston*, or *Sawson*, which lies in a Valley at the Bottom of *Gogmagog-Hills*, and which anciently belonged to the Family of the *Hud-*

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dlestones, a Branch of the Family of that Name in *Cumberland*. Queen *Mary I.* trusted Sir *John Huddleston*, High Sheriff of this County so far, as to come privately to his House at *Salston*, and from thence, to disguise her Quality, rode behind his Servant to *Franlingham-Castle* in *Suffolk*, where she first openly claimed the Crown of *England*, which having gotten, she made Sir *John* a Privy Counsellor, and bestow'd on him the greatest Part of *Cambridge-Castle*, with the Stones of which he built Part of his House in this County.

Hinkeston, or *Hinston*. Here begins one of these long Ditches, vulgarly called *Flems-Dyke*, which the *East-Angles* undoubtedly cast up, at vast Labour and Expence, against the Incursions of the *Mercians*, who often made Inroads into their Country. It runs Eastward by *Hilderham* to *Horse-beath*, continuing in Length about five Miles: Another of these, called *Brent-Ditch*, runs from *Milburn* to *Fulmer* in *Triplow* Hundred, where is

Triplow, the Town that gives Name to the Hundred, wherein *Elias Rubæus* was born, a noted Author in the Reign of *Henry III.* And here the Army, in the Rebellion against King *Charles I.* influenc'd entirely by their General, *Oliver Cromwell*, began to let the Parliament know, that they would be Masters, and form'd the Conspiracy of the Agitators, in the Year 1648.

Fulmer is the next Parish to *Triplow*, where are Quarries with large Quantities of Fire-stones, which produce Plenty of Vitriol.

Meldrith adjoins to *Fulmer*, and is of some Note for being the Place where Mr. *Andrew Marvel*, Minister of *Hull* was born, who was Father of *Andrew Marvel*, the great Wit in *Charles II.*'s Reign. On the other Side the River is

Trompington, which was anciently in the Possession of a Family of that Name, one of them High Sheriff of this County and *Huntingdonshire*, 27 *Henry VI.*

In the Hundred of *Stowe* is *Caxton*, already spoken of, from whence the *Roman Way*, that enters this Hundred at *Arrington*, passes to *Papworth*. Near the Southern Borders of this Hundred is

Gamlingay.

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Gamlingay, a pretty large Village, anciently the Residence of the Family of the *Avenells*, whose Inheritance here, by Marriage, descended to the Family of *St. George*, who have resided here ever since the Reign of King *Henry I.* at

Hatley Magna, since called from them *Hatley St. George*: Several Gentlemen of this Family have been Kings at Arms, Sir *Henry St. George*, who died in *August 1715*, being 92 Years old, was *Garter*.

The little River *Grant*, or *Cam*, passes almost thro' the Middle of the County, between this Hundred and *Triplo-w*, to join the *Ouse* at *Stretham-Mere*.

Eversden, the last Place in this Hundred, is where *John Lord Tiptoft* and *Powis* was born, who was Earl of *Worcester*, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland* to the Duke of *Clarence*, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* one of the most learned and eloquent Men in *Christendom* in his Time. He was beheaded for taking Part with *Edward IV.* against *Henry VI.*

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County, are

I. *Wimple*, in the Hundred of *Weatherley*, about six Miles S. W. of *Cambridge*, the Seat of the Right Hon. *Philip Lord Hardwick*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great-Britain*. The Estate and House here were purchased of the late Earl of *Oxford*.

II. *Cheveley*, near *Newmarket*, the Duke of *Somerset's*, formerly the Lord *Dover's*.

III. *Drayton-Dry*, in the Hundred of *Chesterton*, near *Cambridge*, Duke of *Bedford's*.

IV. *Gogmagog-Hills*, Earl *Godolphin's*.

V. *Wisbich-Palace*, Bishop of *Ely's*.

VI. *Horse-heath-hall*, Lord *Montford's*.

VII. *Catledge*, late Lord *North* and *Grey's*.

VIII. *Chippenham-Hall*, near *Newmarket*, Lord *Sandys's*.

IX. *Fordham*, in the Hundred of *Stapleho*, the late Sir *Charles Wager's*.

X. *Bodisham-Hall*, near *Cambridge*, the Seat of *Soame*

100 CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Jenyns, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire in the present Parliament.

XI. *Exning*, near *Newmarket*, belonging to *Samuel Shepheard*, Esq; the other Knight of the Shire in the present Parliament.

XII. *Gamlingay-Park*, the Seat of *Sir George Downing*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Dunwich*, in the County of *Suffolk*.

XIII. *Maddingley*, in the Hundred of *Storwe*, *Sir John Hind Cotton's*, Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Marlborough* in the County of *Wilts*.

XIV. *Dalham-Hall*, *Mr. Affleck's*.

XV. *Hatley St. George*, *Mr. Pearce's*.

XIV. *Qui-Hall*, near *Cambridge*, the Seat of *James Martin*, Esq; one of the Representatives in the present Parliament for the Town of *Cambridge*.

XVII. *Snailwell*, *Sir Robert Clerk's*.

XVIII. *Kneefworth*, *Mr. Nightingale's*.

XIX. *Stanton-Place*, *Sir Christopher Hatton's*.

XX. *Linton*, the late *Mr. Sclater's*.

XXI. *Stapleford*, the Seat of *Arthur Jocelyne*, Esq;

XXII. *Trompington*, *James Thompson*, Esq; his Seat there.

XXIII. *Whaddon*, *Lady Pickering's*.

XXIV. *Hogginton*, in the Hundred of *North-Storwe*, *Mr. Buck's*.

ROADS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. 101

R O A D S.

From LONDON to CAMBRIDGE, 44 Miles, and to
ELY 57.

By Shoreditch Church to		Wicham	2
Newington	Miles 3	Chattris	4
Edmonton	4	Northbridge	5
Waltham-Crofs	4	Ponden-Bridge	2
Hoddesdon	5	Horsey-Bridge	3
Ware	4	Peterborough	2
Puckeridge	4		
Buntingford	3		20
Royston	6		
Cambridge	11		
	<hr/> 44	From London to Newmarket	
		65 Miles.	
Cambridge	44	Whitechapel to Bow	2
Milton	3	Stratford	1
Stretham	6	Woodford	5
Ely	4	Epping	7
	<hr/> 57	Onger	12
		Hatfield	8
		Dunmow	6
		Thaxted	6
		Haverill	8
Crofs-Roads from Ely to		Newmarket	10
Peterborough, 20 Miles.			<hr/> 65
Wichford	2		



CHESHIRE.

THE Inhabitants of this County, with four others, by the *Romans*, were call'd the *Cornavii*: During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it made Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. None of our Writers give any probable Account from whence the County had its present Name; they content themselves with saying, that it was call'd *Cestria* by the *Latins*, and *Cestrescyre* by the *Saxons*; but why it was so call'd, either by the *Romans* or *Saxons*, we are entirely left in the Dark.

The County of *Chester*, which is about 112 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the N. by *Lancashire*, from which it is parted by the River *Mersey*; on the S. by *Shropshire*; on the E. by *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire*; and on the W. by the *Irish* Ocean, and partly by the Counties of *Flint* and *Denbigh*, in N. *Wales*. The Middle of the County is about 130 Miles N. W. from *London*.

It is in the Diocese of *Chester*, and contains about 720,000 Acres, and 24,054 Houses; the whole is divided into 7 Hundreds, wherein are 87 Parishes, containing one City, and 11 other Market-Towns; and sends 4 Members to Parliament, 2 for the County, and 2 for the City of *Chester*.

The Air is good and wholesome, and the Soil of this County, for the most Part, exceeding fruitful: The Grass, it is said, has a peculiar Richness in it, which disposes the Cows to give a great deal of Milk, of which they make extraordinary fine Cheese, and in such prodigious Quantities, that besides their Home Consumption, it is computed, from good Authority, that they send Yearly to *London* 14000 Tons; to *Bristol* and *York*,

York, down the Rivers *Severn* and *Trent*, 8000 Tons more; besides vast Quantities shipp'd both here and at *Liverpool*, for *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

From the Quarries in this County are produced very good Mill-stones, nearly as valuable as those in *France*. They have likewise plenty of Malt, Fish, Fowl, Sheep, and Goats. The Midland Part of the County abounds in Salt-Springs, from which they draw the Brine, and boil it into very fine Salt: This was once a considerable Trade, but since the Discovery of the Rock Salt, which they dig in great Quantities near *Northwich*, the other is not in so much Request. It is thought these Salt-Works are as ancient as the Times of the *Romans* in *Britain*, and that they receiv'd an Impost from them; for there is a noble Way from *Middlewich* to *Northwich*, which is rais'd so high with Gravel that we may easily discern it to be *Roman*; and none can imagine but that so great a Work was done for publick Use. There are Salt-Works at *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich*, all in this County; and their Manner of making Salt is as follows: They draw the Salt-Water from their Brine-Pits, and convey it to their *Wich* Houses by Wooden Troughs, where are Barrels set in the Earth ready to receive it: Out of these, when full, of which Notice is given by a Bell, they lade the Water into their Pans, of which they have six in every House, and immediately put Fire to them to boil up the Salt: Certain Women, call'd *Waller*s, attend these Brine Pans, and with little Wooden Rakes draw the Salt from the Bottom, as the Brine is seething; and putting it into long Wicker-Baskets, which they call Salt-Barrows, let it stand 'till the Water is quite drain'd from it.

This County is watered with a great many Rivers, the principal are the *Dee*, the *Wever*, the *Dan*, and the *Mersy*: The *Dee* is a very considerable River, which rises beyond *Pemle-Meer* in *Merionethshire*, and having taken in the *Gyrow* and the *Akwen*, passes thro' the Middle of *Denbighshire*, runs by *Wrexham* in that County, and thro' Part of *Flintshire*, from whence it enters into *Cheshire*, and falls into the *Irish* Sea at *Chester*: It yields plenty of *Salmon*, and all Sorts of River Fish. The *Wever* rises

near *Audlam* in this County, takes in the *Walwarn*, the *Lee*, and several other small Streams, then proceeds to *Northwich*, where it receives the *Dan* and the *Pever*, and then falls into the *Mersey*. The *Dan* rises near *Macclesfield*, and falls into the *Wever* at *Northwich*. The *Mersey* rises in *Yorkshire*, and, after passing thro' *Lancashire* and *Cheshire*, falls into the *Irish* Sea at *Liverpool* Haven.

The principal Towns of *Cheshire*, are, besides the City of *Chester*, *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, *Northwich*, *Macclesfield*, *Congleton*, *Frodsham*, *Stockport*, *Sandbach*, *Altringham*, *Malpas*, and *Knotesford*.

Chester, the County Town, is a very ancient City and Colony of the *Romans*: It is situated near the Mouth of the River *Dee*, and had formerly a very good Harbour for Shipping; but the Sea had long ago withdrawn itself, and the River was so choaked up, that Vessels of Burthen could not come within some Miles of it; so that an Act of Parliament passed in the Year 1732, for rendering it navigable: And in Pursuance thereof, the Undertakers raised a Sum of 47,830 *l.* which they have expended in cutting and perfecting a new Channel for the River *Dee*, of near 10 Miles in Length, and in making proper Dams and Sluices, so that, at this Time, it is actually navigable for Ships and Vessels of considerable Burthens to the Quay of *Chester*, where they load and unload Goods and Merchandize. This Success encourag'd the Undertakers to apply to Parliament, in the Year 1741, for farther Powers to complete the same, and for uniting the said Undertakers into a Company for that laudable Purpose.

Many Antiquities have been found in this City, wherein are 10 Parish Churches, besides the Cathedral, which is a Pile venerable for its Age, but in no extraordinary Condition; there are Shadows of several Pictures on the Wall, but defaced; at the W. End, in Niches, are some Images of the Earls Palatine of *Chester*: The adjoining Abbey is quite ruined. The Exchange is a neat Building, supported by Columns 13 Feet high, of one Stone each; over which is the City-Hall, a well-contrived Court of Judicature: The Castle was formerly the Palace, where the Earls assembled their Parliaments,

Parliaments, and enacted Laws independent of the Kings of *England*, determining all Causes themselves. It has always a Garrison kept in it.

The Piazza's, or Rows, as they call them, add nothing to the Beauty of the City, but, on the contrary, serve to make it look both old and indifferent: These Rows are certain long Galleries, up one Pair of Stairs, which run along the Side of the Streets, before all the Houses, tho' join'd to them, and are to keep the People dry in walking along, which they do effectually, but then they take away all the View of the Houses from the Street, nor can a Stranger, who was to ride thro' *Chester*, see any Shops in the City; besides, they make the Shops themselves dark, and the Way into them dark, dirty, and uneven.

The greatest Ornament of the City is, that the Streets are very broad and fair, and run thro' the whole City in strait Lines, crossing in the Middle of it as at *Chichester*. The Walls afford a very pleasant Walk round the City, and are kept in good Repair by the Corporation, and within the Battlements, from whence you may see the circumjacent Country, and particularly on the Side of the *Rhodee*, which is a fine large low Green, on the Bank of the *Dee*, which in Winter is often under Water by the Inundations of the River: Beyond the *Rhodee*, where Horse-Races are run annually on St. George's Day, may be seen from the Walls of *Chester*, the County of *Flint*, and the Mountains of *Wales*.

The Castle is a good firm Building, and strong, tho' not fortify'd with many Outworks: It is said, this Castle was built, or, at least, repair'd by *Hugh Lupus*, the famous Earl of *Chester*, Nephew to *William* the Conqueror; as was also the Church: The Body of this old Earl was discover'd, in the Year 1723, by one Mr. *Henchman*, a Schoolmaster at *Chester*, by the following Accident: An old thick Manuscript Book had lain in the School, no one could tell how long, at last some of the Boys laying Hold of it, kick'd it about as a Foot-Ball; but Mr. *Henchman* happening to come into the School one Day when they were at this Pastime, had the Curiosity to
look

look into it, and found it a Record, and the first Part he dipp'd into was, where it gave an Account of the Place that the Earl *Hugh* was buried in : Upon which Information, going to an old ruinous Part of the Building, call'd the Chapter-House, he there found the Body, which was wrapp'd in Leather, and inclos'd in a Stone-Coffin ; the Skull and all the Bones were very fresh, and in their proper Position ; and, what is more remarkable, the String which ty'd the Ankles together was whole and entire, altho' it was then upwards of 650 Years since it was interr'd.

Chester is but a modern Bishoprick, being so made in the Year 1541, when King *Henry VIII.* divided it from *Litchfield* ; *Chester* being, at that Time, only an Archdeaconry, whole Limits extended Northward to the S. Side of the River *Ribble*, to which was added that other Part of *Lancashire* Northward of the *Ribble*, and Part of *Richmondshire* in *Yorkshire*. Here is a noble Stone-Bridge over the *Dee*, very high and strongly built, and so it had need, for the *Dee* is a most furious Stream at some Seasons, and brings a vast Weight of Water with it from the Mountains of *Wales*.

This City has not been equally prosperous at all Times, for it was demolished by *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, and then by the *Danes*, but again repaired by *Edelfleda*, Governess of the *Mercians* ; and soon after King *Edgar* triumphed gloriously over the *British* Princes, causing *Kennadius* King of *Scotland*, *Malcolm* King of *Cumberland*, *Macon* King of *Man*, and the Isles, with all the Princes of *Wales*, who were come to do him Homage, being 8 in Number, to row him like Barge-men up the *Dee*, himself steering at the Helm. This Prince founded the great Church, which was finish'd and endow'd by *Lupus*.

In the Time of *William* the Conqueror, when he took that great Survey of *England* which is contained in *Domesday-Book*, the Earls, who had all the City, except what belong'd to the Bishop, paid *Geld*, or Tribute, for 50 Hides of Land, and 431 Houses, and 7 Mint-Masters. From this Time the City was in a very flourishing Condition, and so continued for many Ages.

King

King *Henry III.* incorporated it into a distinct County, to be governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs. *Henry Earl of Warrington*, in the Reign of King *William III.* did this City the Honour to serve as Mayor in Person; as did *William Earl of Derby*, in 1702, but he died before the Year expir'd. This City has a great Resort to it of Persons going to, and coming from *Ireland*. It has a very considerable Market two Days a Week, viz. on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*; and three Fairs annually, viz. *June 24. July 25, and Sept. 29.*

This City has not only given Title to Men of the greatest Worth ever since the Conquest, and those many of them of the Royal Line; but is now so closely annexed to the Royal Family, that none but the eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* may bear the Title, as may better appear by the Succession of the Earls and Dukes since the Conquest.

Hugh Lupus, Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Avranches*, and *Emma*, the Conqueror's Sister, was the first Earl of *Chester*, *A. D. 1071.*

Richard his Son, then about 7 Years old, succeeded him, and King *Henry I.* educated him with his own Children, with whom, coming out of *France*, he was drown'd, *Nov. 25, 1120.*

Ranulph Bobun, surnamed *Mecenis*, or *Mesbines*, Son of *John de Bobun*, a noble *Norman*, succeeded. He married *Margaret*, Sister to *Hugh Lupus*, and being a Person of a peaceable Temper, assumed for his Coat of Arms, Three Wheat-Sheaves, Or, in a Field Azure, as a Testimony of it, which continues the Arms of *Chester* to this Day. He married *Maud*, Daughter of *Aubrey de Vere*, Earl of *Guisnes* and *Oxford*, and Great Chamberlain of *England*, by whom he had Issue

Ranulph II. surnamed *de Gernons* from the Place of his Nativity, who succeeded him *A. D. 1130*; and he was succeeded by his Son

Hugh de Bobun, who came to this Earldom, *A. D. 1152.* He join'd with Prince *Henry*, the Son of *Henry II.* in a Rebellion against his Father, and was taken Prisoner by the said King, and kept in the Castle of *Talvis* in *Normandy*, yet was at length permitted to pay
a Ran-

a Ransom, and so he returned Home. He married *Beatrix*, Daughter of *Richard Lincy*, Chief Justice of *England*, and by her had

Ranulph III. who succeeded his Father, *A. D.* 1180. He was very learned and religious, as well as a gallant Warrior, and completed a Book of our *English* Laws; he founded the Abbeyes of the *Grey-Friars* in *Coventry*, *Delacrosse* in *Staffordshire*, but would not himself, nor suffer any Clerk or Layman in his Earldom, to pay Tenths to *Rome*. He was at the Holy War, and after his Return, he, with other Nobles, drove *Lewis*, the *French* King's Son, who was sent for by some *English* Barons to depose King *John*, out of *England*. He had no Issue, and was therefore succeeded by his Sister *Maud's* Son.

John, surnamed *Scot*, because his Father *David*, Earl of *Angus*, *Galloway*, and *Huntingdon*, was Brother to *William*, King of *Scots*. Upon the Death of this Earl *John*, King *Henry III.* took this Earldom into his own Hands for a Time; but after the Birth of his eldest Son Prince

Edward, he created him Earl of *Chester*. This Prince held the Earldom 35 Years before his Father's Death, and 12 Years after he was King, 'till being taken Prisoner in his Wars with the Barons, he was forced to part with it for his Ransom, to

Simon de Mountfort, Earl of *Leicester*; but he being cut off soon after, it returned to the Crown; and King *Edward*, who after the Death of *Llewellyn ap Grifith*, had made his Son Prince *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, added this Title of Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*; and so

Edward, afterwards King *Edward II.* was Prince of *Wales*, Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*; who also, after he was King, conferred the same Titles on the Prince

Edward, his eldest Son, afterwards King *Edward III.* whose Son

Edward, the Black Prince, inherited the same Honour. He died before his Father, leaving only one Son,

Richard of *Bourdeaux*, whom his Grandfather made Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*. This Earldom, when

when *Richard* became King, and was involved in great Troubles from his Barons, who at length deposed him, adhered firmly to him, insomuch that he chose himself a Guard of *Chefbire* Men; and, as a Reward of their Fidelity, made that County a Principality by Act of Parliament, stiling himself *Princeps Cestriae*. But this Title was but of small Duration, for *Henry IV.* soon obtaining the Crown, repealed all the Laws of the said Parliament, and so it became a County Palatine again; and being held by the Crown, is govern'd by a Chamberlain, who has the Jurisdiction of a Chancellor; a Judge Special, who determines all Common Pleas and Pleas of the Crown; two Barons of the Exchequer; three Serjeants at Law; a Sheriff, Attorney, an Escheator, &c. And has ever since given Title to the King's eldest Son, his Royal Highness *Frederick*, the present Prince of *Wales*, being likewise Earl of *Chester*.

Nantwich, the next Place we are to speak of, is a large and populous Market-Town, about 14 Miles S. E. of *Chester*, the Buildings are neat and regular, it having had the *Benefit*, as a ludicrous Gentleman expresses it, of having been twice destroy'd by Fire. The Church is a large and beautiful Structure in the Form of a Cross, like a Cathedral, with the Steeple in the Middle. The Trade of the Town is considerable, and the Inhabitants rich, it having not only the Advantage of a good Market, and of lying in the great Road to *Ireland*, but as it yields two Commodities in greater Perfection than any other Place, *viz.* Cheese and Salt.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*; and the Fair, on the 24th of *August* annually.

Middlewich is a Market-Town, about 4 Miles N. of *Nantwich*. In it are two Brine-Seeths, or Salt-Pits, and great Store of Salt is made here. The Parish is large, extending itself into many Townships round about, and the Church is spacious, in the Patronage of the *Breretons*. The *Venables* have a Burial-Place in a handsome Chapel belonging to this Church. The Market is on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs on *Ascension Day*, and *St. Luke's Day*, which last is the chief.

North-

Northwich is about 3 Miles N. of the last named Town, and called by the *Welch*, *Hellath-Du*, i. e. the Black Salt Pit: It is as famous for the making Salt as the other *Wiches* are, but the Salt is not so white, nor is it made with so much Ease, because the Brine-Pits are deep, and the Water fetched up with abundance of Toil in Leather Buckets: It is a very ancient Town, as the Buildings testify, and has a Market every *Friday*; and three Fairs Yearly, viz. on *July 22*, *August 24*, and *December 6*.

It is so near the Middle of the County, that it is often appointed for the Meeting Place of the Justices, and other Gentlemen on publick Affairs. The chief Lordship of the Town belongs to the Earl of *Derby*; but one Street, call'd *Witton*, is appendant to the Barons of *Kinderton*. Here is a Free Grammar School, founded and endowed with good Lands by the Reverend Mr. *John Dayns*.

There is a good Church at *Northwich*, with a fine Roof and Semicircular Choir. On the S. Side of this Town within these 50 Years, have been discover'd a great many Mines of Rock-Salt, which they continually dig up, and send in great Lumps to the Sea-Ports, where it is dissolved, and made into Eating Salt. The Salt Quarries here, when a Person is let down into them, 150 Feet deep, which is by a Bucket, afford a most pleasant subterraneous Prospect, looking like a Cathedral supported by Rows of Pillars and a Roof of Chrystal all of the same Rock, transparent, and glittering from the numerous Candles of the Workmen, labouring with their Steel Pick-axes in digging it away: This Rock Work extends to several Acres.

At *Larvton-Yates* they bore 60 Yards deep for the Salt-Spring; at *Hassal* 47; at *Wheelock* 18; about *Middlewich* less; at *Northwich* it rises to open Day, which seems to intimate that the Salt Spring runs between Layers of the Earth in an horizontal Line: Upon Boring, it rises with great Impetuosity, so that the Workmen have scarce Time to get out of the Wells; this is all along the Side of a Brook that comes from a remarkable Hill, call'd *Marwcap*, upon the Edge of *Staffordshire*.

Macclesfield

Macclesfield is an ancient Town govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, and enjoys many particular Privileges by Virtue of the Court and Liberties of the Forest, wherein it is situated, and to which it gives Name. The Church is handsome and the Steeple very high. In the Oratory, belonging to the Church are two Brass-Plates, on one of which is promised 26,000 Years and 26 Days Pardon, for saying 5 *Pater-Nosters* and 5 *Aves*; and on the other is, *Orate, &c. Pray for the Souls of Roger Leigh, and Elizabeth, his Wife, who died, the first in 1498, the other in 1506, to whose Souls God be merciful.* Here also (in a Chapel, or Oratory, on the S. Side of the Parochial Chapel, belonging to the *Leighs of Lime*) on a Brass-Plate, is the following Account of two worthy Persons of that Family,

*Here lyeth the Body of Perkin a Leigh,
That for King Richard the Death did die,
Betray'd for Righteousness,
And the Bones of Peers, his Sonne,
That with King Henry the Fifth did worne
In Paris.*

This *Perkin* served King *Edward III.* and the Black Prince, his Son, in all their Wars in *France*; he was at the Battle of *Cressy*, and had *Lime* given him for that Service. After the Death of *Edward III.* he served King *Richard II.* and left him not in his Troubles, but was taken with him and beheaded at *Chester* by King *Henry IV.* And the said Sir *Peers*, his Son, served *Henry V.* and was slain at the Battle of *Agencourt*: In their Memory Sir *Peter Leigh* of *Lime*, descended from them, finding the said old Verses written upon a Stone in this Chapel, re-edify'd the Place in the Year 1626.

In a College, adjoining to this Church, are buried many of the *Savages*; and here is also a good Free-School.

In this Town is carried on a thriving Manufacture of Buttons. The Market here is on *Mondays*; and the Fairs annually on *St. Barnabas's Day*, the 11th of *June*, and *All-Soul's Day*, the 2d of *November*.

This

This Town gave Title of Earl to *Charles* Lord *Gerrard*, of *Brandon*, in King *Charles* II's Reign, and upon that Family's being extinct, in the Reign of his late Majesty King *George* I. to *Thomas* *Parker*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*, Father of *George*, the present Earl of *Macclesfield*, one of the Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Congleton is a Place near the Borders of *Staffordshire*, well watered on all Sides by the *Dan*, the Brook *Howty*, and the *Daningschew*. It is a Market-Town govern'd by a Mayor, and 6 Aldermen; it has two Churches in it; the chief Manufacture is Gloves. The Market is on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs on *May* Day, *July* 2, and *September* 21.

Frodsham, on the N. W. Side of this County, situated near the Conflux of the Rivers *Wever* and *Mersey*, is but a small Market-Town, famous formerly for a Castle and the Seat of the *Savages*, Earls of *Rivers*. Its Market is on *Wednesdays*; and the Fair on the 10th of *August* Yearly.

Stockport is a small Market-Town, lying on the *Mersey* near the Borders of *Lancashire*: Its Market is on *Fridays*; and its Fairs on *March* 2, *Ascension* Day, and *Corpus Christi* Day.

Sandbach is a small Town, on the S. E. of *Middlewich* but a few Miles. It was made a Market-Town in the last Century by Sir *John Radcliffe* of *Urdshall* in *Lancashire*, the Lord of it: The Situation is very delightful. In the Market Place stands two square Crosses of Stone on Steps, with certain Images, and the History of *Christ's* Passion engraven on them. The Market is here on *Thursdays*; and the Fairs on *Tuesday* and *Wednesday* in *Easter* Week, and *Thursday* and *Friday* before *Christmas* Day. The Ale of *Sandbach* is famous.

Altringham is a fine little Market-Town, on the N. Side of this County: It is govern'd by a Mayor. The Market is on *Saturdays*; and the Fair on *St. James's* Day.

Malpas, or *Malopassus*, so call'd from the bad Road leading to it: It is situated upon a high Hill, which was anciently adorned with a Castle, but is now quite ruined.

ruined. The Church is a stately Building, and stands in the highest Part of the Town, having two Rectors belonging to it to perform the Service of God alternately: In it are the Monuments of the Family of the *Cholmondeleys*.

The Barony of this Place was given by *Hugh* Earl of *Chester* to *Robert Fitz-hugh*, and, having passed thro' the Possession of divers Lords of the Names of *Patrick*, *Sutton*, *Sampiers*, and *Clerke*, it came at last to the Family of the *Breretons*, of *Brereton*, and *Shoclack*, who had the Patronage of the Rectories, each Family one: The Barony is, at present, separated from the Possession, and gives Title of Viscount *Malpas* to the Right Honourable *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondeley*, appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal, by his Majesty, King *George II.* A. D. 1743.

It is a Market Town, and has three Streets paved. Sir *Ranulph Brereton* founded a Grammar School and Hospital in this Town. The Market is kept on *Mondays*; and the Fairs on *March 25*, *July 25*, and *December 8*, Yearly.

Knotesford, or *Canutesford*, but why so call'd is not known. It is as it were a double Town, call'd the Higher and the Nether, parted only by the Brook *Bicken*. The Market and Town-House, where the Justices often keep the Sessions, are in the Nether *Knotesford*, but the Parochial Chapel is in the Higher Town. The Lordship belongs to his Grace the Duke of *Bridge-water*. The Market is on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs in the Upper Town on *June 29*, and *October 13*.

On the N. W. of the City of *Chester*, we pass into the *Chersoneuse*, inclos'd on the one Side by the Æstuary of *Dee*, and the other by the River *Mersey*, call'd in the *Saxon Annals*, *Wirebeale*; by *Matthew of Westminster*, *Wirhale*; and by the *Welsh*, *Killgury*, i. e. an *Angle*; but by us commonly *Wiral*. It was once a desolate Forest, and not inhabited, as Mr. *Camden* says the Natives told him, 'till King *Edward III.* disforested it; but this must be a vulgar Error, as appears not only from the Church, Monasteries, Castles, and Manurage of most Part of it, but from a Grant of the Bailiwick of

the Forest of *Wiral*, by *Ranulph I.* Earl of *Chester*, to the *Henleys* of *Hooton*, which argues it was of no mean Account in those Days, tho' some Woods might yet remain to be remov'd by King *Edward*: It is not well furnish'd with Towns, and if in Mr. *Camden's* Time it afforded many Fish but little Corn, Time has much improv'd the Soil, for now it yields Plenty both of Corn and Pasturage, as *Chester* Market can prove: It is about 16 Miles long, and 6 or 7 over. On the S. Side of the *Chersoneuse*, is

Shot-wick, a Castle of the King's, of which there appears nothing but Ruins, and those now inclos'd in a Park of the King's, in the keeping of the *Wilbrahams*; and on the N.

Hooton, where is a good Manor and Park, which, ever since the Reign of King *Richard II.* has been the Seat of the *Stanleys*, who derive their Pedigree from *Alan Sylvestris*, to whom *Ranulph I.* Earl of *Chester*, gave the Bailiwick of *Wiral*, by the Delivery of an Horn, as a Token of his Gift. At the End of this *Chersoneuse*, lies a little barren Island, call'd

Hilbree, in which it is said, there was anciently a Cell for Monks; but this is not credible, for these Kind of Men ever love warm and convenient Habitations, which this Place could never be. Near this Island is

Hyle-Lake, noted for being the Place near which Duke *Schomberg* encamp'd, when he went with his Army to reduce *Ireland* to the Obedience of King *William III.* and from whence the Forces that followed embark'd to go thither.

On the E. Side of the City of *Chester* is the Forest of *Delamere*, a spacious and delightful Place, noted for a great Plenty of Red and Fallow Deer, and affords great Relief, by its Fish, Fowl and Turf, to the neighbouring Towns, whereof there are a great many small ones about this Forest, thro' the upper Part of which the *Wever* takes its Course.

In this Forest *Edelfleda*, the famous *Mercian* Lady, is said to have built a City, whereof there are no Remains but a delicate House for the Dwelling of the Chief Foresters, the *Dawns* of *Utkinton*, who have that Office
by

by Inheritance as descended from *Ranulph* of *Kingleigh*, to whom *Ranulph* I. Earl of *Chester*, gave it in Fee to him and his Heirs for ever: It is call'd the *Chamber of the Forest*.

Sir George Booth in *King Charles II's* Time, had his Title from this Forest, being created Lord *Delamere* in 1661; whose Son *Henry* joining *King William* soon after his landing in the Year 1688, was made Earl of *Warrington*. S. of the Forest, is

Bunbury, alias *Boniface-bury*, from *St. Boniface*, to whom the Church and Town are dedicated; where is an ancient College, built by the famous *Hugh Calverley*, for the Maintenance of 6 Priests: *Thomas Aldersey*, Merchant Taylor of *London* was a great Benefactor to it. Adjoining to this Town is

Beeston-Castle, built by *Ranulph* I. Earl of *Chester*, when he returned from the Holy Wars: It stands on a Hill, and takes up a great Extent of Ground: An ancient Family of the *Beestons*, from which *Sir William Beeston*, Governor of *Jamaica* in the Reign of *King William III.* and the late Mr. *Beeston*, a *Welch* Judge, who died in the Year 1743, descended, took their Name from this Castle and Town. To the Southward of which are

Woodhay, and *Bulkeley*, at the first of which, the *Wilbrahams*, a famous and ancient Family, have, or lately had, a Mansion-House, and the other gives Name to the Family of the *Bulkeleys*, of which is the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Bulkeley* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Representative in the present Parliament of *Great-Britain* for the Borough of *Beaumaris* in the Isle of *Anglesea*. A little S. of *Woodhay* is *Ridley*, where the *Egertons* had a Seat, and near that

Cholmondeley, from which Town the Right Honourable the Earl of *Cholmondeley* takes both his Name and Title. Hereabouts a small Stream, which comes from the large and deep Lake, call'd *Combermere*, and is call'd *Comber*, joins the *Wever*. More Northward lies

Baddeley, the Seat of the *Manwarings*, of which Family was *Sir Thomas Manwaring*, who wrote an Answer to *Sir Peter Leiceſter's* Antiquities of *Cheshire*. On the

other Side the *Wever*, upon the Banks of a little Rivulet, call'd *Botley-Water*, stands

Webbenbury, a Church Town, having a Parish Church for a great Precinct, where are many Gentlemen's Seats. And by it is

Hatherton, in ancient Times the Seat of the *Orbies*, from whom it passed to the *Corbetts*, and lastly to the *Smiths*. Near this are *Doddington*, the Seat of the *Delves's*; *Botherton*, the Seat of the *Griffins*; and *Shawington*, that of the *Wodenoths*, with many more not far from *Nantwich*, which is that Part of the Country, call'd *Vale-Royal* by King *Edward I.* Farther N. the *Wever* receives into it the small River *Walworn*, on which stands

Crew, a Village formerly famous for being the Seat of the Family of *Crew*, from which the Lord *Crew*, late Bishop of *Durham* was descended. To the W. of the *Wever* stands

Calverley, the Seat of a Family of that Name, made famous by the Exploits of Sir *Hugh Calverley*, a Captain in the *French Wars* in King *Edward III.* and *Richard II.* their Reigns. From hence the River goes to

Minshul, where was the Seat of the Family of that Name for many Generations, but is now, by a Daughter, descended to the *Cholmondeleys*. The *Astons* also have a fine Seat here, call'd *Hoograwe*. N. of this, and at the E. End of the Forest of *Delamere*, stands

Ouwer, remarkable for the Prerogative of a Mayor, and a Church that is lawless; which Privileges, it is probable, have been deriv'd from the City of *Edisbury*, long since demolish'd, and nothing of it remaining but one House, call'd the *Chamber of the Forest*, mentioned before.

Between *Middlewich* and *Northwich*, the *Dan*, or *Davan*, falls into the *Wever*. On the Banks of which stands *Congleton*, already mention'd, of which

Astbury is acknowledged the Mother Church, tho' two Miles off. This is a large Parish, with several Gentlemen's Seats in it. The next Place, worth Notice, is

Davenport,

Davenport, or *Dan Port*, the ancient Seat of the *Davenports*, a Family of good Account, of which was Sir *John Davenport*, Sheriff of the County, knighted by King *James I.* when he made his Progress in 1617: He was Patron of the Rectory of *Swettenham*, a neighbouring Parish, which gives Name to a Family of Gentlemen. From hence the *Dan* goes to

Holms-Chapel, or *Church-Hulm*, a Member of the Parish of *Sandbach*: It is the Demesne and Lordship of the Family of the *Needhams*, of whom *John Needham*, Esq; built a handsome Bridge over the *Dan* about 170 Years ago. Here is a good Trade in this Town, on Account of the constant passing of Travellers between *London* and *Lancaster*.

Rudheath is the next Place we come to on the W. where was anciently an Asylum, or Sanctuary, for Criminals, who were protected there a Year and a Day, but so abus'd, that it was demolish'd long before Popery was driven out of *England*. From hence the *Dan* passes to

Kinderton, the Barony of the *Venables*, the only Family of the first Barons made by the Earls of *Chester*, that have continued their Succession to our Age, but lately became extinct by a Female Heir, who was marry'd to the late Right Honourable *Montague-Venables-Bertie*, Earl of *Abingdon*. Not far from hence, the little River *Crock*, rising out of the great Lake *Bagmere*, empties itself into the *Dan*, and runs by

Brereton, from which the ancient Family of the *Breretons*, took their Name, of whom descended the Right Honourable the Lord *Brereton* of *Ireland*. This Town has no Market, but a Fair kept annually on *Lamas Day* upon *Brereton Green*.

A little above *Middlewich* the *Wheelock*, which is compounded of three Streams springing from *Mawcop Hills*, and runs a Course of about 12 Miles, empties itself into the *Dan*, on which River, having pass'd by *Sandbach*, one of the Market Towns already mention'd, stands

Bostock, or *Botestock*, the Residence of an ancient Family of that Name, which spread itself into *Shropshire*

and *Berkshire*; but in this County, by a Female Heir, was lost in the Family of the *Savages*, one more honourable.

The *Dan* below *Northwich* unites with the *Wever*, and running Westward receives the *Pever*, which gives Name to two Villages, the *Over* and *Hither Pever*; the former of which is a Parochial Chapel in the Parish of *Rostborn*, near which is the great House and stately Demesne for many Years belonging to the *Meinikwarrens*, alias *Manwarings*, of whom *Ralph* married the Daughter of *Hugh II.* Earl of *Chester*. The *Wever* leads us next to

Winnington, where is a handsome Stone-Bridge over it: This Place gives Name to a good Family; as does *Marbury* near adjoining to it. The next Place the *Wever* leads us to, is

Dutton, the Estate of the *Duttons*, who had a Seat and a Park here, which went afterwards to the Lord *Gerhard* of *Bromley*. The Family of the *Duttons* has a peculiar Authority over all Pipers, Fiddlers, Harpers, and Musicians, ever since *Ralph Dutton* joining his Rabble of such Men with *Roger Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, his Father-in-Law, scared the *Welchmen* from besieging *Ranulph II.* Earl of *Chester*, in the Castle of *Ruthlan*, to which he fled, and was in Danger of being taken.

Nether-Whitley, is not far from hence, where the noble Family of the *Tuschets*, or *Touchets*, Barons *Audley* in *England*, and Earls of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland*, had their Seat. The *Wever* runs from hence between *Frodsham* and

Clifton, once the Seat of the noble Family of the *Savages*, from whom *Richard*, the late Earl of *Rivers*, General in *Spain*, in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, was descended, but that Family having built a fine Seat on an adjoining Ascent, call'd from them *Rock-Savage*, this little Town, which is inclos'd in the Park, takes the same Name. Not far from hence we come to the Æstuary of the River *Mersey*, near the Mouth of which stands

Runcorn, where is a small Parish Church, but only a Vicarage, the great Tithes being appropriated to *Christ-Church*

Church in Oxford: Here was a Religious House of great Receipt, founded before the Conquest, by *Edelfleda*, Sister to King *Edward* the Elder.

Going up the River *Mersey*, we pass by

Warburton, or St. *Werburch's* Town, the Habitation of a Family of that Name.

Keckwich, the rich Vale call'd *Moor*, and *Acton Grange*, the Dairy Plats belonging once to the Abbot of *Norton*. After which we come to the Mouth of the *Bolin*, discharging itself into the *Mersey*, but rising in the Forest of *Macclesfield*, or *Maxfield*. Upon which River stands

Dunham, called *super Montem*, from its high Situation: This Town came hereditarily from Sir *Hamon de Masey*, Baron of this Place, by the *Fittons* and *Venables*, to the famous Family of the *Booths*. The *Mersey* afterwards goes to

Thelwell, a Chapelry, and once a Lordship belonging to the Abbot of *Norton*. It is now but an obscure Village, tho' *Florilegus* tells us, it was a walled Town of no small Bigness and Account, built by *Edward* the Elder, Father of the Confessor. The two next Parishes to this are

Bradley, the Seat of the *Greggs*, and *High-Leigh*, the Dwellings of the two Branches of the Family of *Leigh*. S. W. of this last is

Halton, or *Hault*, i. e. High Town, so call'd from its lofty Situation on a Hill: Here is a Castle built by *Hugh Lupus*, who gave it, with the Barony, to *Nigel*, a Norman, on Condition that he should be Constable of *Chester*; it is still a strong handsome Building, and shews how fit it was for the Dwelling and safe Hold of so great a Commander: From his Posterity it came to the Crown, and remains a considerable Member of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, which maintains a large Jurisdiction in the Country round it, by the Name of *Halton Fee*, or the Honour of *Halton*, having a Court of Record, Prison, and many other Privileges within themselves. Once a Year, about *Michaelmas*, the King's Officers of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, as Auditors, Attorneys, and Receivers, keep a Law-day at the Castle, and every fourteen Days a Court is kept to determine all Matters within

Jurisdiction ; but Felons and Thieves are carry'd to the Sessions at *Chester* to receive their Sentence. Here is a small Market on *Saturdays*, and a Fair on the Nativity of our Lady.

In the Hundred of *Bucklow* is *Great-Budworth*, famous for a stately Church and Chapel, added to it by the Family of the *Duttons* ; a great Lake, call'd *Budworth-Mere* ; in the Chancel of the Church here is an ancient Monument of the *Starkeys* of *Streton* ; and in this Town is a Fair yearly on *February 1*.

Presbury, in the Hundred of *Macclesfield*, is the largest Parish in all *Cheshire*, having many Townships and Chapelries belonging to it, viz. *Macclesfield*, *Adlington*, the chief Seat of the *Leighs* of *Adlington*, and *Newton* Chapel. The Tithes of Corn here are impropriated to the Dean and Chapter of *Chester* ; and the Vicarage is in the Gift of the *Leighs*. Not far from hence, in the same Hundred, is

Morley, a Place which gave Name to a Family so called, the chief Branch of which is seated at *Waterford*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Torporleigh, a Place not taken Notice of by Mr. *Camden*, perhaps grown into Eminence since his Time, is in the Hundred of *Edisbury* : The Town, Church, and Parsonage, at present, are well known by their Situation, being a great Thorough-Fare to *Chester*.

Weverham is another Place omitted by *Camden*, which takes its Name from its Situation on the *Wever*, a pretty Town with a Church, formerly a Member of *Vale Royal*, and still holding a great Liberty, with a Court and Prison of large Jurisdiction, now the Demesne of the *Norburies*. It was one of the Abbey-Granges, which in ancient Times was no mean Tenure.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County, are

I. *Cholmondeley-Hall*, on the S. E. of *Chester*, the Seat of *Hugh*, Earl of *Cholmondeley*, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, whose Lady was Daughter to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Orford*.

III. *Rock*.

II. *Dunham Massey*, near *Altringham*, belonging to the Earl of *Warrington*.

III. *Rock-Savage*, near *Frodsham*, formerly Earl of *Rivers's*, now belonging to the Earl of *Barrymore*, who marry'd his only Daughter and Heiress: The Right Hon. the Earl of *Barrymore* is a Peer of *Ireland*, and Member of Parliament in *England* for the Borough of *Wigan* in *Lancashire*.

IV. *Woodhay*, near *Nantwich*, Earl of *Dysart's*.

V. *Eaton*, near *Chester*, Sir *Robert Grosvenor's*, Bart. one of the present Representatives for the City of *Chester*.

VI. *Combermere*, on the Borders of *Shropshire*, the Seat of Sir *Robert Salusbury Cotton*, Bart.

VII. *Aston-Hall*, in the Hundred of *Bucklow*, Sir *Thomas Aston's*.

VIII. *Staney*, the late Sir *Charles Banbury's*.

IX. *Arley*, in the Hundred of *Bucklow*, Sir *Peter Warburton's*.

X. *Oulton*, in the Hundred of *Edisbury*, near the Forest of *Delamere*, Mr. *Egerton's*.

XI. *Vale-Royal*, in the Hundred of *Edisbury*, the Seat of *Charles Cholmondeley*, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire in the present Parliament.

XII. *Crew-Hall*, in the Hundred of *Nantwich*, the Seat of *John Crew*, Esq; the other Knight of the Shire in the present Parliament.

XIII. *Lime*, in the Hundred of *Macclesfield*, the late *Peter Leigh's*, Esq;

XIV. *Cheadle-Hall*, in the Hundred of *Macclesfield*, the Lord *Bulkeley's*.

XV. *Baddiley*, in the Hundred of *Nantwich*, Sir *Thomas Manwaring's*.

XVI. *Sough-Hall*, near *Chester*, the Seat of *Thomas Brereton*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Liverpool* in *Lancashire*, and Commissioner of the Viſtualling Office.

XVII. *Pointon-Hall*, near *Stockport*, Mr. *Warren's*.

XVII. *Christleton*, in the Hundred of *Proxton*, Sir *Roger Moslyn's*.

XIX. *Lawton-Hall*, in the Hundred of *Northwich*, the Seat of the late *John Lawton*, Esq;

XX. *Swetten-*

XX. Swettenham-Hall, Mr. Swettenham's.

XXI. Kinderton-Park, the Seat of George Venables Vernon, Esq; one of the present Representatives for the City of Litchfield.

R O A D S.

From LONDON to CHESTER, 146 Miles.

<i>Islington to Highgate</i>	M. 4	Cross-Roads from <i>Litchfield</i>	
<i>Barnet</i>	6	to <i>Macclesfield</i> , 32 Miles.	
<i>Ridgill</i>	5		
<i>St. Albans</i>	5	<i>Litchfield to Bromley</i>	8
<i>Dunstable</i>	10	<i>Uttoxeter</i>	4
<i>Hartford-Bridge</i>	10	<i>Cheadle</i>	6
<i>Towcester</i>	10	<i>Leah</i>	6
<i>Darventry</i>	10	<i>Macclesfield</i>	8
<i>Dunchurch</i>	6		<hr/>
<i>Coventry</i>	10		32
<i>Colehill</i>	8		<hr/>
<i>Wilshaw</i>	8		
<i>Litchfield</i>	8	From <i>Chester</i> to <i>Holywell</i> ,	
<i>Rugeley</i>	5	12 Miles.	
<i>Brine-Pits</i>	6		
<i>Stone</i>	5	<i>The Direction Post</i>	4
<i>Betley</i>	10	<i>Star Chamber</i>	1
<i>Nantwich</i>	6	<i>Flint</i>	3
<i>Toperley</i>	7	<i>Cole Pits</i>	2
<i>Chester</i>	7	<i>Holy-Well</i>	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	146		12
	<hr/>		<hr/>





C O R N W A L.

TH E Inhabitants of this County, with those of *Devonshire*, by the *Romans* were call'd the *Danmonii*, or *Dunmonii*, from *Dun*, a Hill, and *Moina* a Mine, because the Place has been always famous for Hills of Tin Mines: During the *Saxon* Hierarchy, it was Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. It is not easy to prove from whence it derives its present Name of *Cornwal*; some will have it to be from its Shape, which runs into the Sea like a Horn, which the *Britons* pronounce *Corn*; others suppose it derived from one *Corineus*, a Companion of *Brute*, and quote these Lines to support their Opinion:

*Pars Corinea datur Corinceo, de duce nomen
Patria, deque viro gens Corinensis habet.*

*Cornwal by Grant to Corineus came,
The County from the Prince receiv'd its Name.*

But the most natural Derivation is from *Carn*, which, in old *British*, signifies a Rock; and as to the other Part of the Name, *Vossius*, *Buchanan*, *Chaur*, and others, affirm it to come from *Gaul*, by changing *g* into *w*, which in the *German* Dialect is very common.

The County of *Cornwal*, which is about 230 Miles in Circumference, is the most Western Part of *England*, and washed by the Sea on all Sides, except on the E. which is divided from *Devonshire* by the River *Tamar*. The Middle of the County is about 170 Miles W. from *London*.

It

It is in the Diocese of *Exeter*, and contains about 960,000 Acres, and 25,374 Houses: The Whole is divided into 9 Hundreds, viz. *Penwith*, *Kirrier*, *Pider*, *Powder*, *Trig*, *West*, *East*, *Lefnowth*, and *Stratton*; wherein are 171 Parishes, containing 21 Boroughs, and 8 other Market Towns; and sends 44 Members to Parliament, 2 for the County, and 42 for the said Boroughs.

The Air in this County is very sharp, and much subject to Winds and Storms, on Account of the neighbouring Seas. The Seasons are more backward in this than most other Parts of *England*. The Country is for the most Part hilly and rocky, and covered only with a shallow Earth, tho' there are many fruitful Valleys, particularly towards the Sea; and they improve their Ground with fat Sand, and a certain Sea Weed, call'd *Orewood*. It abounds with Mines of Tin, the best and finest in all *Europe*, also Quarries of Stone and blue Slate, with some Silver Mines, and a Kind of Diamonds, together with Corn, Fruit, Cattle, and all along the Coasts an incredible Quantity of Pilchards; formerly much Ambergreese was found here; *Rosa Solis*, Sage, Hyssop, and Rosemary, grow wild on the Sea Cliffs, also Samphire, and *Eringo*, or Sea-Holly.

The Tinnars of this County are incorporated with many ancient Laws and Privileges in 4 Divisions, call'd *Foymore*, *Blackmore*, *Trewarnaile*, and *Penwile*, in each of which Stannary-Courts are held, and sometimes Parliaments of the whole Society, under the Lord Warden of the Stannaries. The Men here are strong, healthy, and boisterous, being great Wrestlers.

Cornwal being a narrow Neck of Land, almost encompass'd by the Sea, most of the Rivers run but a short Course: The *Tamar* is the principal, which rises on the N. Side of the County, and after a Course of 50 Miles, falls into the Sea at *Plymouth* Sound. The *Foy* rises near a Village, call'd *Levethan*, passes by *Badmin*, and runs into the Sea at *Foy*. The *Low* rises at a Village, call'd *Temple*, and after a Course of about 12 Miles, empties its Waters into the Sea between the two *Lows*. The *Cober* rises at *Theram*, and falls into the Sea at *Helston*.

Helfton. The *Hale* first appears at *Garmow*, and buries itself in the Sea at *Lalant*. The *Valle* makes its first Appearance at a Village, call'd *Roche*, and widening its Banks, helps to form the Harbour of *Falmouth*.

How long the Tin-Mines in this County have been discover'd, is uncertain; but it appears from *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Timæus*, that the *Britons* wrought in them; the *Romans* likewise found their Account in them, but the *Saxons* seem to have neglected them, nor was any great Profit made of them 'till *Richard*, Brother of King *Henry III.* being made Earl of *Cornwal*, gave Encouragement to the Tinnery by his Countenance and Contributions, whereby he not only rais'd to himself vast Revenues, but gave the Inhabitants a clearer Insight into the Profits which might be made of them. After his Decease, the Tinnery were regulated in such a Manner as much contributed to encourage the Adventurers, the Stannary Laws being ratified under the Seal of his Son Earl *Edmund*. Afterwards King *Edward III.* confirmed and even enlarg'd their Privileges, dividing the Body of Tinnery into 4 Parts, as mentioned above, denominated from the Places where the Tin is wrought. He constituted one general Warden, or Overseer, of all the rest, who is made both in Causes of Law and Equity their supreme Judge, from whom no Appeal lies but to the King and Council: He hath a Power to appoint under him a Sub-Warden over every Company, who should, every 3 Weeks, in their respective Jurisdiction, determine all Controversies personal between the Tinnery themselves, or Foreigners, in Matters relating to their Trade and Dealings; but from these, an Appeal lies to the Lord Warden, before it can be remov'd to the King: These are call'd Stannary Courts and Judgments; their Manner of Trial ordinarily consisteth in the Verdict of a Jury of 6 Tinnery, according to which the Warden, or his Deputy, pronounces Judgment; but in Matters of great Importance, the Lord, or his Deputy, uses to impanel a Jury of 24 Men, principal Tinnery, 6 out of every Quarter, returned by the Mayors of the 4 Stannary Towns, and their Verdict obliges the whole Body. The Jail for Offenders,

Offenders, in Stannary Causes is kept at *Lest-witbiel*, and the Office is annexed to the Comptroller'ship, and the Pillory sometimes made their Punishment, as a Terror to others.

The Tin is made of little black Stones, lying upon the Surface of the Earth, which they call *Sboad*, because they imagine it to be shot from the main Load or Body of the Mine: Where the Tinnars find these Stones, they go to Work; if upon hilly Ground, the Miners sink Shafts, or Pits, sometimes to a vast Depth, to come at the Mine: If the *Sboad* is discover'd in low Grounds, they carry on a Stream Work, or Drift, 'till they meet with the Bed: When the Ore is brought above Ground in the Stone, it is broke with Hammers, and then carried to the Stamping Mills, which makes it ready for the Crazing Mill, where it is bruis'd to Powder. After it is washed, and clear'd from Earth, &c. it is melted at the Blowing-Houses into Pigs of 3 and 400 Weight, with the Owners Name upon them. The White is that which is of a finer Nature than the Black, and the Value is set upon it at the Coining House, where it is tasted, or tried, to know what Price it deserves. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, Sir *Francis Godolphin* employ'd 300 Men in his own Works, and paid 1000 *l.* Yearly, to the Customs. Before the End of the said Reign, this Trade was so much increas'd, chiefly by the Skill and unwearied Application of Sir *Francis*, that the Duty arising from Tin alone in this County, amounted to 10,000 *l.* per Annum.

In the Beds of Tin is found another Ore, call'd *Mundick*, which is thought to nourish Tin, and for many Ages was looked upon to be of no other Use. However, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, a laudable Curiosity prompted some private Person to examine into the Nature of it; but by some Accident or another, the Design miscarried, and the *Mundick* was thrown to *Shull*, that is, thrown into the old Pits, with other Rubbish, 'till about 50 Years since Sir *Gilbert Clark* began to work upon the *Mundick* again; others following his Example, have, by Degrees, brought the Work to bear, and the Copper extracted from this Ore, which was once thought
useless,

useless, now brings in 150,000 *l.* a Year, and is equal in Goodness to the best *Swedish* Copper, yielding a proportionable Quantity of *Lapis Calaminaris* for making Brass. It is computed, that this Manufacture alone employs above 100,000 Men; and instead of importing Yearly Copper and Brass, to the Amount of near 100,000 *l.* we now export as much, if not more.

This County has given Title of Earl, or Duke, to the following Persons since the Conquest :

Robert de Moriton, Brother to the Conqueror by the Mother's Side, who left by *Maud*, his Wife,

William, the Heir of his Honour and Estate, who being depriv'd, became a Monk of *Bermondsey* in *Surry*. The Earldom of *Cornwal* was afterwards given to

Reginald de Dunstanvil, King *Stephen's* Natural Son by a Daughter of Sir *Robert Corbet*. This Earl left no legitimate Issue, whereupon King *Henry II.* gave it to his youngest Son

John, afterwards King of *England*, who made his Son

Richard, Earl of *Cornwal*, who was succeeded by

Edmund, his Son ; but he dying without Issue, King *Edward II.* gave this Earldom to his Favourite

Pierce Gaveston, who being render'd odious to the Nobility, by his Crimes, and particularly for debauching the Prince, was seiz'd by them, and beheaded ; whereupon the Earldom was conferr'd on

John de Eltham, second Son of *Edward II.* by his Brother *Edward III.* He died young and unmarried ; whereupon the said King erected it into a Dukedom, and invested his Son

Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, an accomplish'd Soldier, with the Titles of Prince of *Wales*, (which the *Welch* consented to) Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester* ; ever since which Time it has been settled and agreed, That the eldest Son of the King, who is Heir to the Crown, shall be Earl of *Cornwal*, and by a special Act of Parliament made in that Case, he is presumed to be of Age as soon as he is born, so that he may claim Livery and Seisin, of the said Dukedom, the

Day

Day he is born, and ought by Right to obtain it, as if he had fully completed the Age of 21 Years; yet

Richard de Bourdeaux, eldest Son of the Black Prince, was not Duke of *Cornwal* by Virtue of the former Law, or Settlement, because he was not eldest Son of the King, but his Grandson, and therefore he was created by a particular Patent; but

Henry, the eldest Son of King *Henry IV.*

Henry, the eldest Son of *Henry V.*

Edward, the eldest Son of *Edward IV.*

Edward, the eldest Son of *Richard III.*

Arthur, the eldest Son of King *Henry VII.*

Were all Dukes of *Cornwal* successively, according to the Act; but

Henry, the second Son of *Henry VII.* was created Duke of *Cornwal*, after his Brother *Arthur's* Decease; yet

Edward, the eldest Son of *Henry VIII.*

Henry, the eldest Son of King *James I.*

Were, by Birth, Dukes of *Cornwal*; but

Charles, the second Son of King *James I.* was created after Prince *Henry's* Death.

Charles, the eldest Son of King *Charles I.* was born Duke of *Cornwal*; but

George, his present Majesty, upon the Accession of his Father to the Throne of these Kingdoms, was created Duke of *Cornwal*; as was his Royal Highness, *Frederick Prince of Wales*, on his Majesty's Accession.

The principal Towns in *Cornwal*, are, *Launceston*, *Newport*, *Kellington*, *Saltaſh*, *Boſſiney*, *Camelford*, *Lefkard*, *St. Germans*, *Eastlow*, *Westlow*, *Bodmin*, *Lestwithiel*, *Fowey*, *Tregony*, *Grampound*, *St. Maſs*, *Truro*, *St. Michaels*, *Penryn*, *Helfton*, *St. Ives*; which are the 21 Boroughs. The other Market Towns are, *Stratton*, *Warbridge*, *Padſtow*, *St. Collumb*, *Falmouth*, *Marketjew*, *Mountsbay*, and *Penzance*.

Dunhiwid, alias *Launceſton*, or, as it is vulgarly call'd, *Launſton*, is a Market, Mayor, and Borough Town; the usual Place for publick Buſineſs for the Affizes and County Jail are usually kept, and the Elections for Knights of the Shire made here: In ancient Records it is call'd *Dunburd*, or *Dunhiwid*, from its Situation, being
built

built on the Top, or Head, of a Down, or Hill; and *Lansthuphadon*, i. e. the Church of St. Stephen. It is a neat Place, including the two Towns of *Dunewet* and *Newport*, which last still retains the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament. *William*, Earl of *Morton*, built a strong Castle here, and a Collegiate Church for Prebendaries, as appears from *Domesday Book*, where it is called *Launfleweton*, because it was dedicated to St. Stephen: *Richard I.* gave this Castle to Earl *John*, his Brother, afterwards King *John*: It was call'd *Castle-terrible* from its Strength. In this Place the Lord *Hopton* was forced to disband his Army, by General *Fairfax*, and so the Parliament Forces seem'd to recover the Disgrace they had suffer'd in these Parts under the Earl of *Essex*. The Market at *Launceston* is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs, *June 24*, *November 6*, and *Whit-Monday*: But *Newport* has neither Market nor Mayor. At *St. Thomas*, by this Town, was a House for Lazars.

The Right of electing Members to serve in Parliament, for the Borough of *Launceston*, is in the Mayor and free Burgesses, who are 130 in Number.

Newport, it does not appear from any ancient Records, that this Place was ever incorporated, or so much as stiled a Borough; yet being Part of the King's Demesnes, it speciously challeng'd a Right to return Members to Parliament the 6th of *Edward VI.* and sending their Burgesses they were admitted, and have exercis'd the same Privilege ever since: They have a Custom to chuse two Persons Yearly, call'd *Vianders*, at the Lord's Court, who are Officers that order their Elections, and make the Returns of the Representatives, who are chosen by all the Inhabitants of the Place, who pay Scot and Lot, or have Burgage-Tenure in this District, which are about 60 in Number.

Kellington, tho' the last of the Boroughs of this County in order of Time, yet for Building and Wealth, is not inferior to above half of them, containing above 150 Houses. The Inhabitants have no Charter of Incorporation, but every Year at the Court-Leet of the Lord of the Manor, the Portreve is chosen, and the Inhabitants, who have lived in it a Twelvemonth, are ad-

mitted Burgeſſes, which gives them a Right to vote at the Election of Members of Parliament, ſo that there are almoſt as many Electors as Houſes: The Returning Officer is the Portreve, by Preſcription. The firſt Return of Members to Parliament made by this Borough, was 27 *Eliz.* 1585, it being the laſt Town in *Cornwal* that was called upon to ſend Representatives. The Market here is on *Wedneſdays*; the Fairs annually, *April 23*, *November 1*, *Holy Thursday*, and *Trinity Thursday*.

Saltaſh, or *Salteſſe*, about 5 Miles from *Plymouth*, which is on the other Side the River *Tamar*, was in ancient Times call'd *Effſe*, and belong'd then to the Family of the *Valtrots*, who had large Poſſeſſions here. It is now a populous trading Town, govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, and a Market every *Saturday*, and two Fairs annually on *February 2*, and *July 25*.

It belongs to the Manor of *Trematon Caſtle*, from which it derives ſeveral large Privileges over the Haven belonging to it, *viz.* A Yearly Rent for all Boats and Barges, Anchorage of Shipping, and dragging of Oysters, except between *Candlemas* and *Eaſter*. It ſtands in the Pariſh of *St. Stephen*, to which it is a Chapel of Eaſe, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and is a decent Building, containing a Body, South Iſle, and Tower 57 Feet and a half high. Near this Chapel ſtands the Market Houſe and Town Hall, which is a handſome Building, and a Free-School endow'd by the Crown.

The Manor of this Borough is veſted in the Corporation, who hold it of the Duchy of *Cornwal*; and, upon the Payment of a Fee-Farm Rent of 18 *l. per Annum*, have all the Toll of the Market and Fairs. The Corporation, by the Charter now in Force, which was obtained, 35 *Car. II.* 1682, conſiſts of a Mayor, 6 Aldermen, and about 20 Freemen, or Burgeſſes, who have Liberty to chuſe a Recorder, elect the Members of Parliament, which it firſt ſent in King *Edward IV's* Days.

King *Edward III.* ſettled this Town Part of the Manor of *Trematon*, and Park thereunto belonging, upon the Black Prince, and his Heirs, Dukes of *Cornwal*, and eldeſt Sons of the Kings of *England*, and granted the

the Advowson of the Church of *St. Stephen*, with the Tithes of *Saltaſh* to his Collegiate Church of *Windsor*, by a Charter dated *May 2, 1351*.

From this Town there is a Paſſage by a Ferry over to *Devonſhire*, call'd the *Crimble Paſſage*, which is dangerous when the Wind is high.

Bosſiney, commonly call'd *Tintagel*, is a ſmall Village, containing not above 20 Houſes, and an Hamlet with *Trevena* to that Pariſh. The Manor is very ancient Demefne Land to the Crown, and famous in our Hiſtories for a Caſtle, the Ruins of which are reckon'd one of the Wonders of the World, ſtanding about half a Mile from theſe Towns, part on an Iſland, and part on the Continent, join'd together by a Draw-Bridge.

Richard, Earl of *Cornwal*, Brother to King *Henry III.* procur'd a Grant from that King, that *Tintagel* ſhould be a free Borough. It is govern'd by a Mayor, but, ſo far as we can diſcover, not incorporated. The firſt Return of Members we can find is in King *Edward VI's* Reign. In the Indenture in *Queen Mary's* Time, it is call'd *Trevena*, alias *Bosſiney*, and ſometimes one of them alone. The Election of Members is in the Mayor and Freemen: Whoe'er has free Land in the Borough, and lives in the Pariſh, is a Freeman, and votes in all Elections of the Mayor and Burgeſſes. The Number of Electors is ſaid to be under 20.

The Caſtle, Manor, and Borough of *Tintagel*, was ſettled by King *Edward III.* on his Son, the Black Prince, when he created him Duke of *Cornwal*, and his Heirs, the Princes of the Blood for ever, and ſo it is become a Part of that Duchy, and as ſuch is held by the Corporation, at the Fee-Farm Rent of 11 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.* per Annum. The Caſtle is ſaid to be a very ancient Building, and to have been the Seat of the Dukes of *Cornwal* in the Times of the *Britons*, and, as ſome pretend, the Birth-Place of King *Arthur*, 500 Years before the Conqueſt; it would but abuſe the Reader's Patience, to relate the Story of *Uter Pendragon*, who, by *Merlin's* Art, aſſum'd the Shape of *Gorlois*, a Prince of *Wales*, and begat *Arthur* of his Wife, which is one of the Fables of *Jeffrey of Monmouth*.

Nothing is now left of this Castle but Ruins, near which is *Botereaux-Castle*, now contracted into *Boscastle*, built by the *Botereaux's*, who were Lords of it; the first Man of Note among them was *William Botereaux*, who married *Alicia*, the Daughter of Sir *Robert Corbet*, who was Sister to *Henry I.* his Mistress, the Mother of *Reginald*, Earl of *Cornwall*; he had 11 Successors to him in a Right Line, who, by their intermarrying with the *Moyl's*, *St. Lo's*, and *Thweng's*, wealthy Families, had got a mighty Estate in these Parts; but *Margaret*, the only Daughter and Heiress to the last, carried the Estate, by Marriage, to the *Hungerfords*, from whom it descended to the *Hastings*, who enjoy'd the Castle 'till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. The Market here is kept on *Thursdays*, and the Fair on the 11th of *November*.

Camelford, which some write *Gaffelford*, is situated near the Rise of the River *Camel*. *Leland* tells us its ancient Name was *Kemblan*, and that *Arthur*, the *English* Hector, was slain here; which, if true, his Birth and Death happened near the same Place: The Battle, it is said, was fought between him and his Nephew *Mordred*, who being mortally wounded, was convey'd to *Glastenbury*, and there died, *May 22, 542*. Another Battle was fought here between the *Saxons* and *Britons*, about the Year of *Christ 820*, which *Marianus* confirms.

Camelford is but a mean Town, of not above 50 or 60 Houses, but an ancient Borough, created by *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*; who, when he was King of the *Romans*, by his Charter, granted the Burgeses of it a *Friday* Market, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Morning of *St. Swithin*, which were all of them confirm'd by his Brother King *Henry III.* by his Charter, dated *June 12, 1259*.

This Borough began to send Burgeses to Parliament, in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* and was thoroughly authoriz'd to continue it by Queen *Mary*, who confirm'd their Liberties: It is, at present, govern'd by a Mayor and 8 Burgeses, or Aldermen, who, with 10 Freemen, elect their Members for Parliament. The Corporation enjoys the Toll of their Markets and Fairs, with an Estate of 15 *l. per Annum*, which making together a
Revenue

Revenue of about 80 *l. per Annum*, serve for the Support of, otherwise, a very mean Magistracy.

This Town is but an Hamlet to the Parish of *Lanteglos*; to the Church of which Place, distant about a Mile, the Inhabitants repair to divine Worship, having never had any Chapel at *Camelford*: The Manor is held of the Duchy of *Cornwal*, as that of the former Towns. The Fairs here now are on *Friday* after the 10th of *March*, 15th of *May*, 17th of *July*, and 26th of *August*.

Leskard is a large populous Town, seated on a Hill, and contains about 100 Houses. The Market is one of the most considerable in the County, and has for its chief Commodity Leathern Wares, Boots and Shoes, with which it furnishes all the neighbouring Towns. It is encompass'd with Woods and Commons, which afford both Profit and Pleasure to the Inhabitants.

It was given by *William*, the Conqueror, to *Robert*, Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwal*, and made a free Borough by *Richard*, Earl of *Poitiers* and *Cornwal*, who procur'd the Burgeses here the same Privileges as had been before granted to *Launceston* and *Helston*, which he settled on them by Charter, bearing Date *June 5, 1240*. His Son *Edmond*, granted this Borough, with all the Tolls and Rents to the Townsmen in Fee-Farm, at the Rent of 18 *l. per Annum*, which they held ever since, and paid to the Duchy, 'till King *William III.* bestowed the Rents of all the Duchy on the Lord *Somers*.

This Town was incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, *July 6, 1580*, who appointed a Mayor and Burgeses, and order'd that they should have a perpetual Succession, purchase Lands, &c. The Election of their Members to serve in Parliament is vested in the 9 Capital Burgeses, of whom one is always Mayor, and their 15 Assistants, with other Freemen, who are now in Number about an Hundred.

The Buildings in this Town are handsome: The Church is a large Fabrick, with a broad Tower, dedicated to *St. Martin*, and is well paved. The Patronage of the Church, in old Times, belonged to the Priory of *Launceston*, to which the great Tithes were appropriated

priated, and at the Dissolution was granted to one Mr. *Connock*, to whose Descendants it still belongs.

In this Town is an admirable Conduit, which plentifully supplies the Streets about the Market-Place with Water. On the Top of the Town-Hall, which is an handsome Building, there is a noble Clock, with four Dials, which cost near 200 *l.* erected by Mr. *Dolben*, one of their Representatives in Parliament. The Corporation hath two large Maces well gilt, and several Cups of Silver gilt, round one of which, in most constant Use, is engrav'd this Motto, *Qui fallit Poculum, fallit in omnibus*; with other Plate, most of it Presents made them by Members of their Body.

The Market, in *Leland's* Time, was kept on *Mondays*, but is now on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs on the *Monday* before *Palm-Sunday*, *Holy Thursday*, the 15th of *August*, 21st of *September*, and the *Monday* after the 6th of *December*.

This is one of the Towns for Coinage of Tin, and is remarkable for the Defeat of the Parliament Army in 1642, by Sir *Ralph Hopton*, of which there is yet a Memorial in the Church.

Here was anciently a Castle on the N. Side, with a Park, and Chapel of our Lady, famous for the many Pilgrimages made to it, but now little or nothing remains but the Site.

St. Germans, the largest Parish in *Cornwal*, and not above a Century past, very populous, having several commodious Dwellings for some of the most ancient Families, and wealthy Farmers, but now a small Borough Town, which, had it not the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, would be accounted a sorry Village, for the Town only consists of a few Fishermen's Cottages, who maintain themselves by fishing in the Sea, and neighbouring Rivers: The Houses are meanly built and irregular, situate upon an uneven Rock, affording no tolerable Reception to Passengers, or Travellers. The Market which it pretends to, and endeavours to keep up, is on *Fridays*, but is small peddling, and almost unfrequented. But as contemptible as this Place is now,

it

it was anciently a Bishop's See, and had a famous Monastery in it: It takes its Name from St. *German*, a Native, and, at last, Bishop of *Auxere* in *France*, who being a great Orator, was sent into *England* to oppose the *Pelagian* Heresy by the *French* Bishops, and after he had preach'd in divers Parts of the Kingdom, as *Verulam*, *Wales*, &c. with good Success, took up his Residence here for some Time; in Memory of whom, King *Athelstan* built here a good Church; and, because the Bishops of *Cornwall*, who resided then at *Bodmin*, were much molested by the *Danes*, he remov'd the See to this Town, where it continu'd during the Succession of 10 Bishops, viz. 113 Years, and then was remov'd to *Exeter* by *Leofricus*, who chang'd the Secular Canons, put in by King *Athelstan*, into Black Canons.

The Manor of this Town, which, as *Domesday Book* informs us, consisted of 24 Hides of Land, was upon this Change divided between the Bishop of *Exeter*, and the Convent, 12 being given to each: This Division of Manor still continues; Mr. *Eliot*, who farms the Bishop's Part, and possesses the other from his Ancestors, who bought it of the *Champernoons*, to whom it came accidentally at the Dissolution, enjoying both distinctly, and from them the Place where the Priory stood, is call'd *Port-Eliot*.

This Priory being the Mansion of Mr. *Eliot*, is an handsome large Building, and fronts to the River. In the great Hall are the Arms of the Priory, in the painted Glafs of a large Bow-Window, viz. A Sword and two Keys, endors'd in *Saltire*. The Church stands near the Priory, and consists of a North Isle, and two spacious Naves; at the W. End were two lofty Towers, but now near demolish'd: The whole is a light handsome Building, and in it are divers Monuments of the *Moyles*, and a Marble one of one of the *Scarwens*.

When this Town was made a Borough is not known, but the first Return of Burgeses which we find was 5 *Elix.* and then made by their Portreve, or Mayor, who is chosen at the Lord's Court-Leet, held about *Michaelmas*, by a Jury impannell'd by the Steward for that Purpose. The Members of Parliament are chosen by all the

Houſholders, who have lived a Year within the Borough, which contains only 50 or 60 Houſes near the Church, the reſt of the Pariſh, which is 20 Miles in Compaſs, and has 10 Hamlets, in which are ſeveral Gentlemen's Seats, being without the Borough.

Eaſtlow is an ancient Borough and Port, yet not known in any old Grants by this Name, but call'd either *Loo* ſimply, or *Portloo*. In the 30th Year of King *Edward I.* *Henry de Bodrigan* was Lord of this Town, from whom the Manor deſcended to the Family of the *Courtneys*, Earls of *Devonſhire*, who were ſeized of it the 7th of *Henry V.*

It was made a Corporation by Queen *Elizabeth's* Letters-Patents, dated *January 8, 1587*, by the Name of a Mayor and Burgeſſes, by which Title they were to have a perpetual Succeſſion, plead, or to be impleaded, and to conſiſt of 9 Burgeſſes, of whom one is always to be Mayor, and to have a Power to chuſe a Recorder. The Representatives in Parliament are elected by the Mayor, Burgeſſes and Freemen, which are about 40 or 50.

The Town contains about 200 Houſes, and has a Market on *Saturdays*, of which the Corporation has the Toll. The Fairs are on the 2d of *February*, and 29th of *September*. The Manor belongs, at preſent, to the Duchy, and is held by the Corporation at the Fee-Farm Rent of 20 *s. per Annum*. Here is a poor Battery of 4 Guns, and a little Chapel of Eaſe, kept up by 4 Buttrefſes, in which the Miniſter of *St. Martin's*, the Mother Church and Burial Place, is oblig'd to preach once in three Weeks. This Chapel was repair'd in 1700, by the then Members of Parliament, and afterwards beautify'd by Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, the late Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, becauſe the Seat of his Family was near this Place.

Weſtlow , which is call'd alſo *Port-pigham*, is a Borough and Market Town of longer ſtanding than *Eaſtlow*; the Lords of the Manor were firſt of the Family of *Treverbin*, from whom the Manor deſcended to the *Carminows* and *Courtneys*, and, at length, was united to the Duchy by King *Henry VIII.*

It

It was incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, *February* 14, 1574, by the Name of a Mayor and Burgeſſes, which latter were allowed to be 12, and the Mayor to be annually choſen out of them, who together had Power to chuſe a Steward, and have a Common Seal. The Election of Representatives to ſerve in Parliament, is to be made by the ſaid Corporation, and the other Freemen, being about 60 in Number. In the firſt Return of Burgeſſes, it is call'd in the Indenture, *Louborough*, and in ſome others *Port-pigbam*, *Portloo*, and *Weſflow*.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*, and the Fair on the 25th of *April*.

Bodmin, or *Bodman*, in *Britiſh*, *Bofuenna*, and in the ancient Charters, *Bodminian*, is about 10 Miles W. of *Leſkard*. King *Athelſtan* founded an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks here, in the Year 926, but the *Daniſh* Pirates deſtroy'd it in the Year 981.

William, the Conqueror, found the Abbey in a deſolate Condition, and beſtowed the Poſſeſſions of it on his Brother, *Robert*, Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwal*, who taking them from thoſe who had unjuſtly ſeized them, converted them to his own Uſe during his Life; but after his Death, *Algar*, Duke of *Cornwal*, with the Aſſiſtance of *William Warlewast*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, re-edify'd the Abbey in the Year 1110, and placed Black Canons in it, who continu'd there 'till the Diſſolution.

The Town is pretty large, being near a Mile in Length, but has been much larger, as the Ruins of ſome Streets on the N. Side of it manifeſtly ſhew: It is ſituated between two Hills, but in a very wholeſome Air, as the long Lives of the Inhabitants do prove, for the Age of 90 Years is very common among them, and ſometimes they exceed 100, ſo that Mr. *Camden's* Account of this Town, that it is not very healthful, is either a Miſtake, or the Air is amended ſince his Time. The Church is very ſpacious, but the Living a Vicarage, in the Gift of Sir *Edmund Prideaux*, Bart. It was much damag'd by the Fall of its Spire, thrown down by a violent Tempeſt in the Year 1699, but ſince repair'd, all but the Spire.

It

It is a Borough, govern'd by a Mayor and Town-Clerk, assisted by 12 Magistrates and 24 Commoners, who alone have the Privilege of chusing their Representatives for Parliament, and stamping Tin; for this was one of the Coinage Towns for Tin, 'till it lost that Privilege to *Lestwithiel*. The Manor belongs to the Earl of *Radnor*. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs are on *January 24, March 12, August 10, December 6*, on the *Saturday* after *Midlent-Sunday*, and the *Saturday* after *Whit-Sunday*. The Market affords Plenty of Corn, Beef, Mutton, &c. and formerly was a Staple for Yarn; but that Trade is much decay'd here.

This Town has been principally concern'd in two Rebellions: The one of *Perkin Warbeck*, who gather'd Forces here, 'till he thought himself strong enough to take *Exeter*; and the other in King *Edward VI's* Time, when the *Cornish* and *Devonshire* Men being risen, the Mayor of *Bodmin*, one *Boyer*, was very active to assist them, and was deservedly hang'd for his Pains; but it was one of the merriest Executions that ever was, for Sir *Anthony Kingston*, the Provost Marshal of the King's Army, who was appointed the Judge of those Rebels, first dined with Mr. Mayor, and then hang'd him on a Gallows which he had provided, tho' his Miller's Man offer'd to suffer for him, but Sir *Anthony* would not accept of this, however he hang'd the Miller's Man too, since he lik'd it so well, and knowing he had been busy among the Rebels. The Mayor had Warning from Sir *Anthony* to make his Escape, but he not regarding it, his Execution could not be avoided, unless Sir *Anthony* would have disobey'd Orders, and so have endanger'd his own Life: From that Time to this, the Town has been always loyal, and were great Sufferers, with the rest of their Countrymen, in the Grand Rebellion.

In this Town Yearly, in the Middle of *May*, is a Kind of Carnival kept, thousands of People coming to see the Sports and Pastimes; King *Charles II.* honour'd it with his Company in his Journey to *Scilly*, and became a Brother of the Society, which, it seems, derives its Original from the Times before the Conquest.

Near

Near this Town on the E. is *St. Lawrence*, where was anciently an House for Lazars, or leprous Persons, well endow'd and govern'd.

Lestwithiel is thought to have been the *Uzella* of *Ptolemy*, and to have been anciently situated where the Ruins of the old Castle *Lestformel* now stands. It is, at present, but a small Town, and not at all populous, because the Channel of the River *Fowey*, which in the last Age used to carry up the Tide to the very Town, and bring up Vessels of Burthen, is now so stoppt by the Sands coming from the Lead Mines, that it is too shallow for Barges; however, it is still a Market and Borough Town, where Mr. *Camden* says, the County-Court is usually kept, but that is now at *Launceston*, and the Lord Warden of the Stannaries hath his Court, Prison, and Office of Coinage, or stamping Tin, by Favour, as the Inhabitants say, of *Edmund*, Earl of *Cornwal*, who had his Palace here.

The Coinage Towns in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, were four, namely, *Leskard*, *Lestwithiel*, *Truro*, and *Helston*; and since that in King *James's* Time, was added *Penzance*. The present Officers of the Stannaries under his Royal Highness *Frederick*, Prince of *Wales*, as Duke of *Cornwal*, are

Lord Warden,	<i>Thomas Pitt</i> , Esq;
Auditor of the Duchy,	<i>Charles Montague</i> , Esq;
Deputy Auditor,	<i>William Soley</i> , Esq;
Affay Master,	<i>Charles Trelawney</i> , Esq;
Receiver-General,	<i>Richard Eliot</i> , Esq;
Constable of <i>Launceston</i>	<i>Hugh Pyper</i> , Esq;
Castle,	
Stewards of the Hundreds,	<i>Christopher Hawkins</i> , Esq;
Comptroller of the Stannaries,	Mr. <i>John Luxmore</i> .

The Market at *Lestwithiel* is on *Fridays*; the Fairs on the 29th of *June*, 24th of *August*, and 2d of *November*. It is appointed by 11 *Henry VII.* to keep the Weights and Measures; and sends two Members to Parliament.

In

In this Town there was formerly a Custom, tho' now discontinued, for a Person on *Low-Sunday* to act the Part of a King, and in rich Apparel, being finely mounted, with a Sceptre in his Hand, and Sword born before him, to ride thro' the Town to the Church, and, after divine Service, feast his Attendants, being serv'd on the Knee, to represent the Royalty of the Honour of *Cornwal*. In this Place also, the Earl of *Essex*, who commanded an Army for the Parliament, was so surrounded by King *Charles I.* and reduc'd to such Streights, that his Forces were almost starv'd, and himself oblig'd to retire by Water from *Fowey* to *Plymouth*, in Company of the Lord *Roberts*; after whose Departure, Major-General *Skippon*, coming to a Treaty with the King, agreed, That the Parliament's Troops should lay down their Arms: Which was the most glorious Event that happen'd to the King, during the whole Course of the Civil Wars.

This Borough hath return'd Members to Parliament ever since the 33^d of *Edward I.* who are chosen by the 7 Burgeffes and their 17 Assistants.

Fowey is a very ordinary Town, the Buildings being ill-contriv'd, and so confusedly crowded together, that there is no open Street belonging to it, only many intricate Passages. The Manor was given by the Conqueror to *Robert*, Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwal*; and afterwards in *Richard I.*'s Reign, settled by *Robert de Cardinan* upon the Priory of *Tywardreth*, which he founded in that Neighbourhood, and which held it 'till the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* when it was annex'd to the Duchy.

The Church, dedicated to *St. Fimbarrus*, commonly called *Barrus*, first Bishop of *Cork* in *Ireland*, is a pretty large Building, but clumsy and void of Art; it was erected in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* or King *Edward IV.* by the Earl of *Warwick*, and in it is a Table of Benefactors hanging, of which *Mr. Vincent*, who gave 30 *l.* per Annum, to the Free School, and *Mr. Rasbleigh*, who endowed an Hospital, are the most eminent.

When this Town was made a Borough is not certain, but it never return'd any Members to Parliament before
the

the 13th of *Queen Elizabeth*, tho' in *King Edward III's* Days it sent a Merchant, with *Eastlow*, to a Council at *Westminster*, to treat of Sea Affairs. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, 8 Aldermen, and two Assistants, and the Burgesses are chosen by all the Inhabitants who pay Scot and Lot. The Mayor in his Office, and the next Year after, and the senior Alderman, are always Justices of the Peace: *King James II.* allowed them a Recorder.

The Market is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *Shrove-Tuesday*, the 1st of *May*, and *September* the 10th.

The Harbour of this Town is very commodious for Shipping, the Entrance being narrow but very deep for three Miles to return into the Country, and all the Ways very clear from Bars of Sand and Rocks. At the Mouth of the Harbour, on the W. Side, are the Ruins of an old Castle, and when you have passed a little farther, two small square Towers, opposite to one another, from which, in the last *Dutch War*, there was a Chain, extending 200 Feet long, but it is now lost.

Tregony is mention'd, in *Domesday Book*, among the Lands of *Robert*, Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwal*, the Conqueror's Brother, from whom this Manor came early into the Family of the *Pomeroy's*, who by many Descents were found in Possession of it in the 8th Year of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, 1566. From these *Pomeroy's*, it is probable, it descended to the *Boscawens*, in the Reign of *King Charles I.* *Hugh Boscawen*, Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, being at present the Lord of it.

This Town consists of one indifferent long Street, and formerly a Castle in it, but both of them are now much decay'd. In *Edward I's* Reign it sent Burgesses to Parliament for two Returns and no more, 'till in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* it was summon'd among the *Cornish* Boroughs, tho' not yet incorporated. *King James I.* in 1620, incorporated this Town by the Title of a Mayor and 8 Capital Burgesses, who should govern the same; that they should Yearly chuse a Mayor on the *Tuesday* following *Michaelmas* Day, and have a Recorder, and keep a Court of Record on the first *Monday* of every Month, and enjoy all their ancient Privileges, &c. The Election

Election of Representatives to serve in Parliament, is in the Inhabitants in general, who are all the Housholders that boil the Pot, the Number of which is about 150.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs, *April 25, May 3, July 25, September 1, November 6, and Shrove-Tuesday.*

Grampound is a small Market and Borough Town. *John of Eltham*, Earlof *Cornwal*, younger Brother to King *Edward III.* granted to the Burghers of this Place the whole Vale of *Grampound*, and all the Lands of *Coytfala*, which is in the *Britisb Tongue, Falawood.* The Charter of this Grant is still extant, and at this Day there are some Lands near the Town, and within the Precincts of the Borough, call'd *Coytfala.*

The Town has but one Street of about 80 Houses, and lies in the Parish of *Creed*, yet has a small ordinary Chapel, dedicated to *St. Naunter*, or *St. Nunn*, a Daughter of a certain Earl of *Cornwal*, and Mother of *St. David*, Archbishop of that See.

It is a Town Corporate, and has a Mayor, 8 Magistrates, a Recorder, and a Town Clerk. The Mayor is annually chosen the *Tuesday* before *Michaelmas Day*, and the Representatives for Parliament by the Majority of the Magistrates and Freemen, who are all the Inhabitants that pay Scot and Lot, being about 50 in Number: It was made a Borough in the Time of King *Edward III.* but did not send Burgeffes to Parliament 'till the Reign of King *Edward IV.*

Its Market is on *Saturdays*, the Fairs, *January 18, and June 11.*

St. Marws, or *St. Maudit*, is a small Hamlet with about 30 Houses in it, has neither Church nor Chapel, but belongs to the Parish of *St. Justus*, who left his Bishoprick of *Lyons*, and turn'd Hermit. The Name of this Place is derived from an *Irish* Saint of that Name, who had his Cell here, and lived in great Abstinence, which occasion'd a Church to be built here to his Memory, and that a Fisher-Town to rise up after it.

King *Henry VIII.* built a Castle here to secure the Entrance of *Falmouth Harbour*; it was of an orbicular Form, but of little Strength, which made it not regarded,

garded, and so not kept in good Repair; yet there is a Governor, who has a Salary of about 80 *l. per Annum*; a Deputy, who has about 26 *l. per Annum*; and two Gunners, who attend by Turns, for there are about 17 Guns belonging to it.

The present Governor is Colonel *Scipio Duroure*.

The Manor and Royalty belong'd, it is probable, to the Crown, 'till within this last Century, when it was sold to Sir *Joseph Tredenham*, after whose Decease, and that of his Lady, the Sister of the famous Sir *Edward Seymour*, it went to *Francis Scobell*, Esq; who married Sir *Joseph's* Daughter.

This Town never sent any Members to Parliament 'till the Year 1562, 5 *Eliz.* when being accepted, on Condition that they should shew their Letters-Patents for their Return, which were never requir'd, they have accordingly sent ever since. The chief Officer of the Borough is a Portreve, or Mayor, who, with the free and sworn Tenants, having elected their Burgeffes, makes a Return of them. It is not to be found that this Town was ever incorporated, or had either Market or Fair. The Inhabitants depend chiefly upon Fishing for Support.

Truro, on the W. Side of the River *Valle*, is so call'd from its three Streets, as the Word *Truru* in *Cornish* signifies: In *Domesday Book* it is call'd *Truergeu*, and was given by *William*, the Conqueror, to *Robert*, Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwal*. It is almost encompass'd with two little Rivers. This Town was incorporated by *Reginald Fitzroy*, natural Son to *Henry I.* by the Name of a Mayor and Burgeffes, who have large Privileges enjoyed by Prescription, viz. to be Mayor of *Falmouth*, and take the Keyage of the Goods laden and unladen there. It is a handsome, large, and trading Town, and is one of those who have the Benefit of the Coinage of Tin. The Church is a good old Structure, and in it are several Monuments of the *Roberts's*, the *Arundels*, *Michels*, and others. The chief Inn was once a Mansion House of one of those Families, and round the Hall, according to the Custom of those Times, are their Arms carv'd.

The famous Sir *John Arundel*, who took *Duncan Campbell*, the Scotch Pirate, was born here. This Town
had

had the Honour of giving Title of Baron to *Richard Roberts*, of *Truro*, Esq; who, for his signal Loyalty, as well as great Wealth, was by King *James I.* created a Baronet in 1616, and afterwards advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Roberts* of *Truro*; which same Family has since been rais'd to the Earldom of *Radnor*.

The List of its Members sent to Parliament begins the 23d of *Edward I.* Its Market is twice a Week, viz. on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*: Its Fairs, *November 19*, *December 8*, *Wednesday* after *Midlent-Sunday*, and *Whit-Wednesday*.

St. Michael's, is a small Hamlet made up of Cottages, except one House, which is a publick Inn, not long since erected, and is the only tiled House in the Borough, which has not above 30 more.

This Borough is govern'd by a Portreve, annually elected at the Court-Leet of the Heir of *Arundel*, of *Llanberrn*, the present High Lord, by a Jury, consisting of the principal Inhabitants of the Borough: The Portreve must be chosen out of the 6 chief Tenants, call'd Deputy Lords, because they have Lands in the Borough, and no other is capable of that Office. There is no Chapel in this little Town of *Modisbole*, as it is call'd 30 *Edward I.* neither is it known that there ever was.

It is not to be discover'd that it was ever incorporated, but it sent Members to Parliament the 6th of *Edward VI.* in which Return it is call'd, as also in other Indentures, *Burgus et Villa Mychel, Mitchel*, or *Modisbole*, and no where *St. Michael*, 'till of late it has been term'd so by vulgar Error. The Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament has been made here several Ways, viz. sometimes by a Jury of the principal Inhabitants, and at other Times by the Inhabitants in general, which causing some Contests among the People, the House of Commons, by Vote, 20th of *March 1700*, settled the Election, for the future, to be perform'd by the Lords of the Borough, capable of being Portreves, and such Inhabitants as pay Scot and Lot, which are now not above 26 in Number.

The Fair here is on the 28th of *October*.

Penryn,

Penryn, a Town situated on a Hill, at a little Distance from the Sea, is an ancient Manor belonging to the See of *Exeter*, of which the Corporation now hold it, paying the Bishop a certain Quit-Rent for the Toll of the Markets and Fairs: The Bishop is Lord of the Borough, and its Foreigns, *i. e.* Out-Boroughs, it having been made such by *Walter Bronescomb*, Bishop of *Exeter*, as may appear from the Petition of *Thomas Button*, Bishop of *Exeter*, who, in 30 *Edward I.* exhibited his Claim of *Infangthef*, &c. in his Manor of *Penryn*, which he challeng'd to be a free Borough, and to have the Property of a Market and Fair, and that these Rights were enjoy'd by his Predecessors, who made it a Borough.

The Town consists of one principal Street, indifferently well built, the Sea embraces it on both Sides, and affords it a spacious Key. This, and other Towns near it, drive a considerable Trade in drying and vending Pilchards, to their great Advantage. It is govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, which, with the Commoners, chuse Representatives for Parliament. It stands in two Parishes, *Gluvias* and *Roskrow*, and each Parish has a Church, of which the first is pretty large, and has many handsome Monuments in it; most of the Town is in the Parish of *Gluvias*, and there were the Seats of *Alexander Pendarvis*, Esq; who was several Times Member of Parliament for the Town, and of Mr. *Samuel Ennys*, celebrated for his fine Gardens.

In this Place *Walter Bronescomb*, Bishop of *Exeter*, being, as it was said, order'd in a Dream to do it, built a Collegiate Church, which he named *Glasfnith*, or *Glasfiney*, for 13 Prebendaries, some Time before 1280: It was a magnificent Building, and had strong Walls and Towers to defend it; but they are now fallen to decay, and there are but small Remains of so stately a Pile.

This Town sent Members to Parliament in Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, but was not incorporated 'till the 18th Year of King *James I.* 1619, when, at the Petition of *William Cotton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, that King granted, that it should be a free Borough, consisting of 11 discreet Burghesses, or Aldermen, besides a Mayor, and 12 Common-Council-Men, and should

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have a Recorder, Steward, &c. an Office of Record every three Weeks, a Prison, and Power to try Felons in their Jurisdiction. In the Time of King *James II.* a new Charter was granted to this Corporation, which vested the Election of Members of Parliament in the Magistracy of the Town only, but it was never made Use of: The Election of Burgeses is now made by all the Inhabitants that pay Scot and Lot, who may be reckon'd to be about 100.

The Market here is on *Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays*; and the Fairs, *May 1, July 7, and December 21.*

I cannot forbear taking Notice here of an Account that Mr. *Rymer*, the Critick and Historiographer, gives us of this Town's being sav'd by a Company of Strolling Players: He says, " That some Time before the
" Year 1588, the *Spaniards* were landing to burn the
" Town, just at the Nick when a Company of Strollers,
" with their Drums and their Shouting, were setting
" *Sampson* upon the *Philistines*, which so scared them,
" that they scampered back to their Gallies, as apprehending our whole *Tilbury* Camp had lain in Ambush,
" and were coming Soufe upon them.

Helfton, or, as the Inhabitants call it, *Hellas*, from the Salt Water about it, is a Market and Borough Town, standing on the River *Cober*, and is one of the Stannary Towns that have the Privilege of Coining Tin. It is the King's Demesne still, as it is call'd in *Domesday* Book, and is held of the Kings of *England* by the Townsmen, under a certain Quit-Rent.

This Town, tho' an ancient Borough, was not incorporated 'till the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*, who appointed a Mayor and 4 Aldermen, who are to be of the Common-Council, and chuse 24 Assistants; which Charter being confirm'd by King *Charles I.* he granted that the Mayor, for the Time being, Recorder, and preceding Mayor, should be always Justices of the Peace, within the Borough, and keep a Quarter Sessions.

The Members for Parliament are always elected by the sworn Freemen of the Corporation, who are about 70 Inhabitants, and 10 Out-Burgeses, or Freemen. The Inhabitants, at the Poll-Tax in the Year 1694, were

were 1348, and their Number is since increased. The List of Members, who have serv'd in Parliament for this Borough, begins 23 *Edward I.*

The Manor belongs to the Dukes of *Cornwal.* The Town is built in Form of a Cross, and hath a large Market House in the Centre of it, and hath a Guildhall at the Northern End: It has four Streets, every one of which is well supplied with Water, because it has a little Channel running thro' it. The Church, which is annexed to the Vicarage of *Guendron*, is a large Building, and dedicated to *St. Michael*, on which Saint's Day, the Mayor is chosen; the Steeple is 90 Feet high, and a Sea Mark; the Church 126 Feet long, and 41 broad, and kept in good Repair. This Town has no Dissenters in it.

The Market is on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs, *July 9, August 29, October 28*, the two *Saturdays* before *St. Thomas's Day*, *Saturday* before *Midlent Sunday*, and *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*, and *Whit-Monday*.

St. Ives, or, as it is vulgarly, but corruptly call'd, *St. Ives*, hangs over the Sea like a little Tongue. The Coast from the Land's End to this Town is a long Tract of sandy Banks. It took its Name from *St. Iia*, a Female *Irisb* Saint, the Daughter of a Nobleman of *Ireland*, famous for her singular Sanctity, who came hither about the Year 460, having been a Disciple of *St. Bar-rus*, first Bishop of *Cork*.

It is a neat Town for this County; the Inhabitants are wealthy, and have 20 Sail of Ships, or more, belonging to their Harbour: They drive a great Pilchard Trade in the Bay, for the Haven below, receiving the River *Hale* into it, is call'd *St. Ives-Bay*.

The Church in this Town is wide and capacious, but low: The great Tithes of the whole Parish of *Uninalant*, of which this Town is but an Hamlet, are impropriate, and vested in the Earl of *Stamford*, who takes Tithes, not only of Grain, but of Fish, Lamb, and Wool, so that little is left to the Vicar but the Tenth of Hay, Milk, and Mortuaries, which last, tho' used in few Places else in *England*, bring in a considerable Revenue; for the Custom is, that whoever dies worth 10*l.* or

more, pays 10 s. to the Vicar, but they who die worth less pay nothing, and the Richest no more.

The Manor was anciently in the Family of the *Ferrers*, from whom it came by Marriage to the *Champernoons*, and from them, in the same Manner, to Sir *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke*; whose Coheiresses marrying to *Blunt*, Lord *Mountjoy*, and Mr. *Powlett*, it came upon the Division to this latter, who held it in the Reign of King *Charles I.* being the Ancestor of the present Duke of *Bolton*: It continues still in the same Family, he being Lord of it.

When this was made a Borough is uncertain, but in the last Parliament of Queen *Mary*, two Burgeses were sent to Parliament for the Borough of *St. Ise*, which is likely to be this Town, and then it was call'd a Borough, and said to be govern'd by a Portreve: It was incorporated by King *Charles I.* in 1641, who, by his Charter, grants, That the Borough and Parish of *St. Ives* should be incorporated, have a Common Seal, be govern'd by a Mayor, 12 Capital and 24 inferior Burgeses, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, &c. of which the Mayor in his Office, and a Year after, the senior Burgeses, and Recorder, shall be always Justices of the Peace; that they shall have four Fairs and two Markets, and a Grammar School for the Instruction of Youth by a Master and Usher, of which the Bishop of *Exeter*, Mayor and Capital Burgeses, for the Time being, are appointed Governors.

The Election of the Members of Parliament is made by the Corporation, and all the Inhabitants who pay Scot and Lot, who are in all about 180.

The Market here, is on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*; the Fairs on *Good-Friday*, and the *Saturday* before *Advent-Sunday*.

Having now spoken of the 21 Boroughs, we shall next treat of the other Market Towns in their Order, to begin again on the N. E. Side of the County, the first is

Stratton, a small Market Town, noted chiefly for Gardens and Garlick. The Market is on *Tuesdays*, and the Fairs on *May 8*, and *October 28*.

It

It was here that Sir *Ralph Hopton*, who commanded the King's Forces, fought Major-General *Chudleigh*, who had before defeated Sir *Bevil Granville's* Party, for the Parliament, May 16, 1643, and defeated him, taking him Prisoner. For this Service, Sir *Ralph* was made a Lord, by the Title of Baron *Stratton*, at Oxford, September 4, 1644, with Remainder to Sir *Arthur Hopton*, Knt. his Uncle, and his Heirs Male; but they both died without such Heirs, and so the Honour became extinct. In the Place where the Battle was fought, there followed a prodigious Crop of Barley, of 10 or 12 Ears on a Stalk.

Near this Town stood *Stow*, the Seat of an ancient Family of *Granvilles*, of which Sir *John Granville*, who was employ'd by King *Charles II.* in many important Negotiations, in order to his Restoration, was the first who bore the Dignity of Peerage, being created Baron of *Kilhampton* and *Biddiford*, Viscount *Lansdown*, and Earl of *Bath*: He built himself a stately Palace here, which was esteem'd the finest in those Western Parts; the Carved Work in the Chapel, the Grand Alcove, and some of the best Rooms, were done by a masterly Hand: The Landſcape, and Sea Pieces, of which there were a great Number, particularly in the great Staircase, a Prospect of *Plymouth*, were the Work of *Vandeyt*. But the Situation of this fine Palace rendering it a disagreeable Habitation, it has been very lately pull'd to Pieces, and the Materials dispos'd of.

Wardbridge is a Market Town, which takes its Name from the remarkable Bridge there over the River, being the largest in the County: It has 17 Arches, and was built by *Nicholas Lovebone*, Vicar of the Place, to prevent the Dangers which Passengers were expos'd to by ferrying over the Channel.

Near this Town are 9 Cones and great Stones, call'd Sisters, standing in a Rank, but why is not known. The Town has a Market every *Saturday*; the Fairs are on *May 1*, *June 11*, and *August 1*.

Padstow, or *Petrockstow*, i. e. *Petrock's Place*, takes its Name from one *Petrocus*, a *British* Saint, who lived here in a religious Manner: His Tomb, or Shrine, was

remaining, in the E. Side of the Church, in *Leland's* Time.

Petrockslow, now contracted to *Padslow*, is the Name that has long prevail'd. It is a Sea-Port, tho' but a bad one. The Market is on *Saturdays*; there are no Fairs that I can learn. The ancient Family of the *Prideaux's* have a stately Mansion here like a Castle, built not long before Mr. *Camden's* Time.

St. *Collombs*, or St. *Pombs*, as the common People call it, is a little Market Town, with a Church consecrated to the Memory of St. *Columba*, and not *Columbus*, the *Scotchman*, as some learned Men have thought. It has a Market on *Thursdays*; and two Fairs annually on *April 23*, and *June 28*.

It is the Manor of one Branch of the Family of the *Arundels*, many of whom lie buried in the Church here, which is in their Patronage. And near which is

Lanheron, the Seat of that Branch of the Family, who, upon Account of their vast Riches, were, in ancient Times, call'd the *Great Arundels*: Their Name is *French*, in which Language *Hirondelle* signifies a Swallow, and their Name in *Latin* is written *de Hirundine*, and their Arms is in a Field *Sable*, six Swallows *Argent*. They are promoted to the Dignity of Barons, by the Title of Lord *Arundel of Wardour-Castle* in *Wiltshire*. The Father of the present Lord was one of those five Lords, who lay so long in the Tower for the Popish Plot against King *Charles II.* and was made Minister of State by King *James II.* His Brother *Thomas* was slain at the Battle of the *Boyne*, fighting on the Side of the King.

At a small Distance from hence is a Hill, which has a Rampart on the Top of it, and a Causeway leading to it; it is call'd *Castellan-Danis*, i. e. the *Danes* Camp, because that People, when they prey'd upon the *English* Coasts, encamp'd here as they did in other Places of the Country. The next Town we are to speak of, going Westward, and passing by the Market Towns already mention'd, is

Redruth, which is a Place of more Resort than St. *Ives* the next Sea-Port to it, tho' this is none: It is a
Town

Town of no great Antiquity, nor doth it afford any Thing remarkable. It has three Fairs annually, *viz.* April 21, July 23, and October 1. Not far from *Redruth* is *Trerice*, the Seat of the Lord *Arundel*, call'd of *Trerice*, to distinguish him from the other Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*: The Family came in with the Conqueror, and this Branch have been seated in this Town ever since King *Edward III*'s Time, by Marriage with the Family of *Trere* or *Trerice*, being eminent for their Services to their King and Country, for which they were rewarded with the Title of Baron.

Sir *John Arundel*, Knt. was Vice-Admiral to *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* His Son *John* was Knight of the Shire for this County in divers Parliaments, and tho' near 80 Years of Age, when the Parliament took up Arms against King *Charles I.* he valiantly defended *Pendennis-Castle* against their Forces a long Time. He lost two Sons in those unhappy Wars, but left for his Heir

Richard Arundel, who attended the said King in Person, and was a Commander in his Army. He had one of the best Estates of any Gentleman in *Cornwal*, but lost it by adhering to his Sovereign, who had no other Way to reward his Merit but with the Dignity of a Baron, which King *Charles II.* conferr'd on him, March 23, 1664. He has been succeeded by his Son, Grandson, and Great Grandson, the present *John Lord Arundel* of *Trerice*, born November 21, 1701. We are to speak next of

Falmouth, or *Volemouth*, which is a fine and spacious Haven, altogether as noble as *Brundisium* in *Italy*, and rival'd by *Plymouth* only, made by the River *Valle* falling into it: It is so large, that 100 Ships may ride in its winding Bays, at such a Distance, that from no one of them shall be seen the Top of the others Main-Mast: The Creeks which rises on all Sides, are a sure Defence for the Ships against all Storms and Winds, which makes it much frequented.

The Town of *Falmouth* is by much the richest and best trading Town, in the County of *Cornwal*, tho' not so ancient as its Neighbour *Truro*; and indeed, in some Things, is oblig'd to acknowledge its Seniority, and

the *Truro* Men receive several Duties collected in *Falmouth*, particularly Wharfage for the Merchandizes landed, or shipp'd off: But the Town of *Falmouth* has gotten the Trade, at least, the best Part of it, from the other; which is chiefly owing to its Situation, for lying upon the Sea, but within the Entrance, Ships of the greatest Burthen come up to the very Quay, and the whole Royal Navy might ride safely in the Road; whereas the Town of *Truro*, lying far within, and at the Mouth of two fresh Rivers, is not navigable for Vessels of above 150 Tons, or thereabouts, the Trade at *Truro* being chiefly, if not altogether, for the shipping off of Block-Tin and Copper Ore, the latter being lately found in large Quantities in some of the Mountains between *Truro* and *St. Michael's*, and which is much improv'd since the several Mills are erected at *Bristol*, and other Parts, for the Manufactures of Battery-Ware, as it is call'd.

Falmouth is a well-built Town, has abundance of Shipping belonging to it, is full of rich Merchants, and has an increasing Trade, on Account of the *English* Packets, set up, of late Years, between this Port and *Lisbon*, which occasions a new Commerce between *Portugal* and this Town, amounting to a very great Value.

It is true, Part of the Trade was founded in a clandestine Commerce, carried on by the said Packets at *Lisbon*; where, being the King's Ships, and claiming the Privilege of not being searched or visited by the Custom-House Officers, they found Means to carry off great Quantities of *British* Manufactures, which they sold on Board to the *Portuguese* Merchants, and they convey'd them ashore, as it is suppos'd, without paying Custom.

But the Government there getting Intelligence of it, and Complaint being made in *England* also, where it was found to be prejudicial to the fair Merchant, that Trade has been effectually stopp'd; but the *Falmouth* Merchants having, by this Means, gotten a Taste of the *Portuguese* Trade, have maintain'd it ever since in Ships of their own: These Packets bring over vast Quantities of Gold in Specie, either in Moidores, or in Bars of Gold, on Account of the Merchants of *London*. The Duties

Duties here are very considerable that are paid to the Crown, for in this Town is the Custom-House established, and the chief Collector has his Residence here.

There is also in *Falmouth*, a great Fishing Trade for Pilchards, in which the Merchants of this Place have the largest Share.

It is a Corporation Town, and govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, but sends no Members to Parliament. The Market is on *Thursdays*; and the Fairs on *July 17*, and *October 30*. It gives Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *Hugh Boscarwen*, whose Father was rais'd to that Dignity by his late Majesty King *George I*.

At the Entrance into the Haven of *Falmouth*, is a high uneven Rock, call'd by the Inhabitants *Crage*, *i. e.* the Rock; and each Side of it is fortified with a Castle, built by King *Henry VIII*. for the Safety of the Place, and the Terror of his Enemies: That on the E. Side is call'd *St. Maudit's*, which we have already mentioned; and that on the W. *Pendennis*, of which an ancient Poet thus sings:

*High on a craggy Rock Pendennis stands,
And with its thund'ring Guns the Port commands;
While strong St. Maudit answers it below,
Where Falmouth's Sands the spacious Harbour show.*

The Castle of *Pendennis* is one of the largest in the Kingdom, and has usually a small Garrison in it. It held out in the Civil Wars, 'till General *Fairfax* had almost put an End to them, and then it was taken by Colonel *Richard Fortescue* for the Parliament. The present Governor is Lieutenant-General *Barryl*. W. and somewhat to the N. of *Falmouth*, is

Marketjew, a little Market Town, which takes its Name from the Market on *Thursday*, it being a Contraction of *Market-Jupiter*, and therefore it is commonly wrote *Market-ju*.

Mountsbay is a small Market Town, standing on the Gulph, so call'd from an high Hill in the Water there, which is nam'd *St. Michael's Mount*; but the Seamen call it only the *Cornish Mount*. The Market is on
Thursdays,

Thursdays, and the Fairs on *September 29*, and the *Monday* after *Midlent-Sunday*.

It is a Tradition among the People here, that the Ocean breaking in violently, drown'd that Part of the Country, which is now the Bay: This Bay is a very safe Harbour against the S. Winds; upon it lies *Mouſe-bole*, call'd, in the *British* Tongue, *Port-Inis*, or the Port of the Island, because there is a little Port lying before it.

St. Michael's Mount is a Rock pretty high and craggy, compass'd by the Water when the Tide is in, and join'd to the main Land when it is out, and so the People say it is Land and Island twice a Day. *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, trusting to the Strength of the Place, fortified himself here against King *Edward IV.* and bravely defended it for some Time; but his Men, at the first Assault, yielded.

In the Rocks all along this Coast, breeds the *Cornish Chough*, call'd *Pyrrhocorax*, from its red Bill and Feet: This Bird, as the Inhabitants know by sad Experience, is not only a Thief, and will steal Pieces of Money, and hide them, but an Incendiary, and will privately set Houses on Fire.

In this Place the County is narrower than any where else, being contracted into a Sort of Isthmus, scarce four Miles cross to the *Severn* Sea.

Penzance, which, as *Mr. Camden* interprets it, means the Head of the Sand, but the true Construction is the Head of the Saint, as may appear from the Arms of the Town, which are *St. John's* Head in a Charger; and if this did not put it beyond Dispute, we might rather imagine the original Name to be *Pensarvis*, i. e. the Head of the Channel, which would agree well with the Nature of the Place.

It is but a small Market Town, the Market is kept on *Thursdays*; the Fairs are *March 5*, *Trinity Thursday*, and *Holy Thursday*.

Near this Town was the remarkable Stone call'd the *Maen Amber*, which, as *Mr. Camden* tells us, tho' it was of a vast Bigness, yet might be moved with one Finger,
notwith-

notwithstanding a great Number of Men could not remove it from its Place : It was destroy'd, as one of the same Sort was in *Fife-shire* in *Scotland*, by one of *Oliver's* Governors ; for these pious Reformers had a Notion, that these Works were of a superstitious Kind.

Mr. *Toland* gives the following Account of this Piece of Antiquity : " At a Place call'd *Maen-Amber*, says he, " is a Heap of Stones roundish, and of vast Bulk ; " but so artificially pitch'd on flat Stones, sometimes " more, sometimes fewer in Number, that touching the " great Stone lightly, it moves, and seems to totter, to " the great Amazement of the Ignorant ; but stirs not, " at least, sensibly, when one uses his whole Strength." Not far from *Penzance*, on the S. W. is

St. Burien, in *Penwith* Hundred, call'd anciently *Eglis Buriens*, i. e. the Church of *Beriana*, or *Buriana*, because it was dedicated to a certain religious *Irish* Woman of that Name ; for this County hath along paid so great Veneration to the *Irish* Saints, as well as to their own, that there's hardly a Town in the County, but what is dedicated to some *Irish* or *Cornish* Saint. Somewhat W. and just at the Land's End, is *Senan*, and near that, the Land call'd

Biscaro-woune, from whence the ancient and noble Family of the *Boscarwens* derives its Name. In this Parish stands a circular Temple of the *Druids*, consisting of 19 Stones, the Distance between each being 12 Feet, and a 20th in the Centre, much higher than the rest, and are not unlike those at *Stonehenge* in *Wiltshire*.

We must not take Leave of this Western Extremity of the Island of *Great-Britain*, without taking Notice of the Rocks of *Scilly*, called in *Latin*, *Silurum Insulæ*, and are suppos'd by some to be the *Cassiterides* of the Antients : They lie about 60 Miles from the Land's End, and are a Cluster of small Islands, to the Number, as some reckon, of 145 : *Scilly* was once accounted the chief, but *St. Mary* being the most fruitful, and largest, tho' but nine Miles about, has now the Pre-eminence ; and it has a very good Harbour, fortify'd with a Castle built by Queen *Elizabeth*.

These

These Isles were conquer'd by *Athelstane*, one of the *Saxon* Kings, and from his Time they have always been deem'd a Part of the County of *Cornwal*.

These Islands lie so in the Middle between two vast Openings of the N. and S. narrow Seas, or, as the Sailors call them, the *British Channel*, and *the Channel*, so call'd by Way of Eminence, that it cannot, or perhaps, never will be avoided, but that several Ships in the Dark of the Night, and in Strefs of Weather, may, by being out in their Reckoning, or other unavoidable Accidents, mistake ; and if they do, they are sure, as the Sailors call it, to run *Bump ashore* upon *Scilly*, where they find no Quarter among the Breakers, but are beat to Pieces, without any Possibility of Escape.

It was here, that the unfortunate Sir *Cloudefley Shovel*, in the Admiral Ship, with three Men of War, and all their Men were lost, in *Queen Anne's* Reign, by running upon these Rocks, right before a Wind, in a dark Night, and not a single Man saved, in his Return from a fruitless Expedition against *Toulon*.

More towards the N. E. of the County lies

Godolphin, or as it was anciently wrote *Godolchan*, a famous Hill with Store of Tin Mines ; but more noted for that noble Family, who, even in the Conqueror's Time, were Lords of it, and took their Names from it : The first we have upon Record, is *David Godolphin*, Lord *Godolphin*, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir call'd *Eleanor*, she was married to *John Rinsley*, Esq; on Condition that he should assume the Name of *Godolphin*, and from her descended

Thomas Godolphin, Esq; who was the Father of

Sir *William Godolphin*, and *John Godolphin*, Esq; the Progenitors of the *Godolphins* of *Mossval* and *Trewardoneth*. Sir *William Godolphin*, Knt. was the Grandfather of

Sir *Francis Godolphin*, who, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time, so greatly advanc'd the Tin Trade. He was Grandfather to

Sir *Francis Godolphin*, Knight of the *Bath*, who was Grandfather to

Sir

Sir *William Godolphin*, created a Baronet by King *Charles II.* in 1663, as likewise to *Sidney*, *Henry*, and *Charles*.

Sidney, the second Son, was a Person of great Endowments; and being Burgeſs for *Helſton* in *Cornwal*, in ſeveral Parliaments, gave ſuch Proof of his Abilities, that he was employ'd in Embaſſies, managing the Treafury, and other Offices, in the Reigns of King *Charles II.* King *James II.* and King *William III.* and, at length, was made Lord High Treafurer by Queen *Anne*, in the Year 1702, and Knight Companion of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter in 1704; he was created a Baron by King *Charles II.* by the Title of Baron *Godolphin* of *Rialton*, and afterwards by Queen *Anne*, Viſcount *Rialton*, and Earl of *Godolphin*, December 29, 1706. He left only one Son

Francis, now Earl of *Godolphin*, who married the Lady *Henrietta Churchill*, eldeſt Daughter of *John*, Duke of *Marlborough*; who, upon the Death of her Father, had the Title of Duchefs of *Marlborough*: By this Lady his Lordſhip has two Daughters, now living, her Grace the Duchefs of *Newcaſtle*, and her Grace the Duchefs of *Leeds*.

To the S. of *Godolphin*, juts a *Cherſoneſe*, on the Iſthmus of which is *Helſton*, already ſpoken of; and a little lower the Sea forms a great Lake of Salt Water, call'd

Loopool, two Miles in Length; at a little Diſtance from which, there is a Military Camp, call'd *Erth*, built in a large Circumference with great Stones heap'd upon one another without Mortar; of which Sort ſome others are found up and down the Country, ſuppos'd to be made in the *Daniſh* Wars, and not unlike thoſe *Britiſh* Fortifications, which *Tacitus* deſcribes, as a rude and confus'd Structure of great Stone. Going along the Sea Coaſts, we come to the Peninſula, call'd

Meneg, where the laſt mention'd Monument, call'd *Erth*, is contain'd: Some will have both theſe Names to be of *Phœnician* Original, to favour an Hypotheſis, that this Part of *England* was peopled by *Phœnicians* who traded hither for Tin; but theſe are uncertain Conjectures,

jectures, not to be depended on: This Place is now call'd, by the Mariners, the *Lizard Point*.

At the Entrance into this Peninsula, we meet with a Town, call'd *Constanton*, where in the last Century, near the Church, in a Place where once stood a Cross, was found a Bag full of Silver Coins, some of King *Arthur's*, and some of King *Canute's*. Eastward of *Meneg*, the Shore draws in again, and forms *Falmouth Bay*, before mention'd. Crossing the Haven, and having pass'd St. *Maudits*, we come to *Roseland*, and more inward in the Country, to

Lanbidrock, the Seat of the Right Honourable *John*, Earl of *Radnor*, who came to the Estate and Title on the Death of his Nephew in the Year 1741. Going on Eastward the Land dints in again, and makes a large Bay, call'd

Trueardaitb-Bay, which signifies a Bay of the Town at the Sand, which receives divers Rivers, of which the Chief is that which pass'es by

Lanladron, whose Lord Sir *Serlo Lanladron*, was summon'd a Baron to the Parliament, in that Age when the select Men for Wisdom and Worth, among the Gentry, were call'd to Parliament, and their Posterity omitted, if defective therein, which Times, a certain Author says, were the Reign of King *Edward I*. Two Miles from hence the River *Forwey* runs into the Sea, and forms the Haven call'd by that Name. Near the Town of *Forwey* stands

Hall, noted for its pleasant Walks on the Side of an Hill: It was anciently the Seat of the *Fitzwilliams's*, from whom, by an Heiress, it descended to the *Mobuns*, an ancient and noble Family descended from the *Mobuns*, Earls of *Somerset*, and *Courtenays*, Earls of *Devonshire*, whose Ancestor seems to be *William de Mobun*, an expert Commander, who accompanied the Norman Conqueror in his victorious Army into *England*; but it being at length sold to the *Kekewich's*, they settled at *Boconocke*, where they had a noble Mansion, 'till the late Lord *Mobun* was slain in a Duel with Duke *Hamilton*, November 15, 1712, by whose Death that Branch of the Family is extinct, and the Estate is now Mr. *Pitt's*. Higher

up the River lies *Leftwithiel*, mentioned before, then *Leskard* and *Bodmin*, on the W. of which was a Church, formerly call'd

St. *Guerir*, which, in the *British* Tongue, signifies a Physician, because King *Alfred* being at his Devotion here, was recover'd from a Fit of Sickness; but when *Neotus*, a Man of great Sanctity and Religion, was buried here, he so much eclips'd the Glory of the former Saint, that the Place was soon after call'd *Neotstow*, i. e. *Neot's Place*, and now goes by the Name of St. *Neoths*, and the Monks there were termed Clerks of St. *Neoths*.

The Church, as it now stands, is an handsome Building, having many *Jewish* Traditions painted in the Glass-Windows, which, it is suppos'd, they took from the Jews who traded thither for Tin; the Explication of them is preserved in a Book written in the *Cornish* Tongue, and kept in the publick Library at *Oxford*.

Not far from St. *Neoths* in the Parish of St. *Cleer*, is to be seen the Set of Monumental Stones, call'd the *Hurlers*; which Dr. *Stukeley* says, are, out of Doubt, Remains of an ancient *Druid* Temple: Probably they are call'd by this Name, from the Game of *Hurling*, practis'd in these Parts, the Country People giving them that Name from a superstitious Notion they have, that they were Men turn'd into Stones for playing at this Sport on a *Sunday*: They are oblong, rude, unhewn Stones, pitched on one End upon Ground, and stand upon a Down in three Circles, the Centres whereof are in a right Line, the middle Circle the largest.

On the Westward of *Eastlow*, lies *Kilgarth*, which was anciently the Seat of the *Bevils*, from whom it pass'd to the *Kendals*, an ancient Family whose chief Seat was at *Treworgy*, a Town at about three Miles Distance. Near this is *Pool*, so call'd from its low Situation, where the *Trelawneys* have a large House, and did formerly reside; but since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, they have removed their Seat to a Place within two Miles of the River *Lee*, where they have large Possessions, descended to them by a Marriage with one of the Heiresses of the *Courtenays*, Earls of *Devonshire*. They
are

are a very ancient Family, and many of them have been long eminent in this County.

Upon the River *Liver* stands *Trematon-Castle*, if an Heap of Ruins may deserve that Name, for there are nothing else to be found here now. Near the Mouth of this River, which empties itself into the *Tamar*, that divides the two Counties of *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, we find *Saltaſh*, mention'd before; and not far from thence runs out a Neck of Land, call'd

Mount-Edgcomb, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Edgcombs*, pleasantly situated in the Midst of a Park, and having a fine Prospect of the winding Haven under it: It was made a Garrison for King *Charles I.* against the Parliament; but upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* so well recover'd its Lustre, that when that King made a Visit to Sir *Richard Edgcomb*, in his Voyage to *Plymouth*, he was pleas'd greatly to commend the Situation of the Place; and, indeed, it is esteem'd one of the finest Prospects in *England*, over-looking at once the Sea, the Harbour, Citadel, and Town of *Plymouth*. The present Possessor *Richard*, Lord *Edgcomb*, was created a Peer of *Great-Britain* by his present Majesty, King *George II.* in the Year 1742, and the Year after appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*; he is likewise Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of this County.

The Town of *Edgcomb*, and great Part of the Parish of *Maker*, tho' they are on the *Cornish* Side of the *Tamar*, are in *Devonshire*; but as to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, they are in the Archdeaconry of *Cornwal*. Near *Mount-Edgcomb* is the Parish of

Rame, and the Neck of Land call'd *Ramhead*, which was formerly a Gentleman's Seat, but is now known chiefly to the Mariners and Seamen for a little vaulted Chapel, which standing on the Top of the Promontory, is a Sea Mark, but more particularly for the Loss of the *Coronation*, a second Rate Man of War, which was sunk here with 500 Men in her. The Cellars hereabouts fetch great Rents at the Time of Pilchard Fishing, for curing those Fish. It was anciently called *Tamar-worth*. More Northward is

Anthony

Anthony, eminent only for its Lords of the Family of *Carew*, and for its Neatness, and Fish-Pond which lets in the Sea, and furnishes the Inhabitants with Plenty of Fish, which are so tame that they come to a certain Place every Evening to be fed, and at any Time will be called together by a Noise like chopping their Meat. Near this Place is

Milbrooke, now call'd *Meloch*, a pretty Town for the Fishing Trade ; which has also, in former Days, furnish'd our Fleet with many able Sailors. Here is a Fair annually on the 1st of *May*. At this Town a Woman was deliver'd of two Male Children at 10 Weeks Distance, and both lived.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County, are

- I. *Lanbidrock*, the Earl of *Radnor*'s.
- II. *Godolphin*, the Earl of *Godolphin*'s.
- III. *Tregothan*, the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*'s.
- IV. *Trerice*, the Lord *Arundel*'s.
- V. *Mount-Edgcomb*, the Lord *Edgcomb*'s.
- VI. *Clowance*, near *Helfton*, the Seat of Sir *John St. Aubyn*, one of the Knights of the Shire in the present Parliament.
- VII. *East-Anthony*, near *Plymouth*, the Seat of Sir *William Carew*, the other Knight of the Shire in the present Parliament.
- VIII. *Werington*, near *Launceston*, the Seat of Sir *William Morice*, one of the Representatives for the Borough of *Launceston*.
- IX. *Port-Eliot*, Mr. *Eliot*'s.
- X. *Boconock*, near *Bodmin*, the Seat of *Thomas Pitt*, Esq; Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Okehampton* in *Devonshire*.
- XI. *Trelowarren*, Sir *Francis Vivian*'s.
- XII. *Pencarrow*, Sir *John Moleworth*'s.
- XIII. *Trelawney*, Sir *John Trelawney*'s.
- XIV. *Trebitch*, Sir *Bouchier Wray*'s.
- XV. *Newton*, Mr. *Goodall*'s.
- XVI. *Coldrinick*, the Seat of *Charles Trelawney*, Esq; near *Leskard*, Member for that Borough.

XVII. *Menabilly*, belonging to *Jonathan Rashleigh*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Fowey*.

XVIII. *Kenegge*, near *Pensance*, belonging to *John Harris*, Esq; Master of his Majesty's Household, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Ashburton*, in the County of *Devon*.

R O A D S.

From LONDON to the LAND'S-END, 238 Miles.

<i>Knightsbridge to</i>		<i>Sherborn</i>	12
<i>Kensington</i>	Miles 3		—
<i>Hammer Smith</i>	1		100
<i>Turnham Green</i>	1	<i>Crookhorn</i>	10
<i>New-Brentford</i>	3	<i>Axminster</i>	9
<i>Hounslow</i>	2	<i>Honiton</i>	7
<i>Stanes</i>	5	<i>Rockbene</i>	7
<i>Egham</i>	1	<i>Exeter</i>	5
<i>New-England Lane</i>	2		—
<i>Bagshot</i>	5		138
<i>Blackwater</i>	4	<i>Chudleigh</i>	8
<i>Hartley Row</i>	4	<i>Ashburton</i>	7
<i>Merard-Green</i>	2	<i>Brent</i>	6
<i>Hook</i>	1	<i>Plymouth</i>	14
<i>Newnham</i>	1		—
<i>Basingstoke</i>	4		173
<i>Worting</i>	2	<i>Lowe</i>	12
<i>Setherton</i>	5	<i>Fowey</i>	7
<i>Whitchurch</i>	3	<i>Trewardreth</i>	3
<i>Hureburn</i>	2	<i>Tregony</i>	10
<i>Andover</i>	4	<i>Philly</i>	5
<i>Middle-Wallop</i>	6	<i>Marketjew</i>	18
<i>Hurcoat-bridge</i>	7	<i>Pensance</i>	2
<i>Salisbury</i>	2	<i>St. Burien</i>	5
	—	<i>Senan</i>	3
	70		—
<i>Shaftesbury</i>	18		238

C U M B E R L A N D,



C U M B E R L A N D,

IN the Time of the *Romans*, was a Part of the large Country, inhabited by the *Brigantes*, which contain'd, besides this County, *Yorkshire*, *Durham*, *Lancashire*, and *Westmorland*. During the Time of the *Saxon* Hierarchy, it made Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*.

When it was in the Power of the *Romans*, it was much frequented by their Legions and Soldiers, not only to keep the Inhabitants in Order, but bordering upon their troublesome Neighbours, the *Picts* and *Scots*, they were forced continually to guard it against their Invasions; but when the Distractions of the *Roman* Empire caused the Legions of *Britain* to be call'd Home, the *Scots* and *Picts*, sensible that all Opposition was near remov'd, soon brake thro' the strong Wall, built by the Emperors *Adrian* and *Severus*, extending from Sea to Sea about 82 Miles in Length, tho' it had been not long before rebuilt, and made stronger, and now miserably harrafs'd the *Britons*, destitute of their wonted Guard; in which almost continual Conflicts they lived, 'till the *Saxons* brought them, with the rest of the Kingdom, into a Subjection to them, dividing it into seven Parts, or Principalities. In this Settlement, *Cumberland* became a Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and was then call'd, *Cumberland*.

This County, which is 168 Miles in Circumference, is bounded by *Scotland* on the N. by the *Irish* Sea on the W. and S. and on the E. by Part of *Lancashire*, *Westmorland*, *Yorkshire*, *Durham*, and *Northumberland*.

It lies partly in the Dioces of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, and contains about 1,040,000 Acres, and 14,825 Houses.

It is not divided into Hundreds, as most other Counties are, but Wards, of which there are five, *viz. South-Ward, North-Ward, West-Ward, Leath-Ward, and Eskdale-Ward*, wherein are 58 Parishes, containing one City, one Borough, and 12 other Market Towns; and sends six Members to Parliament, two for the County, two for the City of *Carlisle*, and two for the Borough of *Cockermouth*.

The Air is cold and sharp, tho' not so much as might be expected from its Northern Situation, being shelter'd by Hills on the Side next *Scotland*. The Soil is for the most Part fruitful in Corn and Grass, the Plains affording good Plenty of the one, and the rich Mountains of the other, which are therefore always stocked with great Store of Sheep. The Country affords pleasant Prospects, which would be still more agreeable if Trees could be brought to thrive better than they generally do. The chief Commodities are Coal, Lead, Copper, *Lapis Calaminaris*, Black Lead, (call'd by the Inhabitants, *Wadd*.) Fish, especially Salmon, Wild Fowl, Pearls, &c. The Black Lead, which is almost peculiar to this County, is not properly a Metal or Mineral, but rather an Earth, strongly impregnated with the Streams of Lead: There is more of it here than suffices for the Consumption throughout *Europe*. As to the Pearls, they are found at the Mouth of the little Brook *Irt*, somewhat to the N. of *Ravenglass*, in a Sort of Shell Fish, or Muscles, which the Country People used to gather up at low Water: They are of all Colours; those that are not bright and shining, commonly call'd Sand-Pearl, are as useful in Physick, as the finest, tho' not so beautiful. There has been a Patent not long since granted to some Gentlemen and others for Pearl Fishing here, but it is uncertain whether it will turn to any Account.

There are many considerable Rivers in this County, and large Bodies of Water, which the Inhabitants call *Meres*. Of the Rivers, the Chief are the *Eden*, and the *Derwent*: The *Eden* takes its Rise from *Ulles* Water, and after a Course of about 30 Miles to the Northward, turns to the West, and passing by *Carlisle*, falls into *Solway Frith*. The *Derwent* runs thro' the Middle of the

the County, passes by *Cockermouth*, and discharges itself into the *Irish* Sea near *Workington*.

The famous *Picts-Wall*, of which Remains still appear in this County, and which was the Boundary of the *Romans* Jurisdiction in this Isle, called in *Latin*, *Vallum Barbaricum*, was erected on this Occasion: The *Romans* having conquer'd the most fruitful and pleasant Parts of *Britain*, and finding that the more remote they went towards the N. the more barbarous were the People, who had nothing desirable in them, contrived, according to their Custom in other Conquests, to raise Fences, such as might secure and bound the Province. It was made in the Fashion of a mural Hedge, of large Stakes driven deep into the Ground, and wreathed together with Wattles, strengthened with huge Heaps of Turf and Earth, and a deep Ditch, extending from the *German* to the *Irish* Ocean.

This County has given Title of Earl, or Duke, to the following Persons, since the Conquest:

Ranulph, or *Ralph de Meschines*, was the first Lord of *Cumberland*, by the Conqueror's Donation, and his Son

Ranulph succeeded him in that Dignity and Power; but being Heir by his Mother to the Earldom of *Chester*, he removed hither, and resign'd the Lordship of *Cumberland* into the King's Hands, which King *Stephen* gave to *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, to hold of him, on Condition that he should protect the N. Parts of *England* by Sea and Land, against the Incurfions of all Enemies. From which Time

The eldest Sons of the Kings of *Scotland* were stiled Lords of *Cumberland*: But King *Henry II.* considering how great a Prejudice this Grant was to the Kingdom, resum'd it, and gave him the Earldom of *Huntingdon*: And so this Honour remain'd in the Crown 'till King *Henry VIII.* created

Henry Clifford, descended from the Lord *Vipont*, or *de Vetere Ponte*, Earl of *Cumberland*, in which Family it continu'd 'till the Year 1643, when *Henry Lord Clifford*, the then Earl of *Cumberland*, died at *York*, leaving only a Daughter, and the Times being disturbed, the

Honour ceas'd for a Time, 'till King *Charles I.* was pleas'd to create his Nephew

Rupert, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, second Son of *Frederick*, Prince Elector Palatine, and the Princess *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Duke of *Cumberland*, and Earl of *Holderness*. He died unmarried in the Year 1682, and seven Years after

Prince *George of Denmark*, then Consort to the Princess (afterwards Queen) *Anne*, was created Duke of *Cumberland*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Baron of *Ockingham*. The present Duke of *Cumberland* is,

His Royal Highness Prince *William*, second Son of his Majesty, King *George II.*

The principal Towns in *Cumberland*, are, besides the City of *Carlisle* and the Borough of *Cockermouth*, *Ravenglass*, *Egremont*, *Whitehaven*, *Workington*, *Keswick*, *Penrith*, *Ferbey*, *Wigtown*, *Kirkcubwald*, *Alstonmore*, *Brampton*, and *Longtown*.

Carlisle, the *British* Chronicle tells us, was first built by a petty King of this County, named *Luel*, or *Lugubal*, long before the *Romans* invaded *Britain*, and upon that Account had the Name of *Caer-luel*, or *Lugubal*. In the Time of the Emperor *Claudius*, when the *Roman* Legions had extended their Conquest thus far Northward, they altered the Name but very little, calling it *Luguballum*, or *Lugubalia*, and fixed their Head Quarters here; whence it is that so many *Roman* Monuments have been, and still are discover'd in this Neighbourhood, and indeed through the whole County, which affords much Matter of Speculation to the curious Enquirers into Antiquity.

Upon the Departure of the *Romans*, this City was ruined by the *Caledonians*, i. e. *Scots* and *Picts*, and other barbarous Nations, who spoiling and ravaging it, it lay buried in its Ruins 'till about the Year of Christ 680, when *Egfrid* rebuilt it, and encompass'd it with a Stone Wall, repair'd the Church, and annexed a College of Canons, or Prebends, to it.

But in the 8th and 9th Centuries, the whole County was again ruined by the repeated Incurfions of the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, this City being laid quite desolate, and all

all the Citizens barbarously destroy'd, some few Ecclesiasticks and chief Inhabitants excepted, and in this miserable State it continu'd 200 Years, 'till the Time of the *Norman* Conquests, which better'd not its Condition, for *William*, the Conqueror, took no farther Notice of it, than by Writ to subject it, and the rest of the County, to the See of *Durham*: But *William Rufus*, his Son, returning Home from the *Scotch* Wars, after he had settled a Peace with that Nation, made a Visit to *Carlisle*, and being pleas'd with the Situation, he repair'd it, both as to the Fortifications and Houses, and placed here a Colony first of *Flemings*, and afterwards of *English* Husbandmen from the more Southern Provinces, for the Improvement of the Lands, which had then lain so long uncultivated.

Carlisle being thus in some Measure restor'd, King *Henry I.* considering how good a Barrier it might be made against the *Scots*, caus'd it to be well fortify'd, plac'd a Garrison in it, dignify'd it with an Episcopal See, and bestow'd upon it many other Privileges and Emoluments, which might make it strong and populous, which his Successors, even down so low as Queen *Elizabeth*, very much augmented. It was indeed often besieg'd by the *Scots*, and twice taken, viz. in King *Stephen's* and King *John's* Reign; but was recover'd again by their Successors King *Henry II.* and *III.* and tho' it was burnt by Misfortune in the Reign of *Richard II.* and near 1500 Houses destroy'd, with the Cathedral and Suburbs, yet by the Munificence of the succeeding Kings, it was again restor'd, and much improved in Strength and Beauty.

It is, at present, a wealthy and populous Place, the Houses are well built, the City walled in, having three Gates, viz. the *Calde*, or *Irish* Gate, on the S. the *Bother*, or *English* Gate, on the W. and the *Rickard*, or *Scotch* Gate, towards the N. It trades chiefly in Fustians, has a considerable Market on *Saturdays*, and three Fairs annually, viz. on the *Wednesday* before *Easter*, on the first *Wednesday* in *June*, and on the 15th of *August*. It is govern'd by a Mayor, &c. The Assizes and Sessions, for the most Part, are held in this City.

King *Edward* I. held a Parliament here in the 35th Year of his Reign ; and King *Henry* II. committed the Custody of this City to the Citizens, and granted them the said City, and the Mills thereunto belonging, and the Royalty of *Eden* Water, in Fee-Farm at 80 *l. per Annum*, with Liberty of the Waste, and to be free from Toll, &c. This City had also Charters granted them by several succeeding Kings, as King *Edward* III. *Richard* II. his Grandson, *Henry* IV. and *Henry* VI. by some of which, the Citizens are freed from the Fee-Farm Rent payable to the Crown, and enjoy the Fishery in the River *Eden*, with large Common of Pasture, Right of Fairs and Markets, and many other Immunities, which are vested in the Corporation, (in whom also is the Manor) consisting of a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, two Sheriffs, or Bailiffs, 24 Capital Citizens, or Common-Council-Men, and a Recorder.

The Representatives in Parliament are chosen by the Freemen of this City, who are commonly reckon'd to be 500 ; tho' by giving honorary Freedoms, the Number is much increas'd. The Revenues of the City amount to 4 or 500 *l. per Annum*, and the Number of the Inhabitants, taking in those of the Suburbs, (tho' the Houses there are but few) is about 2000.

There are but two Parish Churches in this City, *St. Mary's* and *St. Cuthbert's* : *St. Mary's* is the Cathedral, and stands almost in the Middle of it, but is separated from it by a Wall of its own ; the Eastern Part, which is the newer, is a curious Piece of Workmanship ; the Choir, which, with the Isles, is 71 Feet broad, is a fine Piece of Building, the E. Window whereof is 48 Feet in Height, and 30 in Breadth, adorned with Pillars of curious Workmanship ; the Roof is elegantly vaulted with Wood, and embellish'd with the Arms of *England* and *France* quarter'd, the *Piercy's*, *Lucy's*, *Warren's*, *Mowbray's*, and many others. In the Choir are the Monuments of three Bishops of this See, *Bell*, *Robinson*, and *Smith*, who are buried there. The W. End, which is the lower, and was anciently the Parish Church, was also a spacious Building before the Rebellion in 1641, but was for the greatest Part demolish'd by those violent Reformers,

Reformers, and the Materials made Use of for the Building of Guard Houses at every Gate, erecting Batteries in the Castle, and setting themselves up private Dwellings in the Town; tho' it has been observ'd their Posterity never enjoy'd them.

This City has given Title to many noble Persons, and, if we may believe some Historians, to some of the Royal Family.

Ranulph de Meschines, known in our Histories best by the Title of the Earl of *Chester*, was made Earl of *Cumberland*, and because he had the Government of that County, and resided chiefly in this City, he is sometimes stiled Earl of *Carlisle*. He began to build this City in 1072. *David*, the Son of *Malcolm III.* King of *Scotland*, made his eldest Son

Henry, Earl of *Huntingdon* and *Carlisle*. King *Henry II.* regaining *Cumberland* from the *Scots*, left it to his Successors, of whom his Grandson made

William de Vipont, Lord of *Carlisle*; after whom we read of none 'till

Andrew de Harcla, near 100 Years after, was by *Edward II.* created Earl of *Carlisle*; but he was beheaded, and many Years after

John Plantagenet, third Son of *Henry IV.* afterwards Duke of *Bedford*, and Regent of *France*, is said to have borne the Title of Earl of *Carlisle*, as also

Richard, the 4th Son of *Richard*, Duke of *York*, and Brother to King *Edward IV.* had the same Title among other Honours. After these, of whom there is no Certainty as to this Title, it lay dormant for several Reigns, 'till it was revived by King *James I.* who created

James Hay, Viscount *Doncaster*, Earl of *Carlisle*, 20 January 1622, in Consideration of his eminent Services in several Embassies to *France* and *Germany*: He dying in 1636, was succeeded by his only Son

James Hay, next Earl of *Carlisle*; but he died without Issue, whereupon King *Charles II.* in 1661, created

Charles Howard, Son and Heir of Sir *William Howard*, a younger Branch of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Family, Earl of *Carlisle*, in which Family it still remains, in his Great Grandson, the present

Henry

Henry Howard, Earl of *Carlisle*; who marry'd a Daughter of the Earl of *Sunderland*, and Sister to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Cockermouth, almost surrounded by the meeting of the Rivers *Derwent* and *Cocker*, is a good trading Market Town, with a Castle, formerly belonging to the Earls of *Northumberland*. The Duke of *Somerset*, is, at present, chief Lord of *Cockermouth*, in Right of his late Duchess, the only Heiress of the ancient Family of the *Piercys*, Earls of *Northumberland*. It is neatly built, but of a low Situation between two Hills, upon one of which, is the Church, and upon the other, which seems to be artificially rais'd on Purpose, stands the Castle, very strong of itself, but more by its advantageous Situation.

This Town was anciently an Hamlet to *Bridgeham*, which stands about a Mile off, and had then only a Chapple for the Worship of God; but now it is a Parish, and hath had a Church of its own, dedicated to St. *Michael*, and built by the *Lucy's*, ever since the Reign of King *Edward III.* but this being much decay'd by Time, was rebuilt entirely from the Ground, all but the Tower, in 1711, by a Collection made by a Brief granted to the Inhabitants for that Purpose. The Tower is a plain Building, supported with Buttresses, and coped at Top with Battlements, and slated, but has only three Bells. The Houses in the Town are built with Stone, and slated, except some few, and are ranged into two Streets, the one above the River *Cocker*, in which are the Moot-Hall and Market-House, which is used chiefly for Corn, and the other below, in which is the Beast-Market. The Market is kept on *Mondays*; and the Fairs are annually on *September 29*, and *Whit-Monday*.

This Borough is no Corporation; its chief Magistrate is a Bailiff, chosen annually by a Jury of 16 Burghers, at the Duke of *Somerset's* Courts. He is Returning Officer of the Members of Parliament, who are elected by the Inhabitants at large, in Number about 300, tho' the Houses are not above 235, some of them containing several Families.

Ravenglass is the next Market Town we are to speak of: Here is a commodious Harbour for Ships, made by the

the meeting of the River *Mute* with the *Eske*. *Richard de Lucy*, Lord of *Egremont*, obtain'd of King *John*, in the 10th Year of his Reign, a Grant of a Fair and Market to be kept Yearly in Right of the Haven, as Lord *Paramount*; but at the same Time confirm'd by a Fine, levied to the Mesne Lords and Tenants, all the Land and Fee of *Ravenglass*; and gave them, moreover, Estovers to make their Fish Garths in the River *Eske*, which is continu'd to this Day. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*; and the Fair on *July* the 25th.

This Manor, and other Lands adjoining, have been long enjoy'd by the *Penningtons*, who took their Name from the Town of *Pennington* in *Lancashire*. They were many of them Knights, and Men of great Valour in defending the Borders, and other Services.

Egremont is a small Market Town, standing on the Banks of a little River, over which there are two Bridges near it: It is famous for its Castle, seated upon a sharp-topt Hill, built by *William de Meschines*, Brother of *Ranulph*, first Earl of *Cumberland*. In the Reign of *Henry VI.* Sir *Thomas Piercy* was created Baron of *Egremont*, and tho' he left no Issue, the Barony remain'd in the Family of the *Piercy's*, Earls of *Northumberland*. It was a Borough Town, having formerly the Privilege of electing Members of Parliament, but hath now lost it, for what Reason doth not appear. Its Market is on *Saturdays*.

Whitehaven is a Market Town, somewhat more N. so called from a great Rock of hard white Stone, standing on the W. Side of it, and the Haven, which shelters the Vessels that enter into it from Tempests and Winds. It anciently belong'd to *St. Bees*, which we shall speak of hereafter.

The Town of *Whitehaven* is grown up by the Encouragement of the *Lowther* Family, from a small Place to be very considerable for its Coal Trade, which of late Years is so much increas'd, that, next to *Newcastle*, it is the most eminent Port in *England* for that Trade. The City of *Dublin*, and all the Towns of *Ireland* on that Coast, and some Parts in *Scotland*, and the Isle of *Man*, are wholly supply'd from hence. It is frequent in Time
of

of War, upon Occasion of cross Winds, to have 200 Sail of Ships at a Time go from this Place to *Dublin* loaded with Coals : And Sir *James Lowther* particularly, is said to send from hence to *Ireland*, annually, as many Coals as brings him in near 20,000 *l.* a Year.

Here is likewise a good Trade for Salt ; and by the Increase of Shipping here, and the Advantage the Place has received from two Acts of Parliament in *Queen Anne's* Reign, to mend and improve the Harbour, and another in his present Majesty's, in 1740, for the same Purpose, and to repair the Roads leading to it, the People are led into Merchandizing, and it is now on all Accounts reckon'd a considerable trading Town ; tho' in Mr. *Camden's* Time, it was of so little Consequence that he takes no Notice of it, and his Continuator but little.

The King has several Officers here to look after the Customs. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, and the Fair is annually on the 1st of *September*. More to the North, is

Workington, a Town famous for Salmon-Fishing : The Salmon here are very good, and are carried fresh as they are taken up to *London* upon Horses, which changing often, go Night and Day without Intermiſſion, and, as they say, out-go the Post ; so that the Fish come very sweet and good to *London*, where the extraordinary Price they yield pays very well for the Carriage. The same is done from *Carlisle*.

The first Lord of the Manor of *Workington*, after the Norman Conquest, was *William de Lancaster*, who exchanged it with *Gospatrick*, from whom are descended the *Curwens*, Knights, who have a noble Seat here ; they took their present Name from one *Curwen*, a Family in *Galloway*, the Heirefs of which was marry'd into this Family ; and of this House Mr. *Camden*, with Modesty, says, he was descended by the Mother's Side.

The Parsonage of this Town being at the Dissolution appropriated to the Monastery of *St. Bees*, was then resign'd into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.*

Some are of Opinion, that *Stilico*, a potent Commander in the Roman State, made a Wall for about four Miles from hence, viz. from the Mouth of the *Derwent* to

to the River *Eln*, in all such Places as were convenient for landing, when the *Scots* from *Ireland* infested these Coasts; for thus *Claudian* makes *Britain* speak for herself:

*Me quoq; vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,
Munivit Stilico, totam cum Scotus Hibernem
Movit, et infesto spumavit remige Thetis.*

Thus English'd :

*And I shall ever own his happy Care,
Who sav'd me sinking in unequal War,
When Scots came thund'ring from the Irish Shores,
And th' Ocean trembl'd, struck with hostile Oars.*

And, indeed, there are still found Pieces of Wall all along to the Mouth of the *Eln*.

The River *Derwent*, which rising in *Porrodale*, a Vale surrounded with crooked Hills, runs among the Mountains, call'd *Derwent-Fells*, which having pass'd, it spreads itself into a spacious Lake, three Miles long, call'd by *Bede*, *Prægrande Stagnum*, i. e. a vast Pool, in which are three Islands, one of them inhabited by *German* Miners; another is suppos'd by *Bede* to be the Place where *St. Herbert* led an Hermit's Life; and the third has, of late Years, had the Honour to be the Seat of the famous Family of the *Radcliffs*, Knights, called from hence, for Distinction Sake, the *Radcliffs* of *Derwent-water*; the last of which Family was the late unhappy *James*, Earl of *Derwent-water*, who, joining in a Rebellion against his Majesty King *George I.* was taken at the Battle of *Preston* in *Lancashire*, and beheaded on *Tower-Hill* the 24th of February, 1716.

At the N. W. End of this Lake, in a fruitful Plain, encompass'd with wet dewy Mountains, and protected by the *Skiddaw*, from the N. Winds, lies

Keswick, a little Market Town of good Note in former Times, but now much decay'd, and inhabited chiefly by Miners, who have their Smelting-Houses here for the Black Lead: The Market here is on *Saturdays*,
and

and the Fair on the 22^d of July. The Black Lead Mines near this Place are the only Mines of the same Kind in *Britain*. On the N. E. of *Keswick*, lies

Penrith, or, as it is usually call'd, *Perith*, which, in the *British* Language, is a red Hill, or Head, because the Ground hereabouts, and the Stone of which it is built, are both reddish. It is a large well-built Town, and esteem'd the second in the County for Trade and Wealth. The Market-House, which is a great Convenience to the People resorting thither to sell their Goods, is a large Building, beautify'd with Bears climbing up a ragged Staff, the Devise of the Earls of *Warwick*.

The W. Side of this Town was fortify'd with a Castle now in Ruins. The Church is an handsome spacious Edifice, but hath nothing further remarkable but an Inscription in rude Characters, set up for a Monument to Posterity, upon the N. Outside of the Vestry Wall: *Fuit Pests, &c. i. e.* There was a Plague in this County in 1598, whereof died at *Kendal*, 2500; at *Richmond*, 2200; at *Penrith*, 2266; and at *Carlisle*, 1196: Which Relation is the more observable, and worth our Notice, because we have no Account of this Accident in any of our Histories. In King *Henry VIII's* Days, it was honour'd with the Title of a Suffragan Bishop.

In the Church-Yard of this Place, on the N. Side of the Church, are two large pyramidical Pillars, erected about four Yards high each of them, and about five Yards distant from one another: These, it is said, were set up in Memory of one *Sir Owen Caesar*, Knight, in old Time, a famous Warrior of great Strength and Stature, who lived in these Parts, and kill'd wild Boars in the Parish of *Englewood*, which much infested the Country: He was bury'd here, and, as Tradition reports, was of that prodigious Stature, as to reach from one Pillar to the other; to which it farther adds, That the rude Figures of Boars, which are wrought in the Stone, and placed on each Side of his Grave, are in Memory of his great Exploits on those Creatures.

In *Penrith* is a good Market for Corn, and other Commodities, on *Tuesdays* Weekly; but for Cattle a much greater on the same Day once a Fortnight, from
Whit-

Whit-Sunday to August 1. The Fair is on Whit-Tuesday.

This Town was possess'd by that Party of the *Highland Scots* Rebels, who made that desperate Push into *England*, which ended at *Preston*. In the Moor, or Heath, on the N. Part of the Town, the Militia of the County making a brave Appearance, and infinitely outnumbering the Highlanders, were drawn up; yet, with their usual Bravery, they ran away as soon as the *Scots* began to advance to charge them, and never fir'd a Gun, leaving the Town at their Mercy: However, to do Justice to the Rebels, they offer'd no Injury to the Town, only quarter'd in it one Night, took what Arms and Ammunition they could find, and advanc'd towards *Kendal* in *Westmorland*.

Westward of *Penrith*, and not far from the Head of the River *Eln*, stands

Ferbey, a considerable Market Town: It is suppos'd to be the *Arbeia* of the Ancients, where the *Barcarii Tigrienses* were garrison'd. At the Conquest it was a Gentleman's Seat, and one Village; but now it is become two Manors, the one called, *Ireby Alta*, or *High Ireby*, and the other *Ireby Basse*, or *Low Ireby*, and often *Market Ireby*, because, tho' the other be the more ancient Town, yet this having been the Lands of great Men successively, and standing in a more convenient Place, hath always been of more Account, and enjoy'd the Privilege of holding a Fair and Market, which the other has not. The *High Ireby*, was a long Time the Possessions of a Family of that Name, descended from *Orme de Ireby*, Son of *Gospatrick*. The *Lower* is now the Lordship of the *Musgraves* of *Crokedale*, who are descended of the same Family.

The Market here is on *Thursdays*.

Wigtown, a small Market Town, in the Forest of *Allerdale*, not far N. of *Ireby*, the Place last mentioned. It is remarkable only for several Altars pitched there, which they say were brought from *Elenborough*, and old *Carlisle*.

The Market here is on *Thursdays*.

Kirkoswald,

Kirkoswald, lying Westward of *Wigtown*, and the City of *Carlisle*, and on the Western Banks of the River *Eden*, is a small Market Town, which had its Name from the Church, dedicated to St. *Oswald*. There is nothing here of any Note. The Market is held on *Thursdays*. Somewhat to the N. W. of this, is

Astonmore, a small Market Town, on the Banks of the River *Eln*, of which there is nothing to be said, but that the Market is here kept on *Saturdays*.

Brampton, the next Place we are to speak of, is a little Market Town, to the N. E. of *Carlisle*, and not far from a Bridge over the *Eden*. This Place, by the Learned, is thought to be the ancient *Bremetunacum* along the Wall, for it is scarce a Mile distant from it, where of old the first Cohort of the *Tungri* from *Germany*, and in the Decay of the *Roman* Empire, the *Cuneus Armaturatum*, under the Governor of *Britain*, was quarter'd: These *Armaturæ* were Horsemen armed Cap-a-pee; but whether they were *Duplares* or *Simplares*, is not told us; the *Duplares*, in the Sense of that Age, were those who had a double Allowance of Corn, and the *Simplares* such as had a single.

The Market here is on *Tuesdays*.

The Lands of the Town are, for the most Part, *Demefne*, and the Lord, who is at present the Right Hon. the Earl of *Carlisle*, keeps here Yearly a Court-Leet, and View of Frank-Pledge for the whole Barony of *Gilliland*, tho' anciently their chief Seat was at *Irthlington*.

In this Town is an Hospital for six poor Men, and as many poor Women, with an Allowance for a Chaplain, founded by the Right Honourable *Elizabeth*, Countess Dowager of *Carlisle*, Grandmother to the present Earl. By it there is a high Hill, called the *Mote*, ditched round at the Top, from which there is a clear Prospect over all the Country. Below this, and at *Castle-Steeds*, which signifies the Place of a Castle, as also at *Trederman*, hard by, have been found several *Roman* Inscriptions. In the most Northern Part of this County, lies

Longtown,

Longtown, near where the *Eske* and *Kirkcub* Rivers meet: It is a small Town, the Market of which is kept on *Thursdays*.

On the N. W. of *Carlisle*, there juts out a small Promontory, at the Point of which is the large Arm of the Sea, call'd *Solway-Frith*, or *Hunæ-Ostium*, i. e. the Mouth of the River *Eden*. It is, at present, the Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, but anciently between the *Roman* Provinces and the *Picts*. Upon this Promontory stands

Bulnesse, which was the old Town, call'd by the *Romans*, *Blatum Bulgium*, probably from the *British* Word *Bulch*, which signifies a Partition or Divorce; or rather from a Word still in Use in those Parts, viz. *Bulge*, which signifies a Breaking in, as the Sea there doth. From this Place, as the utmost Limits of the Province of *Britain*, *Antoninus* begins his *Itinerary*. It is now but a very small Village, but has a Fort, as a Testimony of its Antiquity, besides the Tracts of Streets and Pieces of old Walls, which frequently appear as they are ploughing in the common Field.

It was anciently the Head Town of a large Manor containing many Hamlets, as *Glaston*, *Drumbugh*, &c. and tho' many of which are separated from it, yet here still remains the Mother Church. At a Mile's Distance from hence Northward, begins the famous *Picts* Wall: And a little down the *Frith*, is

Drumbugh-Castle, the Seat of *Gamel de Brune*, anciently given him by one of the first Barons of *Burgh*, soon after the Conquest, but afterwards the Possession of the Lord *Dacre*. In the Time of the *Romans* it was made a Station, and some will have it to be the *Castra Exploratorum*; but the Distances will by no Means allow it. The *Romans* had also another Station near this Place, which, by changing of the Name, is, at present, called

Burgh upon Sands, a large Barony, taking in all the neighbouring Lands and Town: It was first bestowed by *Ranulph de Meschines*, Lord of *Cumberland*, upon *Robert de Estrivers*, or *Trivers*, whom he made also chief Forester in his Forest of *Englewood*. From him, by

178 C U M B E R L A N D.

Marriage, it came to Sir *Hugh Morvil*, whose Family enjoy'd it for some Time, and were called the *Morvils* of *Burgh super sabulones*: A Knight of this Family, named Sir *Hugh Morvil*, was one of the four that kill'd *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; for which, being afterwards very penitent, he gave the Rectory of this Town to the Abbey of *Holm Cultram*, which the Bishops of *Carlisle* appropriated to the Monks.

The Sword with which he kill'd the Archbishop was kept long at *Iffal*, and now remains in the Family of the *Arundels*.

This Town is yet more memorable for the Monument of our victorious Prince *Edward I.* who having so far subdu'd the *Scots* as to bring away the sacred Stone at *Scone-Abbey*, whereon their Kings used to be crown'd, died here in his Camp, on his March against them, like a true Soldier, guarding his Frontiers with his latest Breath: In Memory of him there was afterwards erected a handsome square Pillar nine Yards and a half high, with these Inscriptions on three Sides:

On the W. Side.

Memoriae eternae EDWARDI I. Angliæ Longe Clarissimi,
qui in Belli Apparatu contra Scotos occupatus Hic in
Castris Obiit, 7 Julii, A. D. 1307.

On the N. Side.

Nobilissimus Princeps HENRICUS HOWARD, Dux Nor-
foliciæ, Comes Marechal, Angliæ Oriundus, P. A. D.
1685.

On the other Side.

JOHANNES AGLIONBY, I. C. F. C. i. e. *Juris con-*
sultus fieri causavit.

Beneath.

THOMAS LANGSTONE, *fecit*, 1685.

The

The Inhabitants say, that under this *Burgh* in the very *Æstuary*, there was first a Sea-Fight between the *Scots* and *English*; and when the Tide was out, a second Fight began between the Horse of both Sides, as strange as that which *Pliny* relates in *Caramania*, and makes a great Wonder of it: Into this *Æstuary* the *Huna*, or River *Eden*, having pass'd thro' Part of *Westmorland*, and quite cross the N. E. Parts of the County, falls with a vast Body of Waters, which in the Year 1216, seem'd to be the greatest Enemy that the *Scots* had, for when they had plunder'd the *English* without Resistance, and were returning with Loads of Spoil, they came upon them with a full Torrent, and quickly swallow'd up the whole plundering Crew.

The River *Eden*, almost as soon as it enters this County, receives from the W. the River *Eimont*, which has its Rise from the Lake call'd *Ulles*, or *Ulleswater*. Upon the Banks of which, where the little River *Dacre* joins it, stands

Dacre-Castle, noted in later Ages for giving its Name to the Family of the Barons *de Dacre*; and was mentioned by *Bede* for having a Monastery there in his Time. The Castle has still some Signs that it was anciently a magnificent Building, when it was the Seat of that Family; but there are no Remains of a Monastery, nor does it appear by any Records that it has been standing since the Conquest.

William of *Malsbury* takes Notice of its being the Place where *Constantine*, King of the *Scots*, and *Eugenius*, King of *Cumberland*, put themselves and their Kingdoms under the Protection of King *Athelstane*. Near this Place is

Dalemain, the Mansion-House of *Edward Hassel*, Esq; held of the Barony of *Graystock* in Cornage, by which Tenure the Possessors of these, and other Lands in the same Manor, are oblig'd, under the Penalty of forfeiting them, to give Notice of an Enemy's Approach by the sounding of an Horn, and to serve in the Wars against the *Scots*, marching thither in the Van, and returning in the Rear. Somewhat higher, at a little Distance from the Conflux of the *Eimont* and *Lodor*, (at

which is the round Trench, call'd King *Arthur's Table* stands *Penrith* before-mentioned.

Upon the Banks of the little River *Peterell*, lay *Plompton-Park*, a very large Piece of Ground, and formerly set apart by the Kings of *England* for the Keeping of Deer for their own Use and Hunting, with which it was so well stocked once, that King *Edward I.* is said to have killed 200 Bucks in one Day in hunting in this Forest.

After the *Eden* has receiv'd the *Eimont*, it hastens towards the N. and within half a Mile passes by a Grotto of two Rooms dug out of a Rock, call'd *Isis Parliss*, which Mr. *Camden's* Continuator says, was a Place of Strength and Security; but it seems now only to have been a Lurking-Place for Robbers, and its Security to have been in its Secresy, the Entry to it being long and dark, and the Passage, at present, block'd up with Earth. Leaving this Place, the Current washes several inconsiderable Villages and Forts, 'till it comes to the two

Salkelds, at the least of which is a Circle of Stones, 77 in Number, each of them 10 Feet high, and before them stands a single one by itself, which is 15 Feet high; this the common People call *Long Meg*, and the rest her Daughters; and within the Circles are two Heaps of Stones, under which the People suppose there are dead Bodies buried, which Mr. *Camden* thinks very probable; but he supposes that the great Stones are a Monument of some Victory; but the Commentator is of Opinion, that the Heap of Stones in the Middle of the Monument are no Part of it; but having been gather'd off the plough'd Lands adjoining, have been thrown together here as in a waste Corner of the Field; and as to the great Stones, he says, they seem to be Monuments erected at the solemn Investiture of some *Danish* Kings, like *Rolrich* Stones in *Oxfordshire*, those of *Kongstolen* in *Denmark*, and *Mooresteen* in *Sweden*. The *Eden* leads us next to

Armanthwaite-Castle, belonging to the *Skeltons*, and then advances to

Corby,

Corby, a Castle once the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Salkelds*, at present belonging to Mr. *Howard*, a Branch of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Family: The Building is of Stone, neat but plain. The Entrance to this House is by a large square Court-Yard. On the Right Hand are the Gardens, and on the Left the Offices for Servants, and the Stables. It is plentifully watered by Springs in several large Reservoirs made about the House, which stands on the Precipice of a high Rock, which is in the back Part about 100 Feet high: In this Rock is cut a regular Pair of Stairs of about six Feet wide, with all their Ornaments down to the Bottom; as you descend these Stairs, you pass by several Rooms hewn out of the Rock about 16 Feet square, which have no other Furniture than Tables and Seats made out of the Stone. At the Bottom of those Stairs, you ascend another Pair about 10 Feet high, which leads to a Terrace made in Form of a Semicircle, by the Side of which runs the River *Eden*, having a Pair of Stairs to take Water at. The Terrace presents a fine View of another Part of the Rock, of equal Height with the former, from the Top of which falls a most wonderfully curious Cascade, at least, an 100 Feet high, and the Water is broken by the pointed Ridges of the Rock into so many various Shapes, and the Springs fly about in so delightfully rude a Manner as shews the great Power of Art in embellishing Nature; which is farther heighten'd by a natural Cascade, (effected by this artificial one) of which there is a distinct Prospect at the Landing Stairs.

From hence there is another View of half a Mile long, of the River on the Right Hand; and a hanging Grove of Trees, just as Nature has plac'd them, on the Left. There is a small Banqueting-House at the End of a Gravel Walk, with a Portico in Front.

In the River is a Weir well stock'd with Salmon and other Fish. On the other Side of the River, over-against the House, are the Remains of an old Castle, which is called *Weatherel-Tower*, under which is an Hermit's Cave. A little higher is

Warwick, which Mr. *Camden* will have to be the old Roman *Virofidum*, where the sixth Cohort of the *Nervii*

formerly kept Garrison along the Wall against the *Picts* and *Scots*. In the last Age, the *Richmonds* and *Salkelds* bearing the Expence equally, built a very strong Stone Bridge over the *Eden* for the Convenience of Travellers. Following the Course of the River, we next come to

Linstock, a Castle of the Bishop of *Carlisle*. The Barony was first given by King *Henry I.* to one *Walter*, his Chaplain, to hold of him and his Successors, the Kings of *England*; but *Walter* voluntarily taking upon him a religious Life, with the King's Licence, in the Priory of *St. Mary's* at *Carlisle*, the King gave *Linstock* to the Canons in pure Alms. The Bishop's See was after erected at *Carlisle* by the same King in 1133; but the Lands were enjoy'd by the Bishop and Convents, who had the Power of Election in common, 'till *Pandolf*, the Pope's Legate, made a Division, and so the Barony of *Linstock* became the Possessions of the See of *Carlisle*, as it continues to this Day.

The *Eden* now drawing near the Æstuary receives two little Rivers almost at the same Place, viz. the *Peterell* and the *Caude*, which coming from the S. keep all along at almost equal Distances, upon the former of which is *Greystock Castle*, belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*; and upon the *Caude*, *Rose Castle*, a beautiful Seat of the Bishop of *Carlisle*: For this County having been a Frontier, the ancient Houses of the Nobility and Gentry there are, for the most Part, built Castle-wise.

Beyond the *Esk*, the County for some Miles is reckon'd *English* Ground, and in that Compass, is

Sollom-Mosse, a Place remarkable for the Success of the *English*, in taking many *Scotch* Noblemen Prisoners in 1542; the Occasion was this: The *Scots* being ready to join Battle, contrary to their Expectation, found that Sir *Oliver Sinclair* was appointed their General, a Person who not only lay under a general Odium, but being of an inferior Rank, the Noblemen took it as an Affront to them to be commanded by him; and to revenge the Injury, as they call'd it, fell into Mutinies and Disorder. The *English* commanded by Sir *Thomas Wharton*, being posted upon the higher Ground, observed this Advantage,

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tage, and falling upon him put them to Flight, and took many Prisoners, without any Blood, among whom were the Earl of *Cassels* and *Glencarn*, the Lords *Maxwel*, *Fleming*, Sir *Oliver Sinclair*, and many others. *James V.* King of *Scotland*, was so much concern'd for the Loss of his Army, which consisted of 15,000 Men, that he soon after dy'd of Grief. The Country beyond this Place was, before the Union of the two Kingdoms, called *Batable-Ground*, i. e. Lands always in Debate, the Inhabitants on both Sides always contending for it, and yielding it to neither; but now all those Feuds and Quarrels upon the Borders are ceased, and both Nations dwell in it with as much Safety and Security as in any other Place.

In *Whitfield-Park*, at the Borders of this Connty, is shewn a Hawthorn Tree, against which the Heads of a Stag and a Dog were formerly nailed up in Memory of a famous Chace: It seems a Dog (not a Greyhound, as Mr. *Camden's* Continuator call it, but a staunch Buckhound) singly chased a Stag from this Park, as far as the *Red-Kirk* in *Scotland*, which they say is 60 Miles at least, and back again to the same Place; where being both spent, the Stag exerting his last Force, leap'd the Park Pales, and died on the Inside; the Hound attempting to leap after him, had not Strength enough to get over, but fell back, and died on the Outside just opposite. The Heads of both were nailed upon the Tree, and underneath this Distich on them:

*Hercules kill'd Hart-a-Greese
And Hart-a-Greese kill'd Hercules. **

W. of the Hawthorn Tree, and upon the old *Roman* Way, is the famous Column, call'd the *Countess's Pillar*, the best and most beautiful Piece of its Kind in *Britain*: It is a fine Column of Free-stone, curiously wrought in *Basse-Relieve*, and in some Places painted: It has an Obelisk on the Top, several Coats of Arms, and other Ornaments in proper Places all over it, with Dials also

N 4

on

* *The Hound's Name was Hercules.*

on every Side, and a Brass Plate, with the following Inscription, in Capital Letters :

This Pillar was erected Anno 1656, by the Right Honourable ANNE, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, and sole Heir of the Right Honourable GEORGE, Earl of Cumberland, &c. for a Memorial of her last parting in this Place with her good and pious Mother, the Right Honourable MARGARET, Countess Dowager of Cumberland, the 2d of April, 1616. In Memory whereof she has also left an Annuity of Four Pounds to be distributed to the Poor within this Parish of Brougham, every 2d Day of April for ever, upon the Stone Table hereby.

This Countess of *Pembroke* had a noble and great Estate in this County, and a great many fine old Seats, all which she repair'd and beautify'd, and dwelt sometimes at one, and sometimes at another, for the Benefit of her Tenants, and of the Poor, whom she always made desirous of her Presence, constantly relieving them by her Bounty and Hospitality.

Some of the Mountains in *Cumberland* are very remarkable for their Height, viz. the Mountain called *Wry-Nose*, upon the Top of which, near the Highway-Side, are to be seen three Stones, commonly call'd *Shire-Stones*, lying within a Foot of one another, yet in three several Counties, viz. one in *Cumberland*, another in *Westmorland*, and the third in *Lancashire*. Secondly, the *Skiddaw*, a Mountain that rises up with two mighty high Heads like *Parnassus*, and from which *Scruffel Hill*, which is in *Anandale* in *Scotland*, may be discerned ; and according as Mists rise or fall upon these Heads, the People there prognosticate of the Change of Weather. The Third is *Lauvellin* ; the Fourth *Castinand*, of which, and the former, they have a proverbial Speech among them :

*Skiddaw, Lauvellin, and Castinand,
Are th' highest Hills in all England.*

On the S. W. of the *Wry-Nose*, is

Hardknot-Hill, a ragged Mountain, so steep, that it is almost impossible to ascend it, yet on the Top of it about 100 Years ago, not without great Admiration, were dug up some huge Stones, which looked like the Foundation of a Castle; but it is more probable, that they were the Ruins of some Church or Chapel built upon the Mountain, because it was thought an extraordinary Piece of Devotion in those Parts, (and *Wormius* testifies the same of *Denmark*) to erect Crosses, and build Chapels in the most eminent Places, as being nearer Heaven, and more conspicuous: They were commonly dedicated to *St. Michael*: On the same Account the large Tract of Mountains, which runs thro' the E. Side of the County, is call'd *Crosse-Fells*; for before they were call'd *Fiends*, or *Devil's Fells*, as a small Town at the Bottom of them still bears the Name of *Dilston*, i. e. *Devil's Town*.

Westward, and a little to the N. of *Egremond*, juts out a Promontory, call'd *St. Bees-Head*, whereon is the Town of *St. Bees*, made famous for being the Birth-Place of Archbishop *Grindal*, who founded and endow'd a good Grammar School there, which has a Library belonging to it: And it is much improv'd by the Munificence of *Dr. Lamplugh*, an Archbishop of *York*; *Dr. Smith*, Bishop of *Carlisle*; *Sir John Lowther*, of *Whitehaven*, and others: The Right of presenting a Master is in the Provost and Fellows of *Queen's-College, Oxford*.

Among the eminent Men born in this County, besides Archbishop *Grindal*, before-mention'd, were

1. *Sir John Bankes*, Attorney-General in the Reign of King *Charles I.* born at *Keswick*, where he set up a Workhouse for the Poor of this Parish, and the Parish of *Croftbwate*.

2. *Dr. William Aglionby*, descended of the *Aglionbys* of this County: He was a Gentleman well known for his polite Learning, and sent by the late *Queen Anne* as Envoy to the *Swiss Cantons*.

3. *Sir Joseph Williamson*; he was the Son of a Minister of this County, and had his Academical Education in

in *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*; of which, after having proceeded Master of Arts, he became Fellow: He was first introduc'd into the Secretary's Office by Sir *Edward Nicholas*, Secretary of State, and afterwards continu'd Under-Secretary to *Henry*, Earl of *Arlington*, when he was Principal Secretary of State. In the Year 1661, he was chosen a Member of Parliament for *Thetford* in *Norfolk*, and was usually their Representative 'till his Death. In *January* 1671, he was sworn one of the Clerks of the Council in Ordinary, and knighted.

He was then sent Plenipotentiary to the Treaties of *Cologne*, *Nimeguen*, and *Ryswick*: When he returned Home from *Nimeguen*, in *September* 1674, he was made a Privy-Counsellor, and one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and continu'd in both those Employments 'till *February* 1678. In the Year 1696, he was again sworn a Privy-Counsellor, and continu'd so 'till his Death, which happened *October* 3, 1701, at the Age of 70 Years, and some few Weeks. He had been likewise President of the *Royal Society*, and a great Benefactor to *Queen's-College*, the Place of his Education, to which he left at his Death, not only his Library, which consisted of a choice Collection of Books, but also a Legacy of 6000 *l.* as he did 6000 *l.* more to the School of *Rocheſter* for the Encouragement of Navigation; 2000 *l.* to the Town of *Thetford*, where he was usually elected Member of Parliament; 2000 *l.* more to *Chriſt-church* Hoſpital, and 300 to that of *St. Bartholomew's*, of both which he was a Governor.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of this County, are

I. *Drumbugh-Caſtle*, and

II. *Greyſtock-Caſtle*, both the Seats of his Grace *Edward Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Hereditary Earl Marſhal and firſt Duke of *England*, after the Princes of the Royal Family. He marry'd a Daughter of *Edward Blount*, Eſq; of *Blagden* in *Devonſhire*, and his Lady *Arabella*, the Daughter of Sir *John Guiſe*, Bart. of *Rencomb* in *Glouceſterſhire*. Another of whoſe Daughters

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is marry'd to his Grace's Brother, the Hon. *Philip Howard*, Esq;

III. *Cockermouth-Castle*, belonging to his Grace *Charles Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, who marry'd, for his first Lady, *Catharine*, sole Heiress of the Family of the *Piercys*, Earls of *Northumberland*, by whom he had this Estate with other large Possessions; his present Duchess is Daughter of the late Earl of *Nottingham* and Sister to the present Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*.

IV. *Naworth Castle*, the Seat of the Right Honourable *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Carlisle*.

V. and VI. *Kirkoswald* and *Dacre-Castle*, the late Earl of *Suffex*'s.

VII. *Corby-Castle*, the Seat of the Honourable *Charles Howard*, Esq;

VIII. *Moncaster*, near *Whitehaven*, the Seat of Sir *Joseph Pennington*, one of the Knights of the Shire in the present Parliament.

IX. *Whitehaven*, Sir *James Lowther*'s, the other Representative in Parliament for this County.

X. *Eden-Hall*, the Seat of Sir *Philip Musgrave*, Bart. and Knight of the Shire for the County of *Westmorland*.

XI. *Hayton-Castle*, Sir *Richard Musgrave*'s.

XII. *Hutton Hall*, the late Sir *George Fletcher*'s.

XIII. *Kirkanders*, upon the *Eske*, the late Lord *Preston*'s.

XIV. *Penrith-Castle*, the Seat of the Right Hon. *Sackville Tufton*, Earl of *Thanet*, who marry'd one of the Daughters of the late Marquis of *Halifax*.

XV. *Workington*, belonging to *Henry Curwen*, Esq;

XVI. and XVII. *Aglionby*, and *Stanwicks*, Mr. *Aglionby*'s.

XVIII. *Whitehall*, Mr. *Salkeld*'s.

XIX. *Rose-Castle*, Bishop of *Carlisle*'s.

XX. *Armanthwaite*, the Seat of *John Skelton*, Esq;

XXI. *Blencow-Magna*, Mr. *Blencow*'s.

XXII. *Dale-Main*, Lady *Hassel*'s.

XXIII. *Dalston Hall*, Sir *George Dalston*'s.

XXIV. *High-Close*, Sir *Wilfred Lawson*'s.

XXV. *Hutton-*

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- XXV. *Hutton-John*, Mr. *Huddleston's*.
 XXVI. *Islekirk*, Mr. *Fetherstone's*.
 XXVII. *Hale-Hall*, Mr. *Ponsonby's*.
 XXVIII. *Croke-Dake*, Mr. *Ballendine's*.
 XXIX. *Crofton*, the Seat of *John Briscoe*, Esq;
 XXX. *Gaile*, Mr. *Hutton's*.
 XXXI. *Haukesdale-Hall*, *John Nicholson's*, Esq;
 XXXII. *Nether-Hesketh*, the late Mr. *Lawson's*.
 XXXIII. *Scalby*, the Seat of *William Gliffon*, Esq;
 XXXIV. *Lamplugh*, the Seat of *Thomas Lamplugh*, Esq;
 XXXV. *Raby-Cate*, Mrs. *Chambers's*.
 XXXVI. *Stonegarthside*, Mr. *Forster's*.
 XXXVII. *Scales*, the Seat of the late *John Brougham*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Excise.

R O A D S.

From LONDON to CARLISLE, 235 Miles.

<i>Barnet</i>	10	<i>Grulam</i>	6
<i>St. Albans</i>	10	<i>Warrington</i>	6
<i>Dunstable</i>	10	<i>Newton</i>	5
<i>Brickhill</i>	7	<i>Wigan</i>	7
<i>Stony-Stratford</i>	7	<i>Whittle</i>	5
<i>Tocester</i>	6	<i>Preston</i>	9
<i>Daventry</i>	10	<i>Garstang</i>	10
<i>Dunchurch</i>	6	<i>Lancaster</i>	10
<i>Coventry</i>	10		
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	76	<i>Bolton</i>	3
<i>Colehill</i>	8	<i>Burton</i>	5
<i>Wilshaw</i>	8	<i>Kendal</i>	8
<i>Litchfield</i>	8		
			203
	100	<i>Thrumby</i>	13
<i>Rugeley</i>	5	<i>Penrith</i>	5
<i>Brine-Pits</i>	6	<i>Hosket</i>	7
<i>Daralston</i>	5	<i>Carlisle</i>	7
<i>Newcastle</i>	5		
<i>Brewerton</i>	8		235

The



The Isle of M A N.

THIS Island lying nearer to the County of *Cumberland* than to any other of *England*, it being but 10 Leagues Distance in the *Irish* Sea, it may be most proper to speak of it in this Place.

The Isle from N. to S. is about 30 Miles in Length, the Breadth is between 8 and 10, or where it is broadest, about 15 : It lies between 25 and 26 Degrees of N. Latitude, and *Castle-Town* seems to be in the same Parallel with *York*.

The several ancient Writers have given it several Names, by *Cæsar* it is call'd, *Mona* ; by *Ptolomy*, *Monæda* ; by *Pliny*, *Monabia* ; *Orosius*, *Menavia* ; *Bede*, *Menavia secunga* ; *Ninius*, *Eubonia* and *Menaio* ; the *Britons*, *Menaw* ; the Inhabitants, *Maning* ; and the *English*, *The Isle of Man*.

It was first inhabited by the *Britons*, then by the *Scots*, or *Picts*, and afterwards by the *Norwegians*, who had it in their Possession a long Time ; and having passed thro' a strange Diversity of Revolutions, at length fell into the Hands of the *English*, about the latter End of *Edward I's* Reign, and remains to this Day under their Jurisdiction. It has had several Lords, such generally as had the greatest Interest in our Princes, 'till the Grant of it, together with the Patronage of the Bishoprick, was made to Sir *John Stanley*, and his Heirs, by King *Henry IV.* The present Lord is *James*, Duke of *Athol*, who lately succeeded to this Isle, as Heir at Law to his Cousin *James*, Earl of *Derby*.

The most general Division of this Isle is into N. and S. each of which has its Castle, Deemster, or Judge, and Vicar-General, and both are subdivided into 17 Parts, or Parishes, distinguish'd by the Name of *Kirks*, and the Saints to whom they were in old Time dedicated : They are placed in the Register in the following Order :

Kirk

Kirk Jarmin

<i>Kirk Patrick</i>	<i>Kirk Lennon</i>
<i>Kirk Michael</i>	<i>Kirk Canton</i>
<i>Kirk Ballaugh</i>	<i>Kirk Braddon</i>
<i>Kirk Furby</i>	<i>Kirk Maraon</i>
<i>Kirk Bride</i>	<i>Kirk Santon</i>
<i>Kirk Candras</i>	<i>Kirk Merlugh</i>
<i>Kirk Chriflesfare</i>	<i>Kirk Carbra</i>
<i>Kirk Mahal</i>	<i>Kirk Chrifst-Ruffin</i>

These Parishes are again divided into Sheedings, as the People call them, *viz.* the Sheeding of *Kirk Chrifst, Ruffin*, the Middle Sheeding, the Sheedings of *Garf and Glanfaba*, *Michael* Sheeding, and *Ayre* Sheeding; each of which has its Coroner, as the Parishes have every one a Captain and Minister, and every Fort its Constable, having three Parishes in every Sheeding, but that of *Glanfaba*, which has but two Parishes in it. The Island was formerly more populous than now, yet a very late Author tells us, “ That when *Dr. Wilson*, Bishop of *Man*, was about publishing his short, but exact Account of the Island, he order’d all his Parochial Clergy to send him in a List of the Number of Souls, including Strangers, in their respective Parishes, which at that Time amounted to no more than 14,500, but since that so many *Irish* Families have come over and settled there, that Account is greatly increas’d.”

The same Author says, *Mr. Moll*, in his *Compleat Geographer*, is greatly mistaken in saying, that the Soil is extremely fruitful, and produces Wheat, Rye, and Barley, in such Plenty, that it not only furnishes the Inhabitants, but also allows great Quantities to be exported; whereas it is notoriously known, that the little Wheat they have is so bad, that most of those who eat Wheaten Bread, have the Corn from *England* or *Ireland*: As for Rye, he tells us, he never saw any; but they have, for the most Part, Barley enough to make Malt of for themselves, but never to send Abroad. Oats is their chief Produce, of which they make Bread, as also of Potatoes, the Land affording such Abundance, that Fields of them are almost as common as Grass.

It is Winter here almost three Parts of the Year, and the great Quantity of Snow and Rain, that are almost continually falling, swells the Rivers to that Degree, that they frequently overflow the Lands and do much Damage; notwithstanding which the Air is very wholesome, the Plague, nor any other contagious Distemper, having never been known there, and the People generally live to a very great Age.

The Black Cattle of this Island are excellently good, but small, as likewise their Sheep: It abounds in Hogs and Goats; they have great Plenty of all Sorts of Poultry but Turkies, which are too difficult to rear, but in some particular Families; they have also good Store of fine Fish, especially Salmon and Cod, tho' Herrings are the chief Food of the poor People, which are salted up in the Season, to last for the whole Year.

The Houses of the Gentry are built of Stone, but the Habitations of the common People are no more than Cabins built of Sods, and cover'd with the same, except a few belonging to the better Sort of Farmers, which are thatched with Straw; but they have two Conveniences the like of which few Places can boast of, which are the finest Brooks in the World running continually near them, and Turf, which makes a very sweet Firing, at their very Doors. Their Towns are six in Number, which are

Castle-Town, or *Rushin*; *Duglas*; *Peel*, or *Pile*; *Ramsay*; *Ballasalli*; and *Macguires*, or *New-Town*.

Castle-Town is the Metropolis of the Island, so call'd from a Castle and Garrison in it; but the original Name is *Rushin*: It is the usual Residence of the Governor, and hath a Market and Fort, but is under no special Officers, as a Mayor, Alderman, &c. as Corporations are, but Offenders are apprehended and brought to Justice by the Officers of the Fort, or Constable, as in all other Towns and Parishes. The Castle is a noble Piece of Antiquity, said to be built by *Gutred*, Grandson of the King of *Denmark*. At the Foot of the Castle is a Creek, where Ships sometimes venture in, not without Danger; but a Mile distant is a good Harbour, call'd *Derby-Haven*, secur'd by a Fort, built by the late Earl

of

of *Derby*. Pope Gregory IV. or rather St. *Patrick*, who came into the Isle, erected an Episcopal See here by the Name of *Episcopus Sodorensis*, and his Jurisdiction was extended to all the *Hebrides*, but it is now limited to this Island: The Bishop was formerly reckon'd a Baron, but never sat in the House of Peers, because he holds of a Subject, the Earl of *Derby*, as now of the Duke of *Atbol*, and not of the King, yet hath the highest Seat in the lowest House of Convocation.

The Courts of Judicature are kept in *Castle-Town*, where at the Entrance into the Castle is a great Stone Chair for the Governor, and two less for the Deemsters: Here they try all Causes, except Ecclesiastick, which are entirely in the Decision of the Bishop. When you are past this little Court, you enter into a long winding Passage between two high Walls, not much unlike what is described of *Rosamond's* Labyrinth at *Woodstock*; in Case of an Attack 10,000 Men might be destroy'd by a very few, in attempting to enter: This leads you to a Room where the *Keys* sit, who are 24 in Number, and called a Parliament, tho' they are more like the Juries in the other Parts of *England*, because the Business of their Meeting is to adjust Differences between the common People, and are lock'd in 'till they have given their Verdict.

Beyond this is an Apartment, which, as they say, has never been opened in the Memory of Man, the People of the Island giving out that there is something of Incantment in it, and that the Castle was once inhabited by Fairies, and then by Giants, the Natives of this Place being very apt to give Credit to all the idle Stories of this Kind.

The Castle has two Walls, which encompass it, and are broad enough for three Persons to walk a-breast on; they are all Free-stone, and is the only Building of that Sort in the Island. Within the Walls is a small Tower adjoining to the Castle, where formerly State Prisoners were kept, but served lately as a Storehouse for Lord *Derby's* Wines; it has a Moat round it, a Draw-bridge, and is a very strong Place. On the other Side the Castle is the Governor's House, which is not only spacious,
but

but very commodious. Here is also a fine Chapel, where divine Service is celebrated Morning and Afternoon; and several of the Offices of the Chancery are kept. The next Town is

Duglas, so call'd from the two Rivers running into the Harbour, and call'd the black and grey Waters. It is the Town of most Trade, and tho' the Buildings are very indifferent, and the near Neighbourhood of the Sea, which sometimes runs Mountain high, and in tempestuous Weather, threatens the Inhabitants with an Inundation, yet is full of very rich and eminent Dealers: Which is very easy to be accounted for, for this Harbour being the most frequented of any in the Island by *Dutch*, *Irish*, and *East-India* Vessels, there is, at most Times, a fair Opportunity to carry on the Smuggling Trade; for tho' the King of *Great-Britain* is Master of the Seas, yet the *Lord of Man* has the Jurisdiction of so much round the Island, that a Master of a Ship has no more to do than to get within the Piles, and he is secure from the King's Officers.

Here is a good Market.

Peel, or *Pile-Town*, anciently call'd *Holm*, hath a Fort erected in a small Isle, and defended with a strong Garri-son, which secures the Harbour, where, in high Tides, might ride a Ship of 40 or 50 Tons; but it is sometimes quite drain'd of Salt Water, and is supply'd only with fresh, by a River which runs from *Kirk Farmin* Mountains, and empties itself in the Sea.

In this Town stands the ancient Cathedral, dedicated to *St. German*, the first Bishop, and repair'd not long since by the Earls of *Derby*, as also a ruined Church dedicated to *St. Patrick*, their Apostle; within this Circuit is the Lord's House, some ruinous Lodgings of the Bishops, and other noble Remains of Antiquity.

The Castle, for its Situation, Antiquity, Strength, and Beauty, may be accounted a Wonder, Art and Nature seeming to vie in the Frame of it. It is built on the Top of a huge Rock, and is inaccessible, but by passing the little Arm of the Sea that divides it from the Town, which may be done in a small Boat; but the Natives tucking up their Cloaths under their Arms, and pulling

off their Shoes and Stockings, frequently wade it in low Tides.

At the Foot of the Rock is an Ascent of about 60 Steps cut out of it to the first Wall, which is immensely thick and high, and built of a very durable and bright Stone, tho' not of the same Sort with that of *Castle Rushin* in *Castle-Town*, and has on it four little Watch-Towers that overlook the Sea. The Gates are Wood, curiously arched, carved, and adorn'd with Pilasters. Having pass'd the first, there is another Pair of Stairs, of near half the Number with the former, to mount the second Wall, which, as well as the other, is full of Port-Holes for Cannon.

In this Castle *Eleanor*, Wife of *Humphry*, Duke of *Gloucester*, Uncle to *Henry VI.* and Lord Protector of *England*, was confin'd after being banished thro' the Malice of the Duke of *Suffolk*, and Cardinal of *Winchester*, who accus'd her of having been guilty of associating herself with Wizards and Witches, to know if her Husband would ever attain to the Crown, and other treasonable Practices: Sir *John Stanley*, then Lord of *Man*, had the Charge of her, and having conducted her to the Island, placed her in this Castle, where she lived in a Manner suitable to her Dignity, being refus'd nothing but Liberty; however, she appear'd so turbulent and impatient under this Confinement, that he was oblig'd to keep a Guard over her, not only because there were daily Attempts made to get her away, but also to prevent her laying violent Hands on herself.

Leaving this Castle, and coming to the Town, which is long and narrow, we find but few Persons of any Distinction living in it, most of the Houses are but a better Sort of Cabins. Here is a good Harbour for Ships, as we observed before, which is much resorted to by *Scotch* and *Irish* Vessels.

Ramsay is the next Town of any Note, where the Inhabitants and Buildings are a Degree genteeler than those of *Peel*. It also has a good Haven, defended by a Block-House, built by the late Earl of *Derby*.

Ballasalli, on the S. Side of the Isle, where the Bishop generally resides, has not any Thing to boast of, but a
fine

fine River running thro' it, a good Air to whiten Cloth, and a Market for Fowls.

Macguire, or *New-Town*, was a waste Piece of Ground, 'till after his late Majesty King *George I's* Accession to the Crown; when one *Macguire*, a Native of *Ireland*, and Tenant to the Earl of *Derby*, built a large House on it for himself, and several little ones to let out at Yearly Rent: However, it is yet no more than a Village, but in Compliment to him is call'd a Town, and after his Name: It is in a pleasant and convenient Part of the Island, for which Reason it is believ'd, that it will be hereafter enlarg'd.

Laxy is a Town, where there is a large Haven on the E. Side of the Island, and a handsome Bridge, with Seats to sit on, built over a fine River that runs between two great Hills: Besides this, there are eight other considerable Bridges in the *Isle of Man*: 1. *Castle-Town* Bridge, which is built of Stone, and kept in good Repair; this Bridge is broad, and so high that a Boat with a Mast may sail under it. 2. *Ballafalli* Bridge, the oldest in the Island, built also of Stone. 3. *Kirk-Braddon* Bridge, which is strait, and built of Stone, under which runs a fine River, called *Dark River*. 4. *Duglas* Bridge, not long since broke down by the rapid Course of the River, when a Woman was going over it with a Bottle of Brandy in her Hand, but was sav'd from being drown'd by the Stiffness of her Hoop, which kept her above Water. 5. *Nunnery* Bridge, which has a Stone Foundation, but is boarded over, and railed in. 6. *Peel* Bridge, under which is the most famous River in the Island, that comes from *Kirk Jarmin* Mountains, and runs into the Sea by the great Rock, on which stands *Peel-Castle*. 7. *The Millaroats Mill* Bridge, built of Stone, and much frequented. 8. *Kirk Maraon* Bridge, under which a fine River runs from *Kirk Maraon* Mountains to *Kirk Santon*.

There are several other small Bridges, but not a twentieth Part sufficient for the Convenience of the Inhabitants; yet, notwithstanding a Proposal was made for building as many as were wanted, on every House-

keeper's paying one Penny a Year for nine Years only, it was not complied with.

On the S. Side of the Isle is another Island call'd, *The Calf of Man*, which is stored with a Sort of Sea-Fowl, call'd *Puffins*, whose Flesh is unpleasant, but being pickl'd, may vie with Anchovies, or Cavear : They breed in Holes like Rabbits, and are never to be seen but in the Months of *June* and *July*, which are the Times of their Sitting. There is also another Kind, call'd *Barnacles*, which are a Sort of Ducks and Drakes, said to be bred out of rotten Wood, but found upon Search to be produced of Eggs, as other Fowl.

Here are many small Rills of fresh Water, and pure Springs of a pleasant Taste ; likewise a Pool in the mountainous Parts near *Kirk Christ*, *Ruskin*, of so vitriolick a Quality, that no Duck, or Geese, can live near it, which probably proceeds from the frequent Spewings of Copper, that are discover'd on all Sides of those Mountains.

Here are many Mountains of a very great Height, but three especially superior to the rest : The first is call'd *Snafles*, from the Top of which may be seen *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* ; the next, *Barool* ; and the third, *Carrahan* : Under these, it is suppos'd, by the common People, lie buried the Bodies of three Kings, from whose Names the Mountains take their Denominations, as they had their Rise from their Burials, for having in those Days no Notion of Architecture, or erecting Monuments, the only Way of perpetuating the Memory of the Dead, was to throw a huge Pile of Earth over them : Every Body in passing for a great Number of Ages, thinking themselves oblig'd to contribute towards the pious Work, and throwing on a little, according to the Strength, or Time, they were Masters of, they were at length rais'd to the stupendous Height to which they are now arrived. Under *Snafles*, which is the highest, it is suppos'd, that either the greatest, the most ancient, or most belov'd of their Monarchs lies.

They have no Wood in the Isle, nor is there a Tree to be seen, tho' in former Times there was great Plenty, as appears from *Goddard Crowman's* hiding 300 Men in a Wood,

Wood, and from the Church, call'd *Kirk-Arbory*, which seems to be nam'd from *Arbor*, a Tree, as also from the Timber found in their Bogs, and especially in the Meadows call'd *Curragh*, nor have they as yet discover'd any Sea-Coal, only they have Plenty imported, and the poorer Sort make Use of Gorze, Heath, Ling, and Broom, and a coarse Sort of Turf, or Peet, in digging which they often find Oaks lying under Ground. They have some good Stone Quarries, especially Lime-Stone on the Sea Shore, and the Rocks, call'd *Mine-haugh*, give very probable Signs of other Minerals. They have also, some Time since, found Iron, Lead, and Copper, and there is great Probability of finding Coal.

This Island seems to have been peopled from the *Hebrides*, or Western Isles of *Scotland*, and their Language is a Kind of *Scotch-Irish*, mingled with *Latin*, *Greek*, and *English*. We have a Specimen of the *Manks* Language given us in the Lord's Prayer printed in Bishop *Wilson's Enchiridion*, and a Collection of the Lord's Prayer in above 100 Languages, printed in 1703. *viz.* *Ayr Ain*, *r'ayns Niau*, &c.

The Peasants are tall of Stature, of a dull surly Temper, and live in poor Huts made up with Stones and Clay, and thatch'd with Broom. Their Gentry are courteous and affable, and imitate the *English* in their Carriage, Apparel, and House-keeping. The Families of Gentlemen named *Christian* and *Caunel* are of great Antiquity, and out of them their Deemsters, or Judges, are usually chosen.

It is almost certain that this Isle was never in the Possession of the *Romans*, and so retain'd their original Simplicity longer than the rest of *Britain*. The primitive Government of this Place was a Sort of Aristocracy, or rather a Theocracy, under the *Druids*, admirably adapted to the Good of Mankind, and so mixed with the Prince and Priest, (says an Author, who was undoubtedly a Priest himself) that Religion and the State had but one united Interest: All Controversies were ended by an amicable Composition, and the Integrity of their Rulers was such that their Awards were instead of Laws. " This, continues he, was the true Patri-

“ archal Government, to which Virtue, not Birth, was
 “ the best Title, and is suppos'd to have continu'd here
 “ 'till the 4th Century, when, according to *Camden*,
 “ out of *Nennius*, this Island was conquer'd by one
 “ *Binley*, a *Scot*, who overturn'd the ancient Form of
 “ Government, and ruled all by his own Will, which
 “ Force, not Reason, sway'd, 'till Necessity oblig'd his
 “ Successors to agree in some Rules and Laws, which
 “ were the Foundation of their present Constitution.

The Laws and Statutes of this Island are such, as Lord Chief Justice *Coke* saith, That the like are not to be found any where: They were govern'd of old by a *Jus Scriptum*, which was committed to the Fidelity of their Deemsters, a certain Sort of Judges chosen every Year, to decide all Controversies, a Custom received probably from the *Druids*: All possible Care is taken for the speedy Execution of Justice.

The Government of this Island hath, ever since its Conquest by *Einley*, been reputed Monarchical, and was manag'd by Kings of their own, who claim'd the whole Revenues of the Isle, and all the Inhabitants were Tenants at Will to him; but growing weak in Power, were made Tributaries to the Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Norway*. Their Names are

Mannan-Mac-Lear, Son of the King of *Ulster*, and Brother of *Fergus*, King of *Scotland*: Him the *Manks* believe their Founder and Legislator, and have him in great Admiration for his Wisdom. Towards the End of his Reign, *St. Patrick*, in his second Voyage to *Ireland*, landed here. The Names of his immediate Successors are lost, 'till

Brennus reign'd in the Year of our Lord 594, who was succeeded by

Ferquard, *Fiacres*, *Donald*, *Gutred*, *Reginald*, *Olave*, *Olain*, *Allen*, *Frigall*, *Goddard*, *Macon*, or *Macutus*, *Syrrie*,

Godred, the Son of *Syrrie*, who reign'd 1065

Fingul, Son of *Godred* 1066

Godred, Son of *Harold* 1066

Lagman, Son of *Godred* 1082

Dopnal, Son of *Tade* 1089

Magnus,

<i>Magnus, King of Norway</i>	1098
<i>Olave, third Son of Godred</i>	1102
<i>Godred, Son of Olave</i>	1144
<i>Reginald, natural Son of Godred</i>	1187
<i>Olave, lawful Son of Godred</i>	1226
<i>Harold, Son of Olave</i>	1237
<i>Reginald II. his Brother</i>	1249
<i>Magnus II. his Brother</i>	1252
<i>Alexander, King of Scots</i>	1260
<i>William Montacute</i>	1305
<i>Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham</i>	1306
<i>Pierce Garveson</i>	1308
<i>Henry Beaumont</i>	
<i>Thomas Randolph</i>	
<i>Alexander, Duke of Albany</i>	
<i>William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury</i>	1340

Who sold it to *William Lord Scroop*, 1395, who forfeiting it by Treason, it fell into King *Henry IV's* Hands, and he gave it to *Henry, Earl of Northumberland*, 1399.

But he was banish'd four Years after, and being depriv'd of this Isle, it was given to *William Lord Stanly*, in whose Family, created Earl of *Derby* by King *Henry VII.* it continu'd thro' many Descents, 'till very lately, when it fell to his Grace the Duke of *Atbol*, as before-mention'd, being Heir at Law to the Earl of *Derby*, the last of that Title who was *Lord of Man*.

The Duke of *Atbol* governs the Place by his Lieutenant, and as Lord of *Man* is Admiral of the Isle, and hath an absolute Jurisdiction over the People and Soil, so that he is immediate Landlord of every Man's Estate, (some few Barons only excepted) and reserving his Homage to the Crown of *England*, no Prince hath a more full and ample Authority: He is sole Patron of the Bishoprick, and all Parsonages and Vicarages, except three, which are in the Patronage of the Bishop. He hath Power to make and repeal Laws by the Advice of his Deemsters, and 24 Keys, who must have his Approbation, or he will eject them from the Assembly. He hath Power of holding Courts in his own Name, may hang, and draw, or pardon Malefactors in his own Jurisdiction.

diction. All Wrecks, Royal Fiſhing, &c. are his by his Regality, with many other Prerogatives.

The Civil Polity of their Government is manag'd by the Lieutenant, who is the Lord's immediate Representative, and has often been of the Earl of *Derby's* Family, with other inferior Officers: The Lieutenant has Power to call a Tynwald, or Parliament, or any other Court, which can't ſit without his Warrant: He ſwears Inqueſts, is ſole Chancellor, and hath the ſole Military Power to place and diſplace Officers in Garriſons, or otherwiſe; and whoever oppoſes him in any Place or Thing, wherein he repreſents his Lord, robs him of his Horſe or Arms, beats his Servants, or breaks his Houſe, is a Traitor. Sometimes there has been a Captain-General, but it was only in ſome extraordinary Caſes. The other Officers for the Lord's Service are

A Receiver-General, or Treafurer of the Iſland, who has the Charge of the Revenue, and pays all the Salaries of the Civil Liſt, but is accountable to

The Comptroller, who always ſits with him both on Receipts and Payments, and is the Auditor of the general Accompts: He ſits ſole Judge in all Trials for Life in the Garriſon, keeps the Records, and enters the Pleas of the ſeveral Courts, where he is allowed Fees.

The Water-Bailiff, who is in the Nature of the Admiral of the Iſland, and ſits Judge in all Maritime Affairs. He has the Care of the Customs, Fiſhing, Wrecks, &c.

The Attorney-General, who ſits in all Courts to plead for the Lord's Profit, as ſuing for Felons Goods, Forfeitures, Deodands, &c. and is to plead the Cauſes of all Widows and Orphans, they giving him 2 *d.* for his Fee. Theſe great Officers act by the Duke's Commiſſion, are Lords of his Council, and Juſtices of Peace by their Places. There are other popular Magiſtrates appointed by the Lord, *viz.*

The Deemſters ſpoken of before, who are two for each Division of the Iſle, and are ſtiled in their ancient Court-Rolls, *Juſticiarii Domini Regis*: They ſit Judges in all Courts either for Life or Property, and (with Advice of the 24 Keys) declare what is Law in uncommon
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Emergencies ; and, in some Measure, keep up the old Authority of the *Druids*.

The 24 Keys are the Representatives of the Country, and in some Cases serve as the Grand Inquest of the Nation.

The Coroners of each Sheeding, or Division, act in the Nature of Sheriffs, and are subordinate to the 24 Keys.

The Moars, who are the Lord's Bailiffs ; every Parish hath one, who hath an Officer under him.

The Religion profess'd in this Island is exactly the same with the Church of *England*, but they have not the Bible in their own Tongue : The Ministers turn the *English* Translation into the *Manks* Language as they read the Lessons. The People pay a blind Obedience to their Clergy, who are not, for the most Part, very learned.

There were anciently in this Island, three Monasteries, *viz.*

1. The Monastery of *St. Mary of Rusbin* in *Castle-Town*, which was the Chief, and the Burying-Place of the Kings of *Man*. It was an handsome Fabrick, as appears by the Ruins : It consisted of an Abbot and 12 Monks, who had good Revenues. The Chapel was the largest Place for God's Worship in the Island, except the Cathedral. It was a Daughter of *Furness-Abbey*, as were some other Monasteries in this Isle : The Abbots of it were Barons, held Courts for their Temporalities, and try'd their own Tenants.

2. *Duglas*, a Priory for Nuns : This House is said to be built by *St. Bridget*, and the Priorefs was a Baroness of the Island. It was the most pleasantly seated of any in the Island.

3. At *Brinnaken*, an House of the Friar's Minors, a small Plantation of the *Cistertian* Order.

The Abbots also of *St. Bees*, of *Whittern* in *Galloway*, and *Branchor* in *Ireland*, were Barons of *Man*, because they held Lands in this Island upon Condition of attending upon the Kings and Lords of it when required.

Among the Bishops of *Man*, were *John Philips*, a Native of *North-Wales*, who translated the Liturgy and Bible into the *Manks* Language. *Samuel Rutter*, who had

had been Archdeacon, and govern'd the Church with great Prudence during the Civil Wars, and was afterwards made Bishop upon King *Charles II's* Restoration.

The famous Dr. *Isaac Barrow*, was also made Governor of the Isle by *Charles*, Earl of *Derby*, and was a Person of that Prudence and Charity, such a Promoter of Learning, and the Good of the Clergy, that his Removal to St. *Asaph* was a great Loss to this Isle.

The Bishop here is stiled of *Sodor* and *Man*, having the first Name, as some assert, from the Church at *Peel*, called *Ecclesia Sodorensis*, dedicated to our Saviour, which, in *Greek*, is *Soter*.

As to the present Customs and Manners of the People here, the Author of a late History and Description of the *Isle of Man*, says, " His Reader will easily perceive how little he derogates from the Genteelness of their Manners, when he shall tell him that Knives, Forks, or Spoons, are Things in so little Use with them, that at those Houses which are counted the best (excepting the Governor's, the Bishop's, and the Lord Steward's) you shall not find above three or four Knives at a Table, where, perhaps, there are 20 Guests; and as for Forks, they seem not to know what to do with them, for if a *Manks* Man, or Woman, happens to be invited to an *English* Family, nothing can be more awkward than their attempting to make Use of them: They are admirably dextrous in dissecting a Fowl with their Fingers, and if the Operation seems to be more than ordinarily difficult, they take one Quarter in their Teeth, and with both their Hands tear the Limbs asunder. This, continues he, I have seen done among very wealthy People, and who would not deny themselves these Conveniences, if they thought them so; nay, so incorrigible are they in this Humour, that tho', whenever invited by the *English* or *Irish*, they find these Utensils at every Plate, they will not return the Complaisance at their own Entertainments. This Behaviour, the Author says, put him in Mind of *Æsop's* Stork, who invited the Fox to Dinner on Viands in long necked Bottles; for I found good Provision, but no Means to come at it: But on my growing better acquainted with the Custom of the People,

ple, I carried, for the future, a Knife, Fork, and Spoon in my Pocket."

In their Sports they retain something of the *Arcadian* Simplicity: Dancing, if jumping and turning round to the Fiddle and Base-Viol may be call'd so, is their great Diversion. In Summer they have it in the Fields, and in the Winter in the Barns. The Month of *May* is every Year usher'd in with a Ceremony, which has something in the Design of it pretty enough.

In almost all the great Parishes they chuse from among the Daughters of the wealthy Farmers, a young Maid, for the *Queen of May*, who is dress'd in the gayest and best Manner they can, is attended by about 20 others, who are call'd Maids of Honour; she has also a young Man, who is her Captain, and has under his Command a good Number of inferior Officers. In Opposition to her, is the *Queen of Winter*, who is a Man dress'd up in Woman's Cloaths, with Woollen Hoods, Furr Tippets, and loaded with the warmest and heaviest Habits one upon another; in the same Manner are those who represent her Attendants dress'd; nor is she without a Captain and Troop for her Defence. Both being equipt as proper Emblems of the Beauty of the Spring, and the Deformity of the Winter, they set forth from their respective Quarters, the one preceded by Violins and Flutes, the other with the rough Musick of the Tongs and Cleavers: Both Companies march 'till they meet in a Common, and then their Trains engage in a Mock-Fight: If the *Queen of Winter's* Forces get the better, so far as to take the *Queen of May* Prisoner, she is ransom'd for as much as pays the Expences of the Day. After this Ceremony, *Winter*, and her Company, retire, and divert themselves in a Barn; and the others remain on the Green, where, having danced a considerable Time, they conclude the Evening with a Feast, the Queen at one Table with her Maids, the Captain with his Troop at another. There are seldom less than 50 or 60 Persons at each Board, but, as before observ'd, not above three or four Knives.

It must not be omitted here, that the first Course at a *Manks* Feast is always Broth, which is served up, not
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in a Soop-Dish, but in Wooden Piggins, every Man his Mefs: This they do not eat with Spoons, but with Shells, which they call *Sligs*, very like our Muscle-Shells, but much larger.

Chriftnas is usher'd in with a Form much less Meaning, and infinitely more fatiguing. On the 24th of *December*, towards Evening, all the Servants in general have a Holiday, they go not to Bed all Night, but ramble about 'till the Bells ring in all the Churches, which is at 12 o'Clock: Prayers being over, they go to hunt the Wren, and after having found one of these poor Birds, they kill her, and lay her on a Bier with the utmost Solemnity, bringing her to the Parish Church, and burying her with a whimsical Kind of Solemnity, singing Dirges over her in the *Manks* Language, which they call her Knell; after which *Chriftnas* begins. There is not a Barn unoccupied the whole 12 Days, every Parish hiring Fiddlers at the publick Charge, and all the Youths, nay, sometimes People well advanc'd in Years make no Scruple to be among these nocturnal Dancers. At this Time there never fails of some Work being made for *Kirk Jarmin*, which is a horrid Prison under the Bishop's Chapel in *Peel-Castle*, where the Sin of Incontinence is severely punish'd.

On Twelfth-Day the Fidler lays his Head in some of the Wenches Laps, and a third Person asks who such a Maid, or such a Maid, shall marry, naming the Girls then present one after another; to which he answers according to his own Whim, or agreeable to the Intimacies he has taken Notice of during this Time of Merriment; but whatever he says is as absolutely depended on as an Oracle, and if he happens to couple two People who have an Aversion to each other, Tears and Vexation succeeds the Mirth: This they call, *Cutting off the Fidler's Head*, for after this he is dead for the whole Year.

The young Men here are great Shooters with Bows and Arrows: There are frequently Shooting Matches, Parish against Parish, and Wagers laid which Side shall have the better.

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As for publick Shows, there are none of any Kind exhibited in this Island, so that the only Diversion of the better Sort of People is Drinking, which, indeed, they have an excellent Opportunity to indulge, the best Wines, Rum, and Brandy, being excessively cheap, as they pay no Duties, so that a Man may drink himself dead without much Expence to his Family.

They have no Fairs worth mentioning, except two, which are kept at *Kirk Patrick*, the one at *Midsummer*, and the other just after *Michaelmas*.



D E R B Y S H I R E.

THE Inhabitants of this County, with those of *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, and *Nottinghamshire*, by the Romans were call'd the *Coritani*. During the Time of the Saxon Heptarchy, *Derbyshire* was Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*; and this County, with *Nottinghamshire*, being situated on the N. Side of the River *Trent*, the Inhabitants were call'd *Mercii Aquilonis*, i. e. Northern *Mercians*.

It is about 130 Miles in Circumference, bordering upon *Yorkshire* on the N. upon *Nottinghamshire* on the E. upon *Cheshire* and *Staffordshire* on the W. and *Warwickshire* and *Leicestershire* on the S. and is divided into two Parts by the Course of the River *Derwent*, which rising in the N. Borders of it, runs quite cross it, and empties its black Waters (so colour'd by the Soil it runs thro') into the River *Trent*, which glides by its Southern Coasts: The Soil on each Side of it is of a very different Nature, the E. and Southern Parts being well cultivated, fruitful, and full of Gentlemen's Seats and Parks, but the Western, which is call'd the *Peak*, being mountainous
and

and barren, yet is near as profitable to the Inhabitants as the other, by Reason of its Mines and Quarries.

It is in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and contains about 680,000 Acres, and 21,155 Houses: The Whole is divided into six Hundreds, wherein are 106 Parishes, containing one Borough and nine other Market-Towns, and sends four Members to Parliament, two for the County, and two for the Town of *Derby*.

The Air, especially on the E. Side, is wholesome and agreeable, but in the *Peak* it is sharper and more various as to Rain and Wind: The Eastern Parts are pleasant and fruitful as to most Sorts of Grain, but particularly Barley; and the Western Parts, however hideous to the Eye, produce great Quantities of the best Lead, *Stibium*, [Antimony] Marble, Alabaster, a coarse Sort of Chrystal, Iron, Pit-Coal, Grind-stones, &c. and even here, in the intermediate Vallies, there is great Plenty of Grass.

The chief Rivers are the *Derwent* and *Dove*, the *Erwasb* and the *Trent*: The *Derwent* and the *Dove* both rise in the *Peak*, the first running from N. W. to S. E. and emptying itself into the *Trent* about eight Miles below *Derby*. The *Dove*, whose blue Transparency is thought by some to account for its Name, shares with the *Nile* in its prolifick Property, for its Inundations, which are very frequent, enrich the Soil over which they happen to spread: This Fertility is generally attributed to the Current's arising in and running over a Bed of Lime-stones: The River *Dove* is particularly famous for Fish call'd *Grailings*.

The principal Towns in *Derbyshire* are, *Derby*, *Ashborn*, *Wirksworth*, *Alfreton*, *Winstre*, *Bakewell*, *Chesterfield*, *Tideswel*, *Chapel-in-frith*, and *Dronfield*.

Derby, the County Town, is situated on the W. Bank of the *Derwent*, over which it has a very fine Stone-Bridge, well-built, but ancient, and a Chapel upon the Bridge now converted to a Dwelling-House: It was here that Heroine *Ethelfleda*, at the Head of the *Mercian* Forces, entirely defeated an Army of the *Danes*. The Buildings now are handsome, and the Town very pleasant, which draws many of the Gentry, especially such
whose

whose Estates are in the *Peak*, to reside here. It is adorn'd with a beautiful Town-House, built with Free-stone, and is so populous as to contain five Parish-Churches: In that of *All-Saints* is the Burial-Place of the noble Family of the *Cavendish's*; and an Hospital is close by the Church, built by one of that Family for eight poor Men and four Women.

The Church is remarkable for the Architecture of its beautiful *Gothick* Tower 178 Feet high, and for the Elegance of its Ornaments, as well as Height, is not to be equall'd in this, or any of the adjacent Counties.

According to an Inscription in this Church, the Steeple was erected about Queen *Mary's* Reign, at the Charge of the Maidens and Batchelors of the Town; on which Account, whenever a Maid, a Native of this Town, was married, the Bells us'd to be rung by Batchelors; but it is not known how long this Custom continued. Here is a Staple for Wool, but the chief Trade is in Malt and Ale, well known throughout *England*; on the latter of which, *Henry* of *Avranches*, Poet-Laureat in the Reign of King *Henry III.* made a whimsical Remark in the following Verses:

*Nescio, quod Stygiæ Monstrum conforme Paludi
Cervisiam plerique vocant, nil spissius illâ
Dum bibitur; nil clarius est dum mingitur; unde
Constat, quod multas fœces in ventre reliquit.*

In *English* thus:

*Of this strange Drink, so like the Stygian Lake,
Men call it Ale, I know not what to make:
They drink it thick, and piss it wond'rous thin,
What Store of Dregs must needs remain within!*

The Town is govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, nine Aldermen, a Recorder, 14 Brothers, 14 Capital Burgeßes, with a Town Clerk.

The Market Days are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*. The Fairs are on *January 13*, *March 27*, *April 7*,
June

June 9, July 25, September 22, Friday in Easter Week, and Friday in Whitsun Week.

In the Town of *Derby* is a Curiosity of a very extraordinary Nature, and the only one of its Kind in *England*: I mean those Mills on the *Derwent*, which work the three capital *Italian* Engines for making Organzine or Thrown Silk, which, before these Mills were erected, was purchas'd by the *English* Merchants with ready Money in *Italy*; by which Invention one Hand will twist as much Silk, as before could be done by 50, and that in a truer and better Manner: This Engine contains 26,586 Wheels, and 97,746 Movements, which work 73,726 Yards of Silk-Thread, every Time the Water-Wheel goes round, which is three Times in one Minute, and 318,504,960 Yards in one Day and Night. One Water-Wheel gives Motion to all the rest of the Wheels and Movements, of which any one may be stopt separately. One Fire-Engine likewise conveys warm Air to every individual Part of the Machine, and the whole Work is govern'd by one Regulator. The House which contains this Engine is of a vast Bulk, and five or six Stories high.

A Patent pass'd, 5 *George* I. to secure to the late Sir *Thomas Lombe* the sole Property of this Invention for 14 Years; but the requisite Buildings and Engines, and the instructing proper Persons to work them, took up so much Time, and when all was completed, the King of *Sardinia* prohibiting the Importation of the Raw Silk made by the said Engines, into his Dominions, all which render'd the Undertaking expensive and difficult, and the Term of 14 Years being near elapsed, without any great Benefit accruing from the useful Invention, Sir *Thomas* apply'd for a Consideration from the Publick; and the Parliament accordingly, to preserve so useful an Undertaking for the Benefit of the Kingdom in general, allotted 14000 *l.* to be paid to Sir *Thomas*, on Condition that he should allow a perfect Model to be taken of his new-invented Engines, in order to secure and perpetuate the Art of making the same. The Preamble to this Act sets forth, That Sir *Thomas Lombe* did with the utmost

most Difficulty and Hazard, and at a very great Expence, discover the Art of making and working the three Capital Engines made Use of by the *Italians* to make their Organzine Silk, and did introduce those Arts and Inventions into this Kingdom.

This wonderful Piece of Machinery was under the Direction of Sir *Thomas Lombe*, or, as some say, of his Brother, erected by one *Soracole*, a Man expert in making Mill-Work, especially for raising Water to supply Towns, for Family Use.

The Town of *Derby* has had the Honour to give the Title of Earl to several great and noble Families, but all of them since the Conquest: The first was (as Mr. *Camden* says, but he takes it from Report) *William Peverell*, to whom succeeded his Son of the same Name, both Earls of *Nottingham*, but not certainly Earls of *Derby*. The first who had this Title conferr'd on him, on Record, was

Robert de Ferrarys, or *Ferrars*, who having brought in and commanded the *Derbyshire* Men in the famous Battle of *North-Allerton* in *Yorkshire*, in the third Year of the Reign of King *Stephen*, where the Northern Barons obtained a glorious Victory against *David*, King of *Scots*, was for that good Service advanc'd to the Earldom of *Derby* in 1138, but died the next Year, and

Robert, his Son, succeeded him in his Estate and Honours: He stiled himself, *Comes junior de Ferrarys*, and was a great Benefactor to the Monks of *Tutbury* and *Gerrard* in *Leicestershire*. He founded also a Priory at *Derby* for Canons of *St. Austin*. His Heir was

William de Ferrarys, who marrying *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *William Peverell*, the last Earl of *Nottingham* of that Name, became Earl of that Town and *Derby*; but he enjoy'd not these Honours long, for King *Richard I.* returning from the Holy Wars, bestowed it (for what Reason is not known) upon his Brother

John, Earl of *Moreton*, afterwards King *John*, but it seems as tho' the other was not dispossest'd long, for he attended King *Richard*, in the third Year of his Reign

into the Holy Land, and being slain there at the Siege of *Acon*, his Son and Heir

William de Ferrarys, upon the Payment of 100 *l.* for a Relief, had Livery of all his Lands, and in the 1st of King *John* was solemnly created Earl of *Derby* by a special Charter, the King himself girding on his Sword with his own Hands. This Earl was in great Esteem with King *John*, who made him several Grants of divers Manors and Lands. He had no Children, and so left his Honours to

William de Ferrarys, his Brother's Son: He was so fore afflicted with the Gout, that he was forced to be drawn about in a Chariot, in which being overthrown from a Bridge at *St. Neots* in *Huntingdonshire*, he was so much bruised by the Fall, that he dy'd soon after, viz. *March 23, 1254*, and was buried in the Abbey of *Merevale*. His Son

Robert succeeded him, and being a Minor, was under the Guardianship of Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Henry III.* and *Peter* of *Savoy*. After he came of Age, he fell in with the discontented Nobility, and joining with the rebellious Barons, headed by *Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, against the King, forfeited his Estate to the Crown, which King *Henry* gave to his Son *Edmond*, stiled King of *Sicily* and *Apulia*; but his Honour which was also forfeited, was not dispos'd of 'till the Reign of King *Edward III.* who granted it to

Henry of *Bolingbroke*, Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, his third Son, Duke of *Lancaster*. Dr. *Heylin* says, *Edmond* was made Earl of *Derby* at the same Time that he obtained *Robert de Ferrarys's* Lands; but Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Dugdale* are positive that *Edmond* had really nothing of the Title of *Derby*, and so the Honour was vacant 'till his Creation. In his Family it continu'd 'till *Henry VII.* bestowed it upon

Thomas Stanley, Lord *Stanley*, then Lord High Constable of *England*, who not only had marry'd that King's Mother, *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, but crown'd and proclaimed him King in *Bosworth Field*, after the Death of *Richard III.* He was created within two
Months

Months after : He had several Sons by his first Wife, of which the Eldest was *George*, who was honour'd with Knighthood by bathing with Prince *Edward*, the King's eldest Son ; and after marrying *Joan*, the Daughter and Heir of the Lord *Strange* of *Knokin*, was summon'd to Parliament in his Father's Life-Time, under the Name of the Lord *Strange*. He died before his Father, but left four Children, of which the Eldest was

Thomas, Lord *Strange*, who succeeded his Grandfather : He attended King *Henry VIII.* in his Expedition into *France*, and dying eight Years after, in the Year 1521, was buried at *Sion* in *Middlesex*, and had for his Successor

Edward, then his eldest Son living : This Earl accompanied Cardinal *Wolsey* in his Embassy to *France*. The French King, to obtain the Freedom of Pope *Clement VII.* then imprison'd by the Duke of *Bourbon*, his General in *Italy*, was in the Wars against *James IV.* King of *Scotland*, and a Party to the Articles of Peace made between King *Edward VI.* and him : He was also High Steward at Queen *Mary's* Coronation, and Privy-Counsellor several Years to Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 14th of whose Reign he died, and left

Henry, his Son, Heir of his Honour and Estate : He carried the Ensigns of the most noble Order of the Garter to the King of *France*, was one of the Peers, before whom the Queen of *Scots* was try'd at *Fotheringay Castle*, one of the Commissioners to treat of a Peace with the Duke of *Parma*, and Lord High-Steward at the Trial of the Earl of *Arundel*, 32 *Elizabeth*. He died the 25th of *September* 1594, and was buried in his Chapel at *Ormeskirke*. His Son

Ferdinand succeeded him, but did not long survive him, and dying in an unusual Manner, some thought him poisoned. He left only three Daughters ; whereupon his Brother, and next Heir Male,

William succeeded him. The Daughters of his Brother *Ferdinand* call'd in Question his Title to the Isle of *Man*, and brought so good a Plea, that this Earl was forced to purchase the withdrawing their Claim, by paying them divers Sums of Money, and then he got

his Title ratify'd to himself and his Posterity by an Act of Parliament, 7 *Jac.* I. He died *September* 29, 1642, and was buried at *Ormeskirke*. His Successor was

James, his Son and Heir, an accomplish'd Person in Learning and Prudence, of which he gave an ample Proof in his constant Adherence to King *Charles* I. and II. in their Wars with their rebellious Subjects; as did also his Lady *Charlotte* in defending herself in *Latham-House*: But being at last taken by them, was beheaded at *Bolton* in *Lancashire*, *October* 15, 1651, and left, for Successor, his eldest Son

Charles, who by *Dorothy-Helena*, the Daughter of Baron *Rupa*, a German Nobleman, had several Sons, of whom the eldest

William-Richard George, succeeded him; but leaving no Issue Male,

James, his Brother, who had been in several Expeditions in *Flanders*, and was made Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, was his Heir, but having no Child, was succeeded by his Cousin

Edward, the present Earl of *Derby*, whose Son and Heir apparent is the Lord *Strange*, one of the Representatives in the present Parliament for the County of *Lancaster*. The next Market-Town to be mention'd is

Ashborn, about eight Miles N. W. of *Derby*, seated on the River *Dove*, where the Family of the *Cockains* have long flourish'd, of whom several of them served in Parliament as Knights of this Shire in the Reigns of King *Edward* III. *Richard* II. and the three *Henrys* IV. V. and VI. and Sir *Augustine Cockain* was a famous Poet in the Reigns of King *Charles* I. and II. The Market here is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *February* 2, *May* 3, *September* 25, *October* 9, and *November* 29.

Wirksworth is a large well-frequented Market Town, and the chief Town of the *Peak*, tho' it carries on no great Trade, but what relates to the Lead-Works, and for those it is the largest in *England*, because near this Town and *Creich*, an adjoining Village on the other Side of the *Derwent*, are the Furnaces where they melt down their Lead-Ore with great Fires, and running it thro' Canals, framed on Purpose, make it up into great Masses which

which they call *Sows*. It is observable, that these Artificers who refine and run the Lead, make Use of that Season as most fit for their Purpose when the W. Wind blows, as being the most lasting and constant of all the Winds.

The *Peakrills*, as they are call'd, are a rude boorish Kind of People, but bold, daring, and even desperate, in their Search into the Bowels of the Earth; for which Reason they are often employ'd by our Engineers in the Wars to carry on the *Sap*, when they lay Siege to strong fortify'd Places.

The *Barmoot-Court*, kept at *Wirksworth* is very remarkable, which is to judge Controversies among the Miners, and adjust subterranean Quarrels and Disputes. It consists of a Master and 24 Jurors, who, when any Person has found a Vein of Ore in another's Land, (except in Orchards, or Gardens) assign two Meres of Ground in a *Pipe* (as they term it) and a *Flat*, the former being 29 Yards long, and the latter 14 Yards square, appointing to the Finder one Mere, and the other to the Owner of the Land, half at each End of the Finder's; and, moreover, certain Fees and Perquisites for the Passage of Carts, the Use of Timber, and the like. This Court not only prescribes Rules to the Miners, and limits their Proceedings in the Works under Ground, but is Judge of all their little Quarrels above.

The Produce of the Mines in this Hundred is very considerable; the King claims the 13th Penny Duty, for which they compound at the Rate of 1000 *l.* a Year. It is said, that the Tythe of *Wirksworth* alone has been worth the same Yearly to the Incumbent.

The Market here is on *Tuesdays*, and the Fair on the 2d of *May*, annually.

Alfreton, or, as our Etymologists will have it, *Alfred's* Town, because they doubt not of the Truth of their Conjecture, who assert, that the good and heroick King *Alfred* was the Founder of it, is a little Market-Town, to the E. of *Wirksworth*, just on the Borders of *Nottinghamshire*. It has had divers Lords, who have taken their Name from it, as *Ralph de Alfreton*, and *Robert de Alfreton*, the last of whom built the little Mo-

nastery *de Bello Capite*, or *Beauchief*. The Estate of this Family, for want of Heirs Male, was translated by two Daughters to the *Cadurci*, or *Chaworths*, and *Lathams*, in the County of *Lancaster*. The Town of *Alfreton* is famous for nappy Ale, has a pretty good Market on *Mondays*; and a Fair annually on the 20th of *July*.

Winstre is a very small Market Town, a little to the N. W. of *Wirksworth*, but has nothing in it worth remarking. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*, but we know of no Fair there. More Northward, upon the the River *Wye*, near where it empties itself in the *Derwent*, stands

Bakewell, which *Marianus* tells us, *Edward*, the Elder, made a Borough: It is very likely that it is a Place of great Antiquity, and flourish'd in the Time of the *Romans*, for near this Town, in the Grounds belonging to *Haddon-House*, was not many Years ago, dug up an Altar cut in a rough Sort of Stone, such as the House is built with, whereon is this Inscription:

*Deo Marti braciacæ ofittius Cæcilian Præfeci.
Tro——us.*

With this were found one or two more Altars, but very broken and imperfect, and without any Inscriptions.

The Market at *Bakewell* is kept on *Mondays*, and the Fairs are three annually on *February 27*, *August 15*, and *September 21*. Eastward of this Town, on the other Side the *Derwent*, lies that Part of the County, call'd *Scarsdale*, from the Rockiness of it, for the *Saxons* call'd Rocks *Skarrs*, which is still retained in the Northern Language, and the Dale, or Valley, being encompass'd with Rocks, it is very properly call'd by that Name. The Hundred also bears the same Title, and both have had the Honour to give that of Earl to the Family of the *Leaks*.

Thomas Leke, or *Leak*, of *Sutton* in this County, a Gentleman of a large Estate, was created a Baronet by King *James I.* in the 9th Year of his Reign, being the sixth of that Order, and afterwards Lord *Deyncourt*
of

of *Sutton*, in the 22^d of the same King. In the Civil Wars raised against King *Charles I.* he was not only loyal, but bountiful in assisting his Majesty; whereupon he was created by the said King Earl of *Scarfsdale*. He died at his House in *Sutton* in *Scarfsdale*, April 9, 1655, and was succeeded by his Son

Nicholas, who by *Frances*, Daughter to *Robert*, Earl of *Warwick*, had two Sons, *Robert* and *Rich*, the latter so call'd from the Sirname of his Mother's Family.

Robert succeeded him: He was Lord Lieutenant of *Derbyshire*, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, and Groom of the Stole to Prince *George* of *Denmark*; but lost them all because he would not concur in taking off the Penal Laws and Test: He was married, but died without Issue, and so his Honour and Estate descended to the late

Nicholas, his Brother *Rich*'s Son, as the next Heir: He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Derby*, and *Custos Rotulorum*, and in much Favour at Court in the latter Part of Queen *Anne*'s Reign; but dying in the Reign of King *George I.* without Issue, the Title is now extinct. The chief Town in *Scarfsdale*, is

Chesterfield, a handsome populous Market Town, and Corporation, pleasantly situated between two Rivulets, the *Ibber* and the *Rother*, on the S. Side of a Hill in a fertile Soil, N. E. from *Chatfworth*: It is well-built, and well-inhabited, notwithstanding it stands in the Extremity of this rocky Country, being on the N. Side of the County next *Yorkshire*. It is a Town of great Antiquity, and was made a free Borough by King *John*: It is now a Place of considerable Merchandize, and Dealings in Lead, Grocery, Mercery, Malt, Leather, Stockings, Blankets, Bedding, &c. in which they have great Intercourse with *Yorkshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, and *London*; also with *Bakewell*, *Tideswel*, *Wirksworth*, *Ashbourn*, the *Peak*, and W. of *Derbyshire*, with *Chester*, *Manchester*, *Liverpool*, &c. It has a handsome Church, but the Spire of its Steeple, being Timber cover'd with Lead, is warped all awry. It has also a Free-School, a large new Market Place, which is well

supply'd with Lead, and with the Commodities above-named.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on the 28th of *February*, 4th of *May*, 4th of *July*, and *September* the 14th.

This Town has the Honour of giving Title of Earl to the Family of the *Stanhopes* in the County of *Nottingham*, for Sir *John Stanhope* of *Shelford* in *Nottinghamshire*, Treasurer of the Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Constable of *Colchester* Castle, was Father of

Philip Stanhope, who was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, in the 14th Year of the Reign of King *James I.* by the Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Shelford*, and in the 4th of King *Charles I.* was created Earl of *Chesterfield* in the County of *Derby*: He had many Children, and of them had 11 Sons, of whom some were slain in the Civil Wars fighting for their Sovereign, others dy'd before him a natural Death, but left Children, viz. *Alexander*, *James*, who was a Lieutenant-General, and Secretary of State in the Reign of his late Majesty King *George I.* and by that Prince created an Earl by the Title of Earl and Viscount *Stanhope* of *Mauchbone*, and Baron of *Elvaston*.

Philip, succeeded his Grandfather, and had by *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Charles*, Earl of *Carnarvon*, four Sons, *Philip-Dormer*, *William*, now Sir *William*, a Knight of the *Bath*, *Charles*, and *John*, at present one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Town of *Derby*.

Philip-Dormer, who succeeded his Father, has been Lord High-Steward of his Majesty's Household, was sent Ambassador Extraordinary to the States-General of the *United Provinces*, and honour'd by his present Majesty, King *George II.* with the most noble Order of the Garter. His Lordship married *Melafinah Schuylenberg*, created Countess of *Walsingham* by his late Majesty.

Tideswel, the next Market Town to be mention'd, lies to the N. W. of *Chesterfield*. Here is a very good Church, and a Free-School. The Market is kept on *Wednesdays*, and the Fairs on *May 3*, and *October 18*.

Chapel-

Chapel in-frith is a small Market Town, in the N. W. Part of the County, about four Miles from *Tideswel*: There is nothing here worth remarking. The Market is kept on *Saturdays*; and there are five annual Fairs, viz. on *May 4, June 1, July 7, October 5, and Ascension Day*.

Dronfield, the last Market Town we are to speak of in this County, is about 10 Miles to the E. of *Tideswel*. It is remarkable for nothing but its high Situation. The Market is on *Thursdays*, but we know of no Fair there. About four Miles E. of *Dronfield*, is

Balsower Town and Castle, both seated on a rising Ground: The first was once a Market Town, but not so now, the other, the Castle, as well as the Town, anciently belong'd to the *Hastings*, Lords of *Abergavenny*, by Exchange with King *Henry III.* who being unwilling that the Palatinate of *Chester* should be parcell'd out among Women, gave other Lands instead of it to the Sisters of *John Scot*, the last Earl: From them it pass'd to the Family of the *Carvendish's*, Dukes of *Newcastle*, by the Heirs Female of which Family it came to the Earls of *Clare*, *John Holles* being, upon the Account of his Marriage with one of them, created Marquis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*, *May 14, 1692*. After his Death, *Thomas Lord Pelham*, Sister's Son to the said Duke, to whom he gave the greatest Part of his vast Estate, was created Earl of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcastle*, and has the same Seat. His Grace is, at present, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter. He marry'd the eldest Daughter of *Francis*, Earl of *Godolphin*, and his Lady *Henrietta*, Duchess of *Marlborough*.

We shall pass next to the Western Part of the County, which is nothing but Hills and Mountains, and therefore call'd the *Peak*, or, as the *Saxons* termed it, *Peak-land*, which signifies an Eminence: What renders this Part the most famous is, what are generally call'd the *Seven Wonders* of the *Peak*, which Mr. *Hobbs* has compris'd in the following Verse:

Ædes,

Ædes, Mons, Barathrum, binus fons, antraq; bina.

A House, Mountain, Pit, two Fountains, and two Caves.

The first of these Wonders is the magnificent Palace of the Duke of *Devonshire*, call'd *Chatsworth-House*.

This glorious Fabrick may be said to have had two or three different Founders, who have all improv'd one upon another: The first was Sir *William Cavendish*, or *Cavendish*, Knt. descended from the noble and ancient Family of the *Gernons*, famous in *Norfolk* and *Essex*, by a younger Branch, who settling himself at *Cavendish* in *Suffolk*, took his Name from thence; but he dying before it was finish'd, his Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards Countess of *Salisbury*, finish'd it according to her Husband's Plan, which has been since her Time so mightily improv'd, and particularly by the first Duke, Grandfather of the present Duke of *Devonshire*, that it seems impossible to add to its Beauty and Magnificence.

One Thing is observable, that the very Disadvantages of Situation contribute to the Beauty of the Place, and, by the most exquisite Management, are made subservient to the Builder's Design. On the E. Side, not far distant, rises a prodigious high Mountain, which is so thick planted with beautiful Trees, that you only see a rising Wood gradually ascending, as if the Trees crowded one above the other to admire the stately Pile before them.

Upon the Top of this Mountain they dig Mill-stones; and here begins a vast extended Moor, which for 15 or 16 Miles together due North, has neither Hedge, House, or Tree, but a waste and howling Wilderness, over which, when Strangers travel, it is impossible to find their Way without Guides.

Nothing can be more surprizing in its Kind to a Traveller who comes from the N. when after a tedious Progress thro' such a dismal Defart, on a sudden the Guide brings him to this Precipice, where he looks down from a comfortless, barren, and, as he thought, endless Moor,

Moor, into the most delightful Valley, and sees a beautiful Palace, adorn'd with fine Gardens: Nothing can be more surprizing than this Contrast, and to think what a Genius it must be that should lay out so great a Design in such a Place where the Mountains intercept the Clouds, and threaten, if Earthquakes were frequent here, to bury whole Towns, and what seems equal to a Town, this House, in their Ruins.

On the Plain, which extends from the Top of this Mountain, is a large Body of Water, which takes up near 30 Acres, and, from the Ascents round it, receives, as into a Cistern, all the Water that falls, which, thro' Pipes, supplies the Cascades, Water-Works, Ponds, and Canals in the Gardens.

Before the W. Front of the House, which is the most beautiful, and where the first Foundress built a very august Portal, runs the River *Derwent*, which tho' not many Miles here from its Source, yet is a rapid Stream, when by hasty Rains, or the Melting of Snows, the Hills pour down their Waters into its Channel; for the Current, by Reason of its many contracted Passages among the Rocks, (Pieces of which, of an incredible Bulk, come sometimes rolling down its Stream) on the least Motion of its Waters above their ordinary Height, roars like the Breaches on the Shores of the Sea.

Over this River is a stately Stone-Bridge, with an ancient Tower upon it, and in an Island in the River an ancient Fabrick all of Stone, and built like a Castle, which are the Works of the said Foundress, and shew the Greatness of the original Design; but are all, except the Bridge, eclips'd, as it were, by the modern Glories of the later Edifice.

The Front to the Garden is a regular Piece of Architecture: The Frize, under the Cornice, has the Motto of the Family upon it in gilt Letters, so large as to take up the whole Front, tho' the Words are but two, *CAVENDO TUTUS*, which is no less applicable to the Situation of the House, than the Name of the Family.

The

The Sashes of the *Attick* Story, are 17 Feet high, of polish'd Looking-Glass, two Feet wide, and the Wood-Work double-gilt.

Under this Front lie the Gardens exquisitely fine; and, to make a clear Vista, or Prospect, beyond into the flat Country, towards *Hardwick*, another Seat of the same Owner, the Duke (to whom those Things which others thought impossible, were practicable) removed a great Mountain that stood in the Way, and which interrupted the Prospect.

In the usual Approach to this noble Fabrick, it presents itself thus: First the River, which, in calm Weather, glides gently by; then a venerable Walk of Trees, where the famous *Hobbs* used often to contemplate; a noble Piece of Iron Work Gates and Balustres, expose the Front of the House and Court terminated at the Corners next the Road with two large Stone Pedestals of *Attick* Work, curiously adorn'd with Trophies of War, and Utensils of all the Sciences in *Basso Relievo*; this Part of the Building is *Ionick*, the whole being a Quadrangle of a single Order, but every Side of a different Model, a Court in the Middle with a Piazza of *Dorick* Columns of one Stone each, overlaid with prodigious Architraves: The Stone is of an excellent Sort, veined like Marble, hewn out of the neighbouring Quarries, and tumbl'd down the adjacent Hill: In the Anti-Room to the Hall, are flat Stones of 14 Feet square, laid upon the Heads of four Pillars, and so throughout. In the Hall-Stairs the Landing-Steps are of the same Dimensions; the Doors, Chimneys, Window-Cases, Stairs, &c. all of Marble; the Ceilings and Walls of all the Apartments, painted by *Verrio*, and other eminent Masters; the Bath-Room all of Marble curiously wrought.

The Chapel is a most beautiful Place; the Altar End and Floor Marble, the Seats and Gallery, Cedar; the rest of the Wall and Ceiling painted.

The Gardens abound with Green-Houses, Summer-Houses, Walks, Wilderness, Orangeries, with all the proper Furniture of Statues, Urns, Greens, &c. with Canals, Basons, and Water-Works of various Forms and

and Contrivance, as Sea-Horses, Drakes, Dolphins, and other Fountains, that throw up the Water : An artificial Willow-Tree of Copper Spouts dropping Water from every Leaf. A wonderful Cascade, where from a neat House of Stone, like a Temple, out of the Mouths of Beasts, Pipes, Urns, &c. a whole River descends the Slope of a Hill a Quarter of a Mile in Length, over Steps, with a terrible Noise, and broken Appearance, 'till it is lost under Ground. Beyond the Garden, upon the Hills, is a Park, and that over-look'd by a very high and rocky Mountain : Here are some Statues, and other Antiquities.

There would be no End were we to describe all the Beauties that are to be met with in this august Palace ; but we must not forget two Historical Circumstances relating to it, *viz.* that *Mary, Queen of Scots*, was for 17 Years in Custody in this House, under the Care of the celebrated Foundress of it : In Memory of this Royal Captive, the new Lodgings that are built instead of the old, are still call'd the *Queen of Scots' Apartment*. “ Happy for her, says a late Author, speaking of “ this Place, could she have been allow'd to have paid “ the same Compliment to the Owner of it, which was “ made by Count *Tallard*.” And is our other Historical Circumstance, when he had been entertain'd here for a few Days, by the Duke of *Devonshire*: *When I return*, said he, *into my own Country, and reckon up the Days of my Captivity, I shall leave out those I spent at Chatworth.*

The following is a brief Extract from a Letter of an ingenious Gentleman to his Friend concerning this Place, which he says, “ Exceeds all the high Ideas and Descriptions that were ever given me of it : The House “ yields to nothing in *Europe* ; it is prodigiously great in “ every Part : I never saw such a Number of fine “ Rooms ; but the Situation surpasses all ; Nature has “ laid herself out in amazing Variety of Greatness and “ Prospects ; a fine River below, with fine Banks, some “ naked and rocky, others declining and woody, many “ smooth, and proper for Walking ; large Groves and “ Fish-

“ Fish-Ponds, and Canals between the River and the
 “ House, which rises proudly in several Terraces, and
 “ has behind it a great Lawn, intermix’d with Planta-
 “ tions, and great Walks, all rising one above another,
 “ at first, gently, afterwards over vast Precipices to the
 “ Top of a high Mountain, which was all cover’d upon
 “ the Brows with high Trees, two or three Miles on
 “ either Side, then breaks into a thousand Vales, and
 “ green Hills; then resuming its former Height and
 “ Bulk, proceeds again a mighty Mountain, cover’d
 “ with Rocks and Heath; its Sides in many Places
 “ adorn’d with Wood: The whole yielding a most ex-
 “ tensive Prospect of many Miles. Every Body has
 “ heard of the great Cascade.”

Mr. *Hobbs*, Author of the *Leviathan*, commonly
 call’d *Hobbs* of *Malmsbury*, a Person famous for his
 Learning, but infamous for the ill Use he made of it,
 having been Tutor to *William*, second Earl of *Devon-*
shire, was entertain’d by him in his Family many Years.
 The Earl and his Lady respected him as a Scholar and
 Friend, but looked upon him as an Humorist, and a
 Person of pernicious Principles both in Policy and Reli-
 gion, and so let him live in Plenty and Ease, without
 using his Assistance in any Affairs. His Course of Life was
 divided between Recreation and Study, the one for his
 Health, which was walking in a Morning, and the other
 for his Improvement in the Afternoon with his Pipe.
 He appear’d to have little or no Regard for Religion,
 unless when he was afraid that the Bishops would sen-
 tence him to the Stake for Heresy, which appear’d
 plain enough in his Writings, and then he kept pretty
 constantly to the Prayers and Sacrament, but never
 would endure the Sermon. He was govern’d much by
 his Fears, and refused no Compliance to avoid Danger;
 for he always liv’d in Fear of Death, which at last he
 found, much against his Will, tho’ he lived Years enough
 to make him weary of Mortality.

While Mr. *Hobbs* lived in this illustrious Family, his
 Philosophic Genius led him to take a View of the Won-
 ders of the *Peak*, with some Friends; and after his Re-
 turn,

turn, he drew up an elegant Description of them in Latin Verse, beginning with that of this House :

*Alpibus Angliacis, ubi Pecci nomine surgit
Derbensis Regio, montes ad Sydera tollens,
Stat CHATSWORTH, præclara Domus, Derwentis ad
undam,
Miranti similis portam præterfluit amnis,
Et Mons terga Domus rapidis defendit ab Euris.*

Mr. Cotton's Description of the same, in his Wonders of the Peak, is almost a Translation of what Hobbs says in Latin :

*On Derwent's Shore stands a stupendous Pile,
Like the proud Regent of the British Isle ;
This Palace, with large Prospects circl'd round,
Stands in the Middle of a falling Ground,
At a black Mountain's Foot, whose craggy Brow
Secures from Eastern Tempests all below,
Under whose Shelter, Trees and Flowers grow,
With early Blossoms, Spite of Frost and Snow.
This noble Fabrick's Front faces the West,
Turning her fair broad Shoulders to the East ;
On the South Side the stately Gardens lie,
Where the scorn'd Peak rivals proud Italy :
The outward Gate stands near enough to look,
And see her Oval Front in th'Crystal Brook ;
Then a fair Lake, from Wash of Blood unmixt,
Before it lies, an Area spread betwixt :
Over this Pond, opposite to the Gate
'S a Bridge of curious Structure, Strength and State :
With Fish the breeding Waters do abound,
And better Carps are no where to be found.
A Tow'r of antick Model, the Bridge-Foot,
From the Peak-Rabble doth securely shut ;
Which by some Stairs delivers you below,
Into the sweetest Walks the World can show,
Where Wood and Water, Sun and Shade contend,
Which shall thee most delight, and most befriend.*

The

*The Ponds, which here in double Order shine,
Are some of them so large, and all so fine,
That Neptune, in his Progress, once did please
To frolick in these artificial Seas ;
Of which a noble Monument we find,
His Royal Chariots, which he left behind.*

*The fore-nam'd outward Gate leads us into
A spacious Court, whence open to the View
The noble Front of the fine Edifice,
To a surprizing Height is seen to rise.
On each Side Plats of ever-springing Green,
With an ascending paved Walk between :
In the green Plat, which on the Right Hand lies,
A Fountain of strange Structure high doth rise :
Upon whose slender Top there is a vast
Prodigious Basen, like an Ocean, plac'd ;
Which should it break or fall, I doubt we should
Begin our Reckoning from a second Flood :
The Walk by Stairs, of fifteen Steps rais'd high,
Lands you upon a Terrace that doth lie
Of goodly Breadth along the Building square,
Well pav'd, and fenc'd, with Rail and Ballister.*

*From hence, in some three Steps, the Inner Gate
Rises in greater Beauty, Art, and State,
And to the Lodge admits, and three Steps more
Sets you upon a plain and level Floor,
Which paves the inner Court, wherein doth rise,
Another Fountain of a fine Device,
Which large limb'd Heroes, with Majestick Port,
In their Habiliments of War, support.*

*Hence cross the Court, thro' a fine Portico,
Into the Body of the House you go.
But here I may not dare to go about
To give Account of every Thing throughout,
The lofty Hall, Stair-Cases, Galleries,
Lodgings, Apartments, Closets, Offices,
And Rooms of State, for should I undertake
To shew what 'tis doth them so glorious make,
The Pictures, Sculptures, Carving, Graving, Gilding,
'Twould be as long in Writing as in Building.*

But

*But that which crowns all this, and doth impart
A Lustre far beyond the Power of Art,
Is the great Owner, He, whose noble Mind
For such a Fortune only was design'd.*

The second Wonder is the Mountain, call'd *Mam-Tor*, which is near *Castleton*, and under it are several Lead-Mines. This Hill is almost perpetually shivering down Earth and great Stones in such Plenty, and with such a Noise, (tho' the Air be never so calm) that they often frighten the neighbouring Inhabitants, yet never visibly grows less, tho' it has thus continu'd for several Generations; but the Reason may be, the Extent of it is a great Breadth; so that tho' it is daily diminishing, it is not discernible by the Eye.

Mr. *Cotton* gives us also a Description of it in the following Lines, much admir'd at the Time they were wrote, but a little upon the Doggrel:

*Among Peak's Mountains, a great Precipice,
Unlike in Stature and in Substance, is
Not of firm Rock, like others, that there shroud,
Their low'ring Tops within a dewy Cloud,
But of a sholding Earth, that from the Crown,
With a continual Motion, moulders down;
Spawning an Hill of looser Mould below,
Which will in Time tall as the Mother grow
And must perpetuate the Wonder so:
Which Wonder is, that tho' this Hill ne'er cease
To waste itself, it suffers no Decrease
But the most cursory Beholder may
Visibly see a manifest Decay,
By jutting Stones, that by the Earth left bare,
Hang on the Sides suspended in the Air.
This haughty Mountain by indulgent Fame,
Is made a Wonder, Mam-Tor is its Name:
That is, a Mother Tower; but to speak
More properly, 'Tis the Phœnix of the Peak,
For when this Mountain's by long Wastings gone,
Her Ashes will erect us such an one.*

Nº XV.

Q

The

The third Wonders of the *Peak* is *Eden-Hole*, a vast and terrible Chasm, about seven Yards in Breadth, and double as much in Length: The Mouth of it is very wide and craggy, but the inward Recesses contracted and intricate: It is reputed a bottomless Abyfs because it could never yet be fathomed by any Art of Man, tho' divers Attempts have been made to search its Depth and Nature. Mr. *Charles Cotton*, the Author of *The Wonders of the Peak*, who was a very curious and inquisitive Person, endeavour'd to find the Depth of it by plumbing it, and having let down a Line of 884 Yards long, of which 80 appear'd to have sunk into the Water at the Bottom, yet could not reach any Land for the Plummet; but he confesses, that upon a second Trial, he could not make the Plummet sink down half so far as he had done before. The Earl of *Leicester*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, was at the Charge of hiring and letting down a Man into it with a Basket of Stones, to observe its Frame, and try the Depth of it; he was let down about 200 Ells, and, after he had remain'd at the Length a while, was pull'd up again with great Expectations of some Discoveries; but when he came up, he was senseless, and dy'd within eight Days of a Phrensy, and so we are as much at a Loss concerning the Nature of it, as we were before. Travellers and Strangers, who have the Curiosity to see these Wonders, usually cast into it great Stones, by the Help of the Country Fellows, (that willingly offer themselves to be their Guides to shew them it) to form to themselves some Idea of its Depth, and they find, by laying their Ears close to the Mouth of the Pit, that they make a great Rattling and Noise by their Fall for a long Time, which is lessen'd by Degrees, 'till it gets beyond the Sphere of Hearing. Some, who will have the Winds begotten in the Bowels of the Earth, assert this Hole to be the Mouth by which they issue out into the Air; and others, who indulge Fancy more than Judgment, will have it the Mouth of Hell, both equally true: But the Poet makes Amends for their wild Conjecture, by his witty Description of it, which we shall give you as follows:

Mr.

Mr. Cotton exercises his Muse in the following Lines.

Near Tidewell doth another Wonder lie,
 Worth by the greatest Curiosity,
 Called Eden-Hole, but such a dreadful Place,
 As raiseth Blushing in my Muses Face.
 Betwixt a verdant Mountain's falling Flanks,
 And within Bounds of easy swelling Banks,
 That hem the Wonder in on either Side,
 A formidable Scissure gapes so wide,
 Steep, black, and full of Horror, that none dare
 Look down into the Chasm but with Fear.
 This yawning Mouth is Thirty Paces long,
 Scarce half so wide, and lined thro' with strong
 And upright Walls of very solid Stone:
 A Gulph wide, steep, black, and a dreadful one.
 Critical Passengers usually sound
 How deep this horrid Pit goes under Ground,
 By tumbling down Stones sought throughout the Field,
 As great as the officious Boors can wield.
 When one's turn'd off, it, as it parts the Air,
 A kind of sighing makes, as if it were
 Capable of the trembling Passion, Fear,
 'Till the first Hit strikes the astonish'd Ear,
 Like Thunder under Ground; thence it invades,
 With louder Thunders, those Tartarian Shades,
 Which groan forth Horror at each pond'rous Stroke,
 Th' unnatural Issue gives the Parent Rock;
 Whilst as it strikes, the Sound by Turns we note,
 When nearer, flat; sharper, when more remote,
 As the hard Walls on which it strikes are found,
 Fit to reverberate the bellowing Sound.
 When, after falling long, it seems to hiss,
 Like the old Serpent in the dark Abyss:
 And there our Intelligence: How far
 It travels farther, no Man can declare.
 Tho' once a mercenary Fool ('tis said) expos'd
 His Life for Gold, to find what lies inclos'd
 In this Obscure Vacuity, and tell
 Of stranger Sight, than Theseus saw in Hell.

*But the poor Wretch paid for his Thirst of Gain,
 For being cran'd up with a distemper'd Brain,
 A faultring Tongue, and a wild staring Look,
 He liv'd eight Days, and then the World forsook.
 How deep this Gulph does travel under Ground,
 Tho' there have been Attempts, was never found,
 But I myself, with half the Peak surrounded,
 Eight hundred fourscore and four Yards have sounded,
 And of these, fourscore return'd back wet,
 The Plummet drew, and found no Bottom yet.
 Tho' when I went to make a new Essay,
 I could not get the Lead down half the Way.*

The fourth Wonder is *Buxton Wells*, in Number nine, so call'd from the Town where they rise, standing near the Head of the River *Wye*. *Leigh*, in his natural History, says, the Water is hot, sulphurous, and saline, yet not fetid, but very palatable, because the Sulphur is not united with any vitriolick Particles, and but very few saline: It tinges not Silver, nor is it purgative, by Reason its saline Particles are dispens'd in such small Proportions: These Waters being drank, create a good Appetite, open Obstructions, and if mix'd with the Chalybeate Water there, would answer all the Intentions of the *Bath Waters* in *Somersetshire*, and *St. Vincent's* near *Bristol*, which is so famous for curing the Diabetes and bloody Urines. This Bath is of a temperate Heat, and tho' by Reverberation it might be brought to any higher Degree, its own natural Heat is more agreeable to the Constitution of those Parts, and may be used where hotter cannot: It is of good Effect in scorbutick Rheumatisms, Distempers of the Nerves, and most Diseases of the Body. Multitudes of People, of all Ages and Degrees, flock hither in the Summer to obtain a Cure of their Diseases by bathing in them. They spring out of a Bass like Marble, and it is pleasant to see the sulphurous Halitus break out in Bubbles, and impregnate the Water. They are inclos'd with an handsome Stone Building, erected at the Charge of the Right Honourable *George, Earl of Shrewsbury*; and the Town affords convenient Lodgings for all Persons accord-
 ing

ing to their Quality. The unfortunate Queen of Scots honour'd this Place with her Presence for some Time, and took her Leave of it in Cæsar's Distich, a little alter'd.

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda. Vale.

In English thus:

Buxton, whose Fame thy Baths shall ever tell,
Whom I, perhaps, shall see no more, Farewell.

These Fountains daily purge themselves by running out in a continued Current into the adjacent Meadows, where they add a reeking Colour unto the other Waters, with which they unite their tepid Streams. Not far distant from the Hot rise two cold Springs; but the Partition being small, and not kept up, they are mix'd; but the Hot seems predominant.

That these Baths were eminent in the Times of the Romans is certain, for Lucan, and others, acquaint us, that they were extraordinary hot, and the high Road, call'd the Roman Bath-Gate, farther confirms it; but it is more especially evident from a Roman Wall, cemented with a red Roman Plaister, close to St. Ann's Well, where we may see the Ruins of the ancient Bath, its Dimensions and Length.

Mr. Hobbs gives a short Description of this Well, which is thus render'd in English by Mr. Cotton:

At Buxton is a Spring with healing Streams;
Hot, tho' close-housed from the Sun's warm Beams.
So fair a Nymph, and so extreamly bright,
The teeming Earth did never bring to Light.
She does not rush into the World with Noise,
Like Neptune's ruder Sort of roaring Boys,
But boils and simmers up, as if the Heat
That warms her Waves, that Motion did beget.
But where's the Wonder? for it is well known,
Warm and clear Fountains in the Peak are none;

*Tho' the whole Province with them so abound,
 That every Yeoman has them in his Ground.
 Take then the Wonder of this famous Place,
 This tepid Fountain a Twin Sister has
 Of the same Beauty and Complexion,
 That bubbling six Feet off join both in one ;
 But yet so cold withal, that who will stride,
 When bathing, cross the Bath but half so wide,
 Shall in one Body (which is strange) endure
 At once an Ague and a Calenture.
 Yet for the Patients, they're as proper still
 To cool the Hot, and to inflame the Chill.
 Hither the Sick, the Lame and Barren come,
 And hence go healthful, sound and fruitful Home.
 Saint Ann the Pilgrim helps, when he can get
 Naught but his Pains from yellow Somerset.
 Nor is our Saint, tho' sweetly humble, shut
 Within coarse Walls of an indecent Hut ;
 But in the Centre of a Palace springs,
 A Mansion proud enough for Saxon Kings,
 Built by a Lord, and by his * Son of late,
 Made more commodious, and of greater State.*

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord of the Village, has built a large and convenient House for the Reception of Strangers. The Bath-Room is arched over Head, and the whole made handsome, convenient, and delightful. This Collection of tepid Waters, will receive 20 People at a Time to walk and swim in : The Temper of the Water is equal to new Milk, or Bloodwarm, procuring a moderate Perspiration. Its Effect is remarkable for giving that gentle Relaxation of the Solids ; which takes off the Weariness and Fatigue of a Journey, and refreshes instantly. It is physically us'd in many Cases, and may be indulg'd in more than the Hot-Baths in Somersetshire, which frequently do Harm thro' imprudent Use. What Nature spontaneously produces here, was what the Roman Emperors aimed at with great Expence in their sumptuous Bagnio's.

The

* Earl of Devonshire.

The Water may be rais'd at Pleasure to any Height.

Sir *Thomas Delve*, who received a Cure here, gave the Pump, and a pretty Stone Alcove over the Drinking-House in the Yard.

The fifth Wonder is *Weeding-Wall*, or *Tides-Wall*, a Spring that ebbs and flows like the Sea, tho' not so noted as that near *Giggleswick* in *Yorkshire*, whose Water ebbs and flows several Times in an Hour; whereas the Ebbing and Flowing of this Well is uncertain, being sometimes once, at other Times twice or thrice in an Hour, and sometimes not discernible for a considerable Time, especially in dry Summers; and always upon the sinking of the Water, it makes a gurgling Noise within the Mountain, not unlike that which is made by pouring of Liquors out of Bottles, but much louder. The Diameter of the Spring is about a Yard, and the perpendicular Depth about the same Dimension, and the Water upon the Flux and Reflux rises and falls about three Quarters of a Yard. Conjectures upon this Work of Nature are various: Some imagine it to be caus'd by the Return of a Stone, that in an Aqueduct hangs in Equilibrio, of which Opinion is Mr. *Hobbs*; others think that a large Receptacle fill'd with Water, by subterraneous Winds from the opposite Part is blown over, as *Le Grand*, and the *French Virtuosi*; but Dr. *Leigh* ingeniously conjectures, that within the Mountain is a considerable Cavity filled with Air, from which the Aqueducts which form the Spring, and have small Exits, run in spiral Lines. When the Water, which ascends out of the Earth, and composes these Springs, reaches the Cavity, it presses the Air to the End of the Aqueduct, which getting Vent by little and little, tho' obstructed by the Water of the Well, causes the Flux, and the hollow gurgling Noise is occasion'd by the external Air rushing in and struggling with the Water to supply the Cavity of the Mountain, and so the Flux ceases: However, this is not dogmatically asserted, but propos'd only.

Mr. *Cotton* speaks thus of this Wonder:

*Near Tides wall, at the Bottom of a Hill,
 There creeps a Spring that makes a little Rill,
 Which at first Sight to curious Vifiters
 So small that it contemptible appears,
 And yet no less of Wonder does comprize
 Than any of the other Rarities.
 For now and then an hollow murmuring Sound,
 Being first heard remotely under Ground,
 The Spring immediately swells, and strait
 Boils up thro' several Pores to such a Height,
 As overflowing soon the narrow Shore,
 Below does in a little Torrent roar :
 Whilst near the Fountain's Mouth the Water sings,
 Thorough the secret Conduits of the Springs,
 With such an Harmony of various Notes,
 As Grotto's yield thro' narrow Brazen Throats :
 When by the Weight of higher Streams, the lower
 Are upwards forced in an inverted Shower.
 But the sweet Musick's short, three Minutes space
 To highest Mark this Oceanet doth raise ;
 And in less Time retire the ebbing Waves,
 To the dark Windings of their frigid Caves.
 To seek investigable Causes out,
 Serves not to clear, but to increase a Doubt.
 In vain we seek the Cause of these strange Tides,
 Which an impenetrable Mountain hides.
 Hobbs hints the Cause, and thus doth's Thoughts express :
 (But seems to me to rationally guess.)
 He tells us first these flowing Waters are
 Too sweet, their Fluxes too irregular,
 To owe to Neptune these fantastic Turns :
 Nor yet does Phœbe with her Silver Horns,
 In these free-franchis'd subterranean Caves,
 Push into crowded Tides the frightened Waves,
 But that the Spring, swell'd by some smoking Shower,
 That teeming Clouds on Tellus' Surface pour,
 Marches amain with a confederate Force,
 Until some straighter Passage in its Course
 Stops the tumultuous Throng ; which pressing fast,
 And forced on still with more precipitous Haste*

*By the succeeding Streams, lies gurgling there,
 'Till in that narrow Throat th' obstructed Air,
 Finding itself into streight Limits pent,
 Opposes so th' invading Element,
 As first to make the half choak'd Gullet heave,
 And then disgorge the Stream it can't receive.
 Than this, of this Peak Wonder, I believe,
 None a more plausible Account can give.
 But here it may be said, if this were so,
 It never would but in wet Weather flow:
 Yet in the greatest Drought the Earth abides,
 It never fails to yield less frequent Tides:
 But whether this a Wonder be or no,
 'Twill be one, Reader, if thou seest it flow;
 For having been there ten Times for the Nonce,
 I never yet could see it flow but once.*

Pool's Hole is the sixth Wonder of the *Peak*. It is a remarkable Cave, the Entrance into which is at the Foot of a large Mountain, call'd *Coitmooss*, by a small Arch, so low for several Paces, that such as will venture into it, are forced to creep upon all Fours for a while, but then it opens to a considerable Height, not unlike the Roof of a large Cathedral. On the Right Hand is an hollow Cavern, commonly call'd *Pool's Chamber*, where, by striking a Stone upon the Wall, a noisy Echo rebounds. From hence your Guide (for there's no going without one) conducts you forwards with a Candle over Ridges and Rocks of Stone, with no small Labour, but much eases your Toil by shewing you many Representations both of Art and Nature, produced by the petrifying Water continually dropping from the Roof and Sides of the Rock; but you must at the same Time be very careful, that when your Mind is busy in observing those Curiosities, you be not surpriz'd with a Stumble into a Ditch, as the Star-gazing Philosopher was. Here you see the Representations of most curious Fret-Work, Organ, and Choir-Work, and in other Places the Figures of Animals, as the Body of a Man, a Lion, a Dog, and many other Beasts, which a pregnant Fancy readily suggests: Here is also one Thing call'd by some
 a Font,

a Font, by others, 'Squire *Cotton's* Haycocks, and other Things liken'd to a Chair, Flitches of Bacon, a *Lanthorn*, with many more Varieties. Advancing farther, you come to the *Queen of Scots* Pillar, (as your Guide calls it) clear and bright as *Alabaster*; beyond which is a steep *Ascent*, near a Quarter of a Mile high, which terminates near the Roof in an Hollow, call'd the *Needles-Eye*, in which, when your Guide places his Candle, it represents a Star in the Firmament: And indeed the whole Prospect in this wonderful Cavity is much augmented by the Light of Candles. Near the Pillar it is usual for the curious Observer to fire a Pistol, whose Noise is so redoubled by the Hollowness of the Cave, that it sounds as loud almost as a Cannon. And now you return back another Way, where you pass many small Currents of Water, and being come out, are met by some poor Women with Water and Herbs to cleanse you from any Filth contracted by creeping and climbing in the nasty dark Cavern. There are different Conjectures about the Name of the Cave, some say, that *Pool*, who gave it the Name, was a notorious Thief, who being outlaw'd because he fled from Justice, took up his Residence here, a Place worse than any Prison, saving that he was free from the Terror of Judge and Jailor; but others suppose he was some Hermit, who resolving to live the melancholy Life of an Anchorite, retir'd into this dismal Cell, as his Bed-Chamber for his Lodging, and Lanthorn for his Walk may seem to prove. If *Mary*, *Queen of Scots* retir'd into this Grotto, and gave a Name to the fore mention'd Pillar, we may suppose she made it her Sanctuary, or Asylum, from her rebellious Subjects, or other Enemies: But History failing us in these Points, we must rest contented with these Uncertainties.

The following is Mr. *Cotton's* Description of this Miracle:

*At an high Mountain's Foot, whose lofty Crest
O'er looks the marshy Prospect of the West,
Pool's-Hole appears, so small an Aperture
That Summer Weeds do almost it obscure;*

But

But such an one there is, so that it
For Badgers, Wolves, and Foxes, seems more fit,
Than Men who venture in, tho't don't appear,
That they can find out any Business there:
But having fifteen Paces crept, or more,
Thro' pointed Stones and Dirt, upon all Four,
The gloomy Grotto lets Men upright rise,
Altho' they be six Time Goliath's Size:
There looking upright, your astonish'd Sight
Beholds the Glory of the sparkling Light;
Th' enamell'd Roof darts round about the Place,
Which from the Candle has deriv'd its Rays.
But here a roaring Torrent bids you stand,
And climb a Rock which lies on your Right Hand;
Upon whose Precipice while you do crawl,
If you should slip you're ruin'd by the Fall;
But in this Path, while trembling on you go,
Your Guides, t' avert your trembling Fears do show
In the uneven Rock, the uncouth Shapes
Of Men and Lions, Horses, Dogs and Apes;
But each resembling, so the fancy'd Frame,
That any one of all may bear the Name.
Farther just in your Way, a Stone appears,
Which the Resemblances of Haycocks bears,
These the wise Natives call the Fonts; but there
Descending from the Roof doth yet appear
A bright transparent Cloud, which from above,
By those false Lights, does downward seem to move;
And this, forsooth, the Bacon Flich they call,
Not that it does resemble it at all;
For it is round, not flat; but I suppose,
Because it hangs in th' Roof, like one of those,
And shines like Salt, Peak Bacon Eaters came
At first to call it by that greasy Name.
The next Thing you arrive at is a Stone,
In Truth, a very rare and pretty one,
With a turn'd Foot, and moulding'd Pedestal,
Spherical Body, Crystal Spire, and Ball;
This very aptly they Pool's Lanthorn name,
Being like those in Admirals Poops that flame.

But

*But moving forward o'er the glassy Shore,
 You hear the Torrent now so loud to roar,
 As if some noisy Cataract were near,
 Or th' raging Sea had got a Channel there:
 But when you come to't, the Rill is not so wide,
 But that a modest Maid may over stride;
 The falling low with a precipitous Wave,
 Causes this dreadful Eccho in the Cave.
 Beyond this Rill, and just before your Eyes,
 You see a great transparent Pillar rise,
 Of the same shining Matter with the rest,
 But such an one as Nature does contest,
 Tho' working in the dark, in this brave Piece,
 With all the Obelisks of ancient Greece;
 For all the Art the Chissel could apply,
 Ne'er wrought such curious Folds of Drapery:
 Of this the Figure is, as Men should crowd,
 A vast Colossus in a Marble Shroud:
 And yet the Plaits so soft and flowing are,
 As finest Folds from finest Looms they were,
 The Queen of Scots, thro' Curiosity,
 Took so much Pains this horrid Cave to see,
 That she came up to this now famous Stone,
 And naming it, declared it her own,
 Which ever since so gloriously installed,
 Has been the Queen of Scots her Pillar called.
 Over the Brook you're now oblig'd to stride,
 And turn on th' Left Hand by this Pillar's Side,
 But from this Place the Way does rise so steep,
 Craggy and wet, you'll hardly Footing keep.
 Having gone se'nscore Paces up, or more,
 On the Right Hand you find a kind of Floor;
 From whence, while down an Hole you downward look,
 And see a Candle, the Guides left at the Brook,
 You'll fancy that dreadful Precipice,
 A Spark ascending from the black Abyss.
 From hence on th' Rock you slide, 'till come below,
 Your Guides will then another Candle show,
 Left in the Hole above, whose distant Light,
 Seems a Star peeping thro' a sullen Night.*

And

*And being now conducted almost back,
 Before you'll be permitted Leave to take
 Of this Infernal Mansion, you must see,
 Where Master Pool, and his bold Yeomanry
 Took up their dark Apartment; for they here
 Do shew his Hall, Parlour, and Bed-Chamber,
 Withdrawing Room and Closet, and with these,
 His Kitchen, and his other Offices,
 And all contriv'd to justify a Fable,
 Which no Man will believe but th' jilly Rabble.
 And now if you'll thro' th' narrow Passage strain,
 Then you shall see the chearful Day again.*

The last of all these Wonders is what is called the *Devil's Arse*, or *Peak's Arse*, a wide subterraneous Cavern running under the Hill, near *Castleton*. At its Entrance it is large and capacious, but the farther you go in, it is more narrow and contracted. The Top of it is very high, and appears to the Eye to be a most graceful Arch, checquer'd with Diversity of colour'd Stones. From it continually drops a sparry Water, which, like that in *Pool's-Hole*, petrifies. Within the Arch are several small Buildings, where the poorer Sort of People inhabit, who are ready at all Times, with Lanthorns and Candles, to attend such Travellers as are curious to enquire into these Territories of Darknes. These People resemble the *Troglodytes*, or *Cunicular Men*, who, as Dr. *Brown* describes them, lived under Ground like Rabbits. This Cave, after you are got in a little Way, is very dark and slippery, by Reason of a Current of Water which runs along it, and you are forced to stoop, because the Rock hangs down sloping so low; but, having passed this Place, and a Brook adjoining, which is not to be waded sometimes, the Arch opens itself again, and brings you to a second Current, with large Banks of Sand in and by it; however, this is passable, and you come in a little Time to a third Current, which is impassable, and then the Rock closes. *Gervase* of *Tilbury*, either out of his own Invention, or from a groundless Report, tells us, that a Shepherd ventur'd over all these Currents, and found a Passage into a delight-

delightful, plentiful Country, wherein were vast Pools, and large Rivers, with verdant Meadows and Pastures. But, tho' this Story be accounted fabulous, yet some are of Opinion that, if these Waters could be pass'd over, some new Discoveries might be made; but such a fruitless Attempt can allure no Adventurers, and so it is like to remain a *Terra incognita*, if any be there, for ever.

Mr. Cotton thus describes this Wonder :

*Now to the Cave we come, wherein is found
A new strange Thing, a Village under Ground;
Houses and Barns for Men, and Beast beboof,
With Walls distinct, under one solid Roof;
Stacks both of Hay and Turf, which yield a Scent,
Can only fume from Satan's Fundament.
For this black Cave's known in the Voice of Fame
By th' Devil's Arse, which is a coarser Name.
These Subterranean People ready stand
With each a Candle, some two, in their Hand,
To guide such Men who are to Search inclin'd,
The Intestinum Rectum of the Fiend.
First in your Way a soft Descent you meet,
Where the Sand takes th' Impression of your Feet;
And after some few Yards you pass'd have,
Brings you into the Level of the Cave:
Some Paces hence the Roof comes down so low,
The lowest Statures are compell'd to bow;
First low, then lower, 'till, at last, we go
On four Feet now, who went before on two.
Then strait it lets you rise upright, and then
Forces you to stoop down, and creep agen;
'Till to a silent Brook, at last, you come,
Whose limpid Waves dart Rays about the Room;
But there the Rock its Bosom doth so low
Toward the Surface of the Water bow,
That when you pass it, two Dangers do surround,
Rising you break your Skull, stooping are drown'd.
Being o'er this dang'rous Pass, above you now
Are high roof'd Vaults, a very stately Show;*

The

*The handsome Walls of diff'rent Fabrick are,
One sloping, th' other perpendicular.
A curious Portal greets the wand'ring Eye,
Shewing the Architecture's Symmetry;
Two Tuscan Columns jutting from the Wall,
With each its prorer Base and Capital,
Support a well-turn'd Arch, and of one Piece,
With all its Mouldings, Frize, and Cornice.
This leads into a handsome Room, wherein
A Bason stands, with Water ChrySTALLINE;
On this there many more small Grotto's are,
Which, were the first away, would all seem rare.
But now you must turn back again, to go
Into the Channel you forsook below,
Squeezing your Guts, bruising your Flesh and Bones,
To thrust betwixt massy and pointed Stones,
Until you reach a second River's Shore,
Four Times as broad as that you pass'd before.
'Tis middle deep, and Waters something rough,
But every where 'tis fordable enough;
For th' Bottom's stony, but the Stream's so strong,
'Tis hard to keep your Feet, and move along.
And yet there is no Current here, nor Spring,
To occasion such an unexpected Thing.
For tho' the People do them Rivers call,
They're only Pools, made by the Waters fall.
When over this you're got, and Cloaths have drain'd,
A welcome Shower on the thirsty Sand,
Of which here Mountains are made by the Seas,
Of Torrents wash'd from distant Provinces.
O'er these Hills we forward still contend,
'Till now again you see the Rock descend,
Forming a Roof so even, smooth, and sleek.
Without a Crack, or Seam, or Clink, or Nick:
Some twenty Paces long, and ten Feet high,
As the mechanick Trowel may defy,
Having a Cupola like a great Bell,
Which doth in Beauty that of Roan excel.
Just beyond this a purling Stream we meet,
A River call'd, tho' 'twill scarce wet your Feet.*

Taking

Taking this obvious Stream to be your Guide,
 Sand Hills and Rocks you find on ev'ry Side.
 But leaving them, you go not far, when there
 A sudden Noise will strike th' astonish'd Ear,
 Which really makes so terrible a Sound,
 As ne'er was heard above, or under Ground.
 But 'tis not long before it doth appear,
 What is the Cause of this surprizing Fear :
 A murmuring Fountain doth her Streams distil,
 From th' very Top of an aspiring Hill ;
 Which thence descending with an headlong Wave,
 Roars in the distant Windings of the Cave ;
 Like a Catarrh, that falling from the Brain,
 Upon his Leathern Lungs, doth thus constrain
 The Fiend to cough so very loud, and tear
 His Marble Throat to fright th' Adventurer.
 Up the Channel still you march, but are not gone
 Far but you come to a large Vault of Stone,
 Curiously arch'd and wall'd on ev'ry Side,
 Some thirty Paces long, and thirteen wide,
 Scarce ten Feet high, which doth deprive the Place
 Of that Proportion that's the greatest Grace.
 This full of Water stands, but yet so clear,
 That thro' it the Bottom doth appear,
 So smooth, and even laid with glitt'ring Sand,
 That it our Observation doth command,
 This the fourth River is, and is one more
 Than ever was discovered before.
 And if it bath a Shore, none can go to't
 With Arms and Legs, Fishes alone can do't.
 The Rock now closes, you return again,
 You've passed five hundred Paces by the Chain.

Besides these seven Wonders of the Peak, some other
 Rarities are to be met with belonging to the Soil here :
 Two Miles from Bakewell, upon the Top of an Hill, is
 a Piece of Ground of this strange Nature : It is a Field,
 which, for the most Part, has very good Grass on it,
 but if an Horse be put into it, it will fat him, or kill
 him, in a Month's Time, as the Opinion is thereabouts.

Near

Near *Bakerwel* likewise stands *Haddon*, anciently the Seat of the *Vernons*, a famous Family in these Parts, some of which were Members of Parliament for this County as early as the second of King *Edward III.* and continu'd so to the 29th of King *Henry VI.* Sir *George Vernon* of this Place was famous in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* for his great Magnificence and Hospitality, whereby he gain'd himself a Title among the Vulgar of *The King of the Peak*. He left no Male Issue, and so this noble Inheritance was transferr'd by the Marriage of his Daughters to *John Manors* and *Thomas Stanley*, the one a Descendant of the Earls of *Rutland*, and the other of the Earls of *Derby*: This *John Manors* was the second Son of *Thomas*, the first Earl of *Rutland*, the Issue of whose elder Son failing in the fourth Descent, his Grandson *John Manors*, Lord of the Manor of *Haddon*, became Earl of *Rutland*, in whose Posterity it still continues; but they have been since advanc'd to the Honour of Dukes. The present Duke *John* has a noble Seat here, which he has adorned with fine Gardens.

Near *Brudwall*, about seven Miles from *Haddon*, were dug up in sinking a Lead-Groove, a Piece of a Bone and Tooth of a wonderful Proportion, viz. the Tooth, (tho' a Quarter of it was broken off) was 13 Inches and a half in Compass, and weigh'd three Pounds, ten Ounces, and three Quarters; and with these, among other Pieces of Bones, a very large Skull, which held seven Pecks of Corn. The Conjectures of the Learned upon them are various, some supposing the Tooth and Bones to be a Man's; And why not, when a Skull so monstrous was found with them? But others have thought it the *Dens Molaris* of an Elephant, and for this Opinion, they produce some Elephants Bones found near *Castleton*. The most probable Conjectures about this Phænomena are, that they are the *Exuviae* of those Creatures brought hither by the general Deluge, and deposited by sp.ifick Gravitation in the Earth, then render'd as fluid, as Mud. But Dr. *Leigh* is of Opinion, that these Representations of Creatures, and their Parts, as also the other Modifications of Matter, which

are found in *Pool's-Hole*, and the Mines of this County, are purely the wanton Sportings, or *Lusus Naturæ*, of the *Fluor Stalactetes*, caused by different Mixtures of bituminous, saline, and terrene Particles.

A little Distance from *Pool's-Hole* is a small clear Brook, memorable for its Composition of hot Water, so united in the same Stream, that you may at once put the Finger and Thumb of the same Hand, the one into hot, and the other into the cold.

In these Parts, near a Village, called *Byrch Over*, is a large Rock, and upon it are two tottering Stones, the one is four Yards in Heighth, and twelve Yards about, and yet rests upon a Point so equally poised, that one may move it with a Finger: A Stone call'd *Main-Amber*, which we mention'd in the County of *Cornwal*, was placed after the same Manner; but that being long since thrown down, this is the only one memorable for such a wonderful Position.

Not far from *Buxton-Wells* are the Marble Stones, (reckon'd by Mr. *Broome*) one of the seven Wonders, but contrary to the common Estimation: However, they may be an Eighth, being so orderly dispos'd in several Rows, as shew them to be not the Work of Art, but the Production of the Almighty Architect, the Author of Nature. More Northward is

Castleton, which takes its Name from the Castle adjoining, a very ancient Building, and by its Situation impregnable, being built upon a steep and dangerous Rock, to which there is but one Way of getting up, and that so full of Windings that it is two Miles to the Top of it: It formerly belong'd to the *Peverells*, and was call'd, *De alto Pecco*, or, *The Castle of the Peak*. King *Edward III.* gave it, with the Manor and Honour, to his Son *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, after he had restor'd the Earldom of *Richmond* to the King. Why this Castle was built is not be guess'd. Mr. *Hobbs*, tho' a grave Philosopher, could not forbear this Censure upon it:

*Call'd from the Castle near it, 's Castleton,
Not famous for the warlike Deeds there done,*

Nat

Not great, nor built with Art nor ever could
Against the Cannon-Shot itself uphold,
Nor be impregnable to those of old,
Under the Lords that kept the Mines of Yore
It might of Thieves repulse the sudden Power.

Mr. Cotton gives a more severe Character in these Verses:

Castleton is a Place of noted Fame,
Which from the Castle there derives its Name.
Near it's a mighty Rock, raising on high
His craggy Head towards the Azure Sky.
This, as the King of all the Mountains round,
Is on the Top with an old Tower crown'd:
An antic Thing, fit to make People stare,
But of no Use either in Peace or War.

Burgh is a little Village by Castleton, but frequented in the Time of the Romans on Account of the Baths, as seems evident from the Causeway, or Cart Road, call'd Bath-Gate, leading from thence to the Baths.

Near Wirksworth, and upon the Edge of Derwent, is a Village, call'd Matlock, where are several warm Springs: One of these is secured by a Stone Wall on every Side, by which the Water is brought to rise to a due Height; and if it is too high, there is a Sluice to let it out as low as you please. It has an House built over it, and room within the Building to walk round the Bath, and so by Steps go down gradually into it. The Water is but just Milk-warm, so that it is no less pleasant to go into than sanative.

This Bath would be much more frequented than it is, if a sad, stony, mountainous Road, which leads to it, and no good Accommodation when you are there, did not hinder; for from the Bath you are to cross over the Meadows, and then ascend a Derbyshire Hill, before you meet with a House of Refreshment.

For seven Miles before the Traveller comes to Matlock, he passes over barren Moors in perpetual Danger of slipping into Coal-Pits and Lead-Mines, or rides for

Miles together on the Edge of a steep slippery Rock, or loose Stones, with a Valley underneath, the Bottom of which is hardly to be discover'd by the Eye. Instead of Trees and Hedges, they fence in their poor Meadows for Arable with Walls made of loose Stones, picked from under their Feet. The extended Sides of the Mountains are generally powder'd over, as it were with Rocks, Streams of Water dribbling down every where, and sometimes bolder Cataracts diversify the romantick Scene.

At the Smelting-Mills, they melt down the Lead Ore, and run it into a Mold, whence it become *Pigs*, as they call them. The Bellows are kept in continual Motion by running Water. And here the Traveller may be complimented with being let down for about 200 Yards deep into the Mines if he pleases.

Over-against this warm Bath, and on the E. Side of the *Derwent*, is a monstrous Parcel of gigantick Rocks, seemingly piled on one another, call'd the *Torr*. A few Inhabitants in little Cottages trust themselves at Bottom, under so ruinous a Shelter. By being at the Pains to clamber on Hands and Knees almost to the Top of it, may be view'd an Hermit's Cell hewn in the Rock, with a most dreary Prospekt before it: At one End is a Crucifix and a little Nich, where the Anchorite placed his Saint.

Opposite to this, about half a Mile off, is such another Cliff, but by the Care of a Gentleman who lives underneath, Mr. *Ashe*, is hewn out of the Rock an easy Ascent by Steps, and there are abundance of Alcoves, Grotts, Summer-Houses, Cellars, Pinacles, Balustrades, Urns, &c. all of the same Materials; and, by the Help of Earth carry'd up to the Top, there are fine Grass Walks, with Greens planted along them upon this hanging Terrace, whence you have a fine View over many craggy Mountains.

A little on the other Side of *Wirksworth* begins a long Plain, call'd *Brassington-Moor*, which reaches from *Brassington* to *Buxton*, full 12 Miles; from *Wirksworth* it is not quite so much. The People of the *Peak*, who are mighty fond of raising the Admiration of Strangers,
tell

tell the Travellers here of another high Mountain, where a Giant was buried, which they call the *Giant's Tomb*.

To the N. E. of *Wirksworth*, and very near *Alfreton*, is *Wingfield*, a rich Manor, where *Ralph Lord Cromwell*, then Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, built a very stately House in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* according to the Manner of Building in those Times. To the S. E. of *Wingfield* and *Alfreton* lies

Codnor, or *Codenor*, anciently call'd *Coutenoure*, where the noble Family of the *Greys* had a Castle, and from which they were stiled Lord *Greys* of *Codenor*, of which Family was the last *Henry*, who much affecting the Study of Chemistry, obtain'd a Licence of King *Edward IV.* to practise the Transmutation of Metals by his Philosophical Skill, but without any Effect that we know of: He died without Heirs, and left his Estate to his Aunt, *Elizabeth*, then married to Sir *John Zouche*, a younger Son of *William Lord Zouche*, of *Haringworth*. To the S. E. of this stands

Sandiacre, or, as some will have it, *St. Diacre*, the Seat of the noble Family of the *Greys*, whose Estate here, Male Issue failing, came by a Female Branch to the *Hilarys*, by her Marriage to *Edward Hilary*, whose Son took on him the Name of *Grey*: His Daughters and Heirs, some few Years after, married to Sir *John Leak*, and Mr. *John Welsh*, both of them Families of Note in this County. At a little Village, Southward of *Sandiacre*, call'd

Riseley, is a School, erected by the late Honourable Mrs. *Grey*, for the Instruction of all the poor Children in this Parish, which are about 25. The same Lady bestowed several other Charities as well in her Lifetime as at her Decease.

At *Spondon*, in the next Hundred, call'd *Appletree* Hundred, is likewise a School built, and endow'd with 5 *l.* per Annum, for teaching 10 Boys: The Master teaches 40 Children, and the Reverend the Prolocutor in Convocation not many Years since added 4 *l.* a Year to the Master's Salary.

At *Westbalm*, Eastward of *Derby*, is a Charity School for 16 Boys, endow'd by Mr. *Scargill*, formerly Rector of this Parish, with 46 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Annum*, out of which Sum each Boy is allow'd 9 *d.* a Week for his Cloathing and Maintenance.

Here is also 3 *l.* *per Annum*, left by a Lady of the ancient Family of the *Towtriles*, towards putting out poor Apprentices; and Mr. *John Stanford* has lately left the Sum of 100 *l.* the Interest of which is to be distributed Yearly, among the Poor of this Parish.

A little more to the S. the River *Derwent* falls into the *Trent*, and in the Mid-Way between these two Rivers and the *Dove*, are several little Towns and Lordships, which have given Names and afforded Seats to several famous Families, viz. of *Longford*, *Bradburn*, *Kniveton*, from whom the *Knivetons* of *Markaston* and *Bradley* are descended, one of whom was Sir *Lewis Kniveton*, who by his Study and Diligence much helped Mr. *Camden* in compiling his *Britannia: Keidelfton*, where the *Curzons*, an ancient Family in the County, which some of them represented in Parliament in King *Henry VI's* Reign, as also at *Croxton*, have their Seat, and *Radburn* where Sir *John Chandos*, Knt. who was Lord of it, began to build himself a noble Seat; but deceasing soon after he had laid the Foundation of it, it was transferr'd to the Family of the *Pools*, or *Poles*, by the Marriage of his Daughter and Heir, who still enjoy it: These *Pools* are ancient in this County, and several of them served in Parliament for it in the Reigns of King *Edward III.* and King *Henry V.* On the W. of these Places lies

Shirley, which was anciently the Estate of the famous Family of the *Shirleys*, descended from one *Fulcher*. They were much enrich'd by divers Inter-marriages with the Heirs of the *Breoses*, *Bassets* of *Brailsford*, *Stantons*, *Lovets*, and other Families of Honour and Wealth in those Parts. Not far from hence, more Westward, lies

Norbury, famous for being the ancient Seat of the *Fitzherberts*. Crossing the *Trent*, on the E. Side of the County, we come to

Melborn Town and Castle, formerly a Royal Mansion, but now an Heap of Ruins. Here *John*, Duke of *Bourbon*,

ben, who was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Agin-court*, was kept Prisoner 19 Years, in the Custody of *Nicholas Montgomery*, the Younger. He was taken by King *Henry V.* and releas'd by King *Henry VI.* Near this stands

Bretby, a small Village, but remarkable for a Seat of the Earl of *Chesterfield*. On the W. of this is

Repton, which was anciently a large Town, but by Time is reduced to so low a Condition, that it hardly deserves the Name of a good Village; yet History has preserv'd several Things remarkable, which were transacted in it.

Several of the *Mercian* Kings were bury'd here, as King *Ethelbald*, an excellent Prince, and of a very peaceable Disposition; a very notorious Adulterer in his Youth, but being smartly reprov'd by *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Metz*, became so sincere a Penitent, that in Testimony of his sincere Sorrow, he founded the Abbey of *Crowland*: He was slain in a Battle fought against *Cuthred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, at *Sekington* in *Warwickshire*, by the Treachery of *Burbred*, or *Berured*, his General, and buried in this Town, A. C. 755. King *Whitnass* also, or *Withlaffe*, who having been overthrown by *Egbert*, King of the *West Saxons*, was forced to fly for his Safety, retir'd hither, and having lived some short Time, dy'd, and was bury'd here. This Town was also famous for the last Contest between *Burdred*, the last *Mercian* King, and the *Danes*: He had before by the Help of *Ethelwolf*, King of the *West-Saxons*, routed them under the Conduct of *Hungar* and *Hubba*, and dislodg'd them from *Nottingham*, but at length such Numbers, under three of their Kings, *Godrun*, *Esketel*, and *Ammond*, enter'd his Kingdom, and having winter'd in this Town, and the Villages adjoining, so wasted and destroy'd his Country, that he was forced to fly, and coming to *Rome* with his Queen, died there, and was bury'd in the *English* College in that City; whereupon his Queen put on the Habit of a Nun, and so continu'd to her Death.

At this Town also *Maud*, or *Matilda*, Wife to *Ralph*, Earl of *Chester*, founded a Priory of Canons Regular of

the Order of *St. Austin*, in 1172, which long since is utterly ruined; but since the Dissolution of the Monasteries, Sir *John Port*, of *Etwall* in this County, a religious Gentleman, by his last Will, order'd a Free-School to be erected, and appointed certain Lands in this County and *Lancashire* for the Maintenance of it, and an Hospital at *Etwal*, both which are in a prosperous Condition. On the S. of *Repton* we find a remarkable Piece of Antiquity

Griesley-Castle, and near it the Monastery of *St. George*, both of them now in Ruins. They were built by the *Griesleys*, the Lords of the Town, who derived their Pedigree from *William*, Son of *Nigel*, surnam'd *de Griesley*, and have been a flourishing Family from the *Norman Conquest* to this Day, for we find *Geffrey de Griesley* a Knight of the Shire for this County, to represent them in Parliament in 28 *Edward I.* and *Thomas de Griesley* serving his Country in the same Post, 2 *Henry V.* *George Griesley*, of *Draklow* in this County, of whom Sir *Thomas Griesley*, Bart. is descended, was created a Baronet, June 29, 1611. This Family much increas'd their Honour and Estate, by marrying the Daughter and Heir of the ancient Family *de Gafineys*.

Among the eminent Persons born in this County, were

1. Sir *Robert Curzon* in King *Henry VII's* Reign so famous for his Valour both at Home and Abroad, that he was not only knighted by that King, but *Maximilian*, the Emperor, created him a Baron of the Empire.

2. *Anthony Fitzherbert*, that great Lawyer, who was the Author of the *Natura Brevium*, or, *Of the Nature and Use of the divers Sorts of Writs*.

3. *Joan Wast*, of *All Hallows* Parish in *Derby*, a very singular Example of Constancy and Piety, who was the Daughter of *William Wast*, a Barber and Rope-Maker of the said Parish; and tho' born blind, learned to knit Stockings and Sleeves, by which, and assisting her Father and Brother in making Ropes, (for she never would be idle) she got herself a competent Maintenance. In King *Edward's* Days being about sixteen Years old, she frequented

frequented the Churches very much, the Service being then perform'd in a Language understood by all, and was much affected with the Sermons of the Protestants, who were very zealous, and particularly Dr. *Taylor*, who us'd to assert in his Preaching, That what he taught he believ'd in his Conscience to be true, and would answer for it at the Judgment-Seat of God. She also spared so much out of her Labour as to purchase a New Testament, which she procur'd Persons, either by Friendship or Price, to read so long by her, that she had got many Chapters by Heart, and by both Means had arrived at a good Knowledge of the Protestant Doctrines. In Queen *Mary's* Reign, being then about 22 Years old, she was accus'd to Dr. *Ralph Banes*, the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, (a Man of burning Zeal in the Popish Cause) of Heresy, in holding, That the Sacrament was only a Memorial, or Representation, of Christ's Body, and that the Elements were meer Bread and Wine, and not Christ's real Body, after Consecration; and that they ought not to be kept from Time to Time upon the Altar, but immediately receiv'd, &c. Being summon'd to answer to this Accusation, she said, That she believ'd as she had been taught in King *Edward's* Time, which was according to Scripture; but afterward, being terrified with Threatnings from the Bishop and his Chancellor, Dr. *Draicot*, added, If the Bishop would take it on his Conscience, that the Popish Doctrine was true, and would answer for her before God, as Dr. *Taylor* had promised, she, being a poor ignorant Woman, would submit: The Bishop promis'd he would; but the Chancellor told him, He ought not to engage in that Manner for an Heretick; whereupon the Bishop retracted, and the Woman persisting in her Belief, receiv'd Sentence of Condemnation, and being deliver'd to the Bailiffs of the Town, to be kept 'till the Writ *de Hæretico comburendo* came down, was burnt in a Place, call'd the *Windmill-Pit*, August 1, 1556.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, in this County, are

I. *Chatsworth*,

250 D E R B Y S H I R E.

I. *Chatsworth*, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, at this Time Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of this County.

II. *Hardwick*, in the Hundred of *Scarsdale*, another Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*.

III. *Balslover-Castle*, his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle's*.

IV. *Haddon-Hall*, the Seat of his Grace *John*, Duke of *Rutland*, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, and Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Leicester*.

V. *Croxhall*, his Grace the Duke of *Dorset's*.

VI. *Bretby*, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Chesterfield's*.

VII. *Shirley*, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Ferrers's*.

VIII. *Staley-Park*, near *Chesterfield*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord *James Cavendish*, Uncle to his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, and Auditor of the Revenue in *Ireland*.

IX. *Kedleston-Hall*, near *Derby*, the Seat of Sir *Nathaniel Curzon*, Bart. one of the Representatives in the present Parliament for the Town of *Derby*.

X. *Calke*, near *Derby*, the Seat of Sir *Henry Harper*, Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of *Worcester*.

XI. *Walton*, Sir *Jonathan Jenkinson's*.

XII. *Wingerworth*, about two Miles to the S. W. of *Chesterfield*, the Seat of Sir *Thomas Windsor Hunloke*, Bart.

XIII. *Westbalm*, five Miles to the E. of *Derby*, another Seat of Sir *Windsor Hunloke*.

XIV. and XV. *Langford Hall* and *Melborn-Castle*, both Seats of *Robert Coke*, Esq;

XVI. *Draklow*, Sir *William Griesley's*.

XVII. *Chilcot Hall*, the Seat of *Godfrey Clerk*, Esq;

XVIII. *Morley-Hall*, Mr. *Sacheverel's*.

XIX. *Langley-Hall*, Mr. *Meynel's*.

XX. *Wilsley*, Sir *Edward Abney's*.

XXI. *Tiffington-*

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XXI. *Tiffington-Hall*, in the Hundred of *Wirksworth*, Mr. *Fitzherbert's*.

XXII. *Etwall-Hall*, in the Hundred of *Appletree*, Mr. *Cotton's*.

R O A D S.

From LONDON to DERBY, 100 Miles, and CHESTERFIELD, 116.

<i>Barnet</i>	Miles 10	<i>Derby</i>	12
<i>St. Alban's</i>	10		<hr/>
<i>Dunstable</i>	10		100
<i>Fenny-Stratford</i>	8		
<i>Tocester</i>	12	From <i>Derby</i> to <i>Chesterfield</i> .	
<i>Northampton</i>	6		
	<hr/>	<i>Alfreton</i>	10
	56	<i>Chesterfield</i>	6
<i>Harborough</i>	12		<hr/>
<i>Leicester</i>	12		16
<i>Loughborough</i>	8		



DEVONSHIRE.

THE Inhabitants of this County and *Cornwal*, by the *Romans*, were call'd the *Danmonii*; by the *Cornish Britons*, it was call'd *Deunan*; and by the *Welch Britons*, *Duffneynt*, which means deep Valleys, because most of the Towns and Villages here are situated in low Bottoms: In the Time of the *Saxon* Heph-tarchy, it made a Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, who made *Exeter*, for some Time, the Seat of their Kings, and when they remov'd from thence, committed it to the Custody of certain Earls, who were at that

that Time officary only, a Dignity superior to Honorary Earls, yet not equal to those settled in the Counties by the Conqueror.

The *Danes* infested this County very much, as well as the others lying on the Sea Shore, in these Parts, and have left behind them upon several high Hills, a rude Kind of Fortification, call'd *Danes Castles*; but when they became Masters of the Island, they made some Amends for their former Barbarities, for King *Canute* took Charge of the greatest Part of it himself.

This County, which is 200 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the N. by the *Severn* Sea, or *British* Channel, on the E. by *Somersetshire*, on the S. by the *English* Channel, and on the W. by *Cornwall*.

It lies in the Diocese of *Exeter*, and contains about 1,920,000 Acres, and 56,310 Houses: The whole is divided into 33 Hundreds, wherein are 394 Parishes, containing one City, 11 Boroughs, and 26 other Market Towns; and sends 26 Members to Parliament, two for the County, two for the City of *Exeter*, and 22 for the 11 Boroughs.

The Air of this County is healthful and mild in the Vallies, but very sharp on the Hills. It has been remarked that the Gout, which generally attends the Wealthy, attacks here the Poor and Rich indiscriminately, which is attributed to the great Quantities of Cyder drank by the meaner Sort especially. The Soil is various, the Hills are barren, and the lower Grounds of themselves fruitful, but much more so by the commendable Industry of the Inhabitants, particularly in *Denshiring*, that is, paring and burning the Surface, which as it is probably derived from them into other Parts of *England*, so it carries the Name of the County, vulgarly sometime call'd *Denshire*, as Mr. *Camden* asserts. The Eastern Part feeds Sheep, and produces good Corn, where it is chalky, but where marthy, it is generally very pernicious to Sheep: And the Nature of the Soil is such that in Spring and Autumn, after Rain, it sends up a strong Heat like that which comes from a hot Bed. The Southern Part is very justly stiled the Garden of *Devonshire* for its great Fruitfulness.

The

The chief Commodities of this County are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea Fish, and Fowl, Kerfies, Serges, and Bone-lace, Tin, Cyder, some Silver and Loadstones; and tho' the Silver Mines are not, at present, regarded, yet it is certain they have formerly yielded a considerable Profit; for in the Year 1293, no less than 370 *lb.* of fine Silver was extracted here; in the following Year we find 521 *lb.* extracted; and in the Year ensuing 700 *lb.* The Cyder has in long Sea Voyages been found preferable to Beer, one Ton of the former going as far as three of the latter; in hot Climates it is said to keep much better, and consequently is generally thought much wholsomer.

This County abounds with Rivers, insomuch that there are reckon'd in it above 150 Bridges; but the two principal Rivers are the *Tamar* and the *Ex*.

The *Tamar*, which parts this County from *Cornwal*, takes its Rise in the Hills near *Welcomb*, and runs into the *English* Channel at *Plymouth*, by a Course nearly from N. to S. Its Salmon both for Numbers and Goodness are remarkable. The *Ex* forms a Course upon the same Points from the Heart of the County, and passing by *Exeter* falls into the same Sea.

This County has given Title of Duke, or Earl, to several before the *Norman* Conquest, and since that Time *Baldwin de Brionys*, or *de Molis*, Great Grandson to *Richard I.* Duke of *Normandy*, having married *Albreda*, *William* the Conqueror's Niece, was by that King made Hereditary Viscount of *Devon*: He resided in *Exeter* Castle. His Son,

Richard, succeeded him, and upon him the Conqueror bestowed the Inheritance of the Barony of *Okehamp-ton* in this County. He died without Issue Male, and King *Henry I.* made

Richard de Ridvers, or *Rivers*, first Baron of *Tiverton* and *Plimpton*, with other Places to them belonging, and then Earl of *Devon* granting them the third Penny of all the Revenues in the County, which then did not exceed 20 Marks. He was also made Lord of the Isle of *Wight* by the same King, and so bore both those Titles. His Heir and Successor was

Baldwin

Baldwin de Rivers : He founded the Monasteries of *Brummore* in *Wiltshire*, *Quarrera* in the Isle of *Wight*, and *Lira* in *Normandy*. He sided with the Empress *Maud* against King *Stephen*, who having beaten him out of his Castles at *Exeter*, and the Isle of *Wight*, seized upon all his Possessions, and forced him into Banishment for a Time, but he afterwards recover'd his Earldom of *Devon*, and dying left it to

Richard de Rivers, his eldest Son, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry II.* He gave Lands to the Abbey of *Quarrera* to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and confirmed his Father's Gifts to the Abbey of *Twineham*. His Successor was

Baldwin, his eldest Son : He was employ'd by King *Henry II.* in his *British* Wars, where he behaved himself valiantly, and in Reward had the Honour of *Char-teaux* bestowed on him. He married the Heir of *Ralph de Dolus*, but had no Issue ; whereupon

Richard de Rivers, his Brother, became Earl of *Devon*. He gave Lands to the Abbey of *Brower* to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and was married to *Margaret*, one of the Coheirs of *John Lord Bisset*, but had no Heirs, and so his Honour and Estate came to

William de Rivers, surnamed *Vernon*, his Uncle, who by *Mabil*, Daughter of the Earl of *Mallent*, had his Son and Heir *Baldwin* ; but he dy'd before his Father, yet left

Baldwin de Rivers his Heir, by *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Warren Fitzgerald*, who gave *Harwood-Mills* to the Canon of *Bolton* in *Yorkshire*. He married *Amisia*, the Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, and dying young, left by her

Baldwin de Rivers, a Child, who being committed to the Care of *Peter de Savoy*, at Queen *Eleanor's* Request, married *Avice* his Daughter, by whom he had one Son named *John*, who died in his Infancy, and so the Honour and Title descended to *Isabel*, his Sister, who married *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, but left only one Daughter named *Aveline*, who died without Heirs ; whereupon

Hugh

Hugh de Courtenay, Grandson of *Robert de Courtenay*, Baron of *Okehampton*, who had married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Henry de Vernon*, late Earl of *Devon*, and Lord of the Isle of *Wight*, was by the Letters Patent of *Edward III.* created Earl of *Devonshire*, as next Heir by Descent to the said *Isabel*. He left

Hugh de Courtenay his Heir, who by *Margaret*, Daughter of *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, had many Children, of which *Hugh* his eldest Son died without Issue; and *Edward*, the second Son, marrying *Emeline*, the Daughter of Sir *John Dauney* Knt. had two Sons, *Edward* and *Hugh*; but he died before his Father, and

Edward, his Son, succeeded his Grandfather in the Earldom of *Devon*. He was Man of great Worth, and made Earl Marshal of *England*, and Admiral of the King's Fleet, by King *Richard II.* He was buried with his Ancestors in the Abbey of *Ford*, and

Hugh, his Son, became Earl of *Devon*. He succeeded his Father in his Command of the Royal Navy, and dying *June 16, 10 Henry V.* left

Thomas de Courtenay, his Son and Heir. He favour'd the Pretensions of *Richard* Duke of *York* to the Crown against *Henry VI.* and entered into a Conspiracy with him to attain it, but died before any open Attempts were made, and left his Son

Thomas de Courtenay, his Heir: He stoutly adher'd to the *Lancastrians*, and obtain'd the Manor and Borough of *Milburton* and *Merfwade*, Lands forfeited by *Richard*, Duke of *York*, as a Reward of his Loyalty, but lost it soon again by the Success of *Edward*, Duke of *York*, who got the Crown from King *Henry VI.* after which he lived but one Month, and left his Honour to

Thomas, his Son, who having been with his Father in the Fight against King *Edward IV.* in *Towton-Field*, was attainted by Parliament, yet appear'd again in the same Cause at *Tewksbury* Fight, where he was slain and bury'd, (and so not beheaded at *York*, as Mr. *Camden* relates.) His Brother *Henry*, nevertheless, obtain'd all the Lands that *Thomas*, the late Earl, died seized

seized of, of King *Edward IV.* but not the Earldom ; for

Humphrey, Lord *Stafford* of *Southwick*, was created, by that King, Earl of *Devon*. He revolted from his Benefactor, and being taken by some of King *Edward's* Friends, was beheaded at *Bridgwater* without any legal Process, and enjoy'd not this Honour above three Months, and then not without the Claim of *John Courtenay*, the younger Brother of *Thomas*, the last Earl. After this, the Title was vacant for some Years, 'till King *Henry VII.* attained the Crown, who being sensible of the great Loyalty of the Family of the *Courtenays* to the *Lancastrian* Line, restor'd

Edward Courtenay of *Haccomb*, Grandson of *Hugh Courtenay*, the younger Brother of Earl *Edward*, to the Honour and Estate of his Ancestors. This Earl, and his Son *William*, defended *Exeter* against the Forces of *Perkin Warbeck*. His Successor was

William, aforesaid, who was imprison'd by King *Henry VII.* upon Suspicion, but releas'd by King *Henry VIII.* Yet not living to be restor'd to his Honour, it was done to

Henry, his Son and Successor, whom that King much esteem'd for his near Alliance to his Mother, being her Sister's Son. He likewise made him Marquis of *Exeter*, but being accused of a treasonable Correspondence with Cardinal *Pool*, he was attainted and executed, and his Son *Edward* imprison'd, as he continued, all the Reign of King *Edward VI.* but Queen *Mary* restored him to his Liberty, and created him Earl, by the Title of

Edward Earl of *Devon*. He was one of those Persons who, for his Royal Descent, graceful Person, and courteous Disposition, was propos'd to that Queen for her Husband, but was not accepted. He died at *Padua* without Issue, and so this Honour was vacant all Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, 'till King *James I.* created

Charles Blount, Lord *Montjoy*, (who being Deputy of *Ireland*, drove out the *Spaniards*, and brought the Rebels to submit,) Earl of *Devon*. He had no Issue, and so

William

William Cavendish, Esq; was, by the same King, first created Baron of *Hardwick*, and after Earl of *Devon*. He was of the Family of the *Cavendishes* of *Cavendish*, in *Suffolk*, of whom was *John Cavendish*, Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench* in King *Edward III's* Days, and beheaded by the Mob in *Suffolk*, who rose in *Straw* and *Tyler's* Rebellion; Captain *Thomas Cavendish*, who sail'd round the World in 1588; and Mr. *Cavendish*, the faithful Servant of Cardinal *Wolsey*, who attended him in all his Misfortunes to his Grave, and wrote his Life, and was for that Reason made a Knight, Auditor of the *Exchequer*, and Privy-Counsellor by King *Henry VIII*. He married the famous Lady *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *John Hardwick*, of *Hardwick*, in the County of *Derby*, Esq; and afterwards Countess of *Shrewsbury*, the Mother of this Earl, who married *Ann*, the only Daughter of *Henry Righly*, in the County of *York*, Esq; and left for his Heir, by her,

William II. Earl of *Devon*, who had his Education under Mr. *Hobbs*, whom his Father had taken into his Service from *Oxford*, under 20 Years of Age, and travelled with him into *Italy*. He married *Christian*, the only Daughter of the Lord *Bruce*, King *James I's* Favourite, by whom he had his Son and Heir

William III. Earl of *Devon*, a Minor at his Father's Death, but growing up, signaliz'd himself by his firm Adherence to King *Charles I*. in all his Troubles. He married *Elizabeth*, second Daughter of *William Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and by her had

William IV. Earl of *Devon*, a Person of great Eminence, both in Peace and War, and an active Promoter of the Revolution in the Year 1688, for which, and other Services, he was created, in *April* 20, 1694, Marquis of *Hartington*, and Duke of *Devon*, by King *William III*. He marry'd *Mary*, the second Daughter of *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, by whom he had

William V. Duke of *Devon*, who by *Rachel*, eldest Daughter of the late Lord *Russel*, had

William VI. the present Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, &c.

The principal Towns of this County are, besides the City of *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, *Plympton*, *Dartmouth*, *Totness*, *Asheburton*, *Berealston*, *Tavistock*, *Okehampton*, *Honiton*, *Tiverton*, and *Barnstable*, which are the 11 Boroughs sending Representatives to Parliament: The other Market-Towns are *Topsham*, *Sidmouth*, *Axminster*, *Culliton*, *Autre*, *Bradninch*, *Columpton*, *Bampton*, *South Moulton*, *Crediton*, *Chudleigh*, *Newton-Busshel*, *Kingbridge*, *Dodbrook*, *Modbury*, *Comb-Martin*, *Ilfercomb*, *Chimleigh*, *Hartland*, *Biddiford*, *Torrington*, *Houlsworthby*, *Hatherley*, *Bow*, *Moreton*, and *Chegford*.

Exeter, the City and principal Town, also the See of a Bishop, which was transplanted to this Place from *Crediton* by *Edward* the Confessor, takes its Name from the River *Ex*, according to the old Verse of *Alexander Neckham*, once Prior of *St. Nicholas* in this City:

*Exoniæ famâ celeberrimus Iscia nomen
Præbuit —*

In English thus:

*The Ex, a River of great Fame,
To Exeter has given Name.*

It was called *Isca* by *Ptolomy*, *Isca Danmoniorum* by *Antonine* in his *Itinerary*, and *Monkton*, from the Multitude of Monks there.

This City is well situated on a rising Ground, and with its Suburbs is two Miles in Circumference. It has six Gates, and four principal Streets, which all meet in the Midst of the City, commonly, but corruptly, call'd, *Carfox*, for *Quatre-voys*, i. e. four Ways, and divide the whole into four Quarters, in every one of which are divers Streets and By-Lanes: Besides Chapels, and five large Meeting-Houses, the Churches in the City and Suburbs, at this Time, are 20, 13 of which, during the Usurpation of *Oliver Cromwell*, were expos'd to Sale by the Common-Crier; 16 are within the Walls, and four without: The Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Peter*, is a magnificent

magnificent curious Fabrick, vaulted throughout, being 390 Feet in Length, and 75 in Breadth ; altho' it was 400 Years in Building, it looks as uniform as if it had been wholly built by one Man ; it has a Ring of ten Bells reckoned the largest in *England*, as is likewise the Organ, the biggest Pipe being 15 Inches Diameter, which is two more than that of the celebrated Organ at *Ulm*.

Adjoining to the Cathedral is the Bishop's Palace, who hath a Way from thence into it : It is the only Dwelling that remains of 14 handsome Houses belonging to that See, that were once well furnish'd with all Things necessary, the rest being alienated by an ill-dispos'd Bishop about the Time of the Reformation : The Dean and Chapter have also each of them a good House about the Church-Yard, call'd the *Cloſe*, because they are inclos'd by Gates from the other Part of the City, and within this Circuit are two other Churches to attend the Cathedral.

The Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, and Treasurer, are the four Dignitaries of the Church : The Dean is the Chief, has Power to assemble the Chapter, and hath the first Vote in it. To these are added four Archdeaconries, viz. *Exeter*, *Totneſs*, *Barnſtadle*, and *Cornwall*. The Sub-Dean is a principal Man in the Government of the Church. The Prebendaries have handsome Incomes, but the Residentiaries most.

This City abounded with religious Houses before the Dissolution, and other less Suppressions. Within the Circuit of the Cathedral were three, one for the Monks, supposed to be founded by King *Ethelred* ; another for Nuns, which Place is now called the *Kalender-Hay* ; and a Third for the Monks of St. *Benedict*, founded by King *Athelstan*, and is that Part of the Cathedral, that is now called, *Our Lady's Chapel*. Within the E. Gate stood the Priory of St. *John* for Regular Canons, built, as is said, by *Gilbert* and *Robert Long*, Brothers ; St. *James's* Abbey, replenish'd by *Dominicans* ; and St. *Nicholas*, a Monastery of Black Canons of St. *Benedict*, founded by *William*, the Conqueror. The Abbot of *Battel* built a Priory here, which he dedicated to St.

Nicholas, and made it a Cell to his Abbey; and without the S. Gate was a Priory of Grey Friars *Franciscans*: So that it is no Wonder that this City bore the Name of *Monkton*, when so many Monasteries were in it.

At the upper End of the City stands an old Castle, call'd *Rougemont*, (from the red Soil it stands in) whence there is a pleasant Prospect to the Channel 10 Miles to the S. It is said to have been, for some Time, the Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings, who are suppos'd to have built it, and afterwards of the Earls and Dukes of *Cornwal*, and Prince of *Wales*. The Buildings are now much decay'd, except a Part that is kept up for the Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and Country Courts, with a Chapel. In the S. Gate are two Common Prisons, and a Compter for Arrests upon Actions; and in the City and Suburbs are Hospitals, a Work-House, Alms-Houses, and Charity Schools: In the Year 1741, Dr. *Alured Clark*, Dean of *Exeter*, drew up and publish'd Proposals for founding an Hospital here, for the sick and lame Poor of this City and County, which were universally approv'd and encourag'd by a bountiful Subscription; so that *John Tuckfield*, of *Raddon*, Esq; having accommodated the Governors with a Plot of Ground, near the *Southern-bay*, without the City Walls, at a very moderate Price, and given 100 *l.* towards the intended Fabrick; the Dean, accompany'd by the Bishop, and great Numbers of the neighbouring Clergy and Gentry, who were Subscribers, and by Thousands of joyful Spectators laid the first Stone of it the 27th of August 1741. The Building is 300 Feet in Length.

The Sea flowed up formerly to the very Walls of this City, and Ships could load and unload at a Place, called the Water-Gate; but here we must not omit what this City suffer'd from the Resentment of one of the *Courtenays*, Earl of *Devonshire*, on a trifling Occasion; for that Nobleman, to revenge his Disappointment of some Fish from the Market, and having a Mind to advance the Trade of his Manor of *Topsham*, which is three Miles lower, made Weirs, and threw Rubbish into the River, which for a long Time so obstructed the Navigation, that Goods were brought hither from *Topsham* by Land; and

and tho' the Citizens obtain'd a Decree in Equity, for the Removal of those Weirs, yet such was the Earl's Power and Interest, that it did not avail them; but they were glad to preserve the Duties accruing to their Town, which were paid at *Topsbam*: But, by the Help of an Act of Parliament made about 40 Years ago, the Inhabitants perfected a Work they had begun 100 Years before that, and cut a Channel, so that by the Contrivance of Sluices and Gates, Vessels of 150 Tons can come up, at this Time, to their Key.

This City was in ancient Times very populous, and chiefly inhabited by Clothiers and Weavers of Broad-Cloth for *Spain* and *Portugal*, but afterwards Merchants, Serge-Makers, and Kersey Clothiers settled here, together with all Sorts of Tradesmen and Mechanicks: The Government of the City was at first in four Bailiffs, call'd, by the *Saxons*, Portgreves; but afterwards they were stiled Provosts and Stewards. Their Council consisted of 36 Persons, but was reduced by King *Henry VII.* to 24, and the Mayor order'd to be chosen out of them, who, with the Provosts, or Bailiffs, was to determine all Causes between Party and Party, for which they kept a Weekly Court on *Mondays*, in the Guild-Hall of the City, an handsome and convenient Building; but now these Names are chang'd into a Mayor, Aldermen, four Bailiffs, and a Common-Council. The City is also divided into its several Companies, which are ruled by their own Officers annually chosen, which much facilitate the Work of the Mayor and Aldermen in their Administration of Civil and Criminal Causes.

It was incorporated by King *John*, and made a County by King *Henry VIII.* and ever since hath continued to send its Representatives to Parliament.

There are two Markets here every Week, *viz.* on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*; and seven Fairs annually, that is to say, on *Ash-Wednesday*, *Whit-Monday*, *Holy-Thursday*, *July 22*, *August 1*, *December 6* and *21*, but of all *Lammas* Fair, on the 1st of *August*, is the greatest, being much frequented by Mercers, Linnen-Drapers, Haberdashers, &c. from *London*; and it lasts three whole, and

two half Days, with a Pye-Powder-Court, and other Privileges.

This City was under the Jurisdiction of the *Romans*; but the Time is unknown: The Story of *Vespasian's* besieging it eight Days in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, is one of *Jeffrey of Monmouth's* Fables; but in the Times of the *Antonines*, it is probable it flourish'd under their Command, because *Antoninus's Itinerary* continues the Roads in these Parts to this City, and no further. When the *Romans* left *England*, the *Britons* in Possession became absolute Masters of it, and kept it against the *Saxons*, when all the Eastern Countries had submitted to them, near 300 Years after their first Usurpation, but yet it is likely that the *Saxons* were in Amity with the *Britons*, and lived mix'd with them, because when the *Danes* had besieg'd and taken it, King *Alfred*, with his *Saxons*, went against them, and routing them, saved the City.

Some Years after this, King *Athelstan* entirely subjected this Place to the *Saxon* Government, for he forc'd the *Britons*, who lived in equal Power with the *Saxons*, to fly beyond the *Tamar* into *Cornwal*; and to secure it to himself, encompassed it with a Wall of square Stone, and a Ditch, with other Bulwarks. His Successors bestowed many Privileges upon it, and among others, this, That this City should not geld, but when *London*, *York*, and *Winchester* did, and then it paid half a Mark of Silver for a Knight's Fee. And in case of an Expedition by Land or Sea, it was to serve after the Rate of five Hides of Lands, as appears from *Domesday-Book*. *Edward* the Confessor also, for the greater Dignity of this Town, removed the Bishop's See from *Kirton* hither.

This Place hath often suffer'd great Calamities from divers Enemies and Invaders. The *Danes*, in 885, coming out of *Normandy*, arrived in the River *Ex*, and spoil'd it with great Outrage: Their Trenches towards the N. remain to this Day. Again, *Swain* King of *Denmark*, hearing of that great Massacre which the *English* had made of the *Danes* upon St. *Brice's* Day, landed here, with a great Navy, and besieg'd the City, which oppos'd him with great Bravery, 'till by the Treachery

Treachery of one *Hugh*, a *Norman*, whom Queen *Emma* had made Governor of it, he became Master of it, and in Revenge put the Men to the Sword, ravish'd the Women, massacred the Children, burnt the City, razed the Walls, beat down the Churches, and so left it in Ruins.

It was a long Time before it could in any Measure recover itself; yet when it began a little to flourish again, *William* the Conqueror came and laid close Siege to it: The Citizens, who were always of approv'd Loyalty, shut up their Gates against him, and galled him equally with their bitter Reflections, as with their Weapons, 'till a Part of their Wall falling down, (by the Act of Providence as the Historians say) they were forc'd to surrender upon as good Terms as they could obtain. The Conqueror was not severe, but only alter'd the Gates of the Castle in Sign of Victory, and obliging them to take an Oath to be his faithful Liege Subjects, departed. At this Time (it is said in the Survey Book) the King had in this City 300 Houses, it paid 15 *l.* a Year, and that 48 Houses were destroy'd after the King came into England.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Baldwin Rivers*, Earl of *Devonshire*, revolting to *Maud* the Empress, fortified this City and Castle against him, but was forced, after a long Siege, to yield by Famine. After this it was press'd with three other Sieges, viz. Sir *Hugh Courtenay*, a Gentleman of the *Devonshire* Family, who siding with King *Edward IV.* against *Henry VI.* besieg'd this City, and took it, the Lords and Gentlemen of the contrary Party flying to *Calais*, and so King *Edward* took Possession of it soon after, stay'd there three Days, and then returned to *London*.

In the Reign of King *Henry VII.* *Perkin Warbeck*, pretending to be Duke of *York*, second Son of *Edward IV.* laid Siege to *Exeter*, and batter'd it with Ordnance, the Citizens defending themselves with equal Vigor, 'till *Edward Courtenay*, Earl of *Devon*, drove them from before the Town. This Loyalty and Bravery of the Citizens was highly extoll'd by the King, who going thither in Person, bestowed upon the City the Sword

which he then wore, to be borne before the Mayor, as also a Cap of Maintenance: He lodg'd at the Treasurer's House in the Close, and stay'd there several Days.

Lastly, In the Reign of King *Edward VI.* the Rebels of *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*, pretending to be offended at the new Religion, as they call'd the Reformation, came before this City, *July 2, 1544*, and having summon'd the City to surrender, threaten'd to plunder them, unless the Gates were forthwith opened to them; but they were deny'd resolutely. They were headed by *Humphry Arundel*, Esq; and some other Gentlemen; and the Citizens were animated by divers Gentlemen of the Country, then in it: The Rebels began the Siege by stopping up all the Passages for Provision, cutting their Conduit Pipes, and breaking down all the Bridges, and then fell to battering it with their Cannon. The Citizens as bravely defended themselves, and tho' miserably pinch'd by Famine, yet held out 'till the Lord *Russel*, who had a Seat there, defeated the Rebels in several Battles, and so rais'd the Siege. This Deliverance happen'd upon the *6th of August*, which was then appointed for a Day of Thanksgiving for that City, and is still kept there under the Name of *Jesus-Day*. King *Edward VI.* to reward their exemplary Loyalty, gave them the rich Manor of *Ex Island*. Mr. *Miles Coverdale*, afterwards Bishop of this See, was Chaplain to the Lord *Russel*, and preach'd the first Thanksgiving Sermon in the Camp.

In the late Civil Wars, this City was garrison'd for the King, and held out 'till his Affairs grew desperate every where. The Queen was deliver'd here of the Princess *Henrietta*, afterwards Duchess of *Orleans*; but hearing that the Earl of *Essex* was marching with his Army towards it, she committed the Princess to the Care of the Lady *Dalkeith*, and fled into *France*. The Earl turn'd his Forces another Way, and so the City remained safe under its Governor Sir *John Berkeley*, 'till the Lord *Fairfax* besieg'd it, and then that Knight surrender'd it upon Articles, and the Princess was left to the King's Disposal in any Part of the Island.

Soon

Soon after the Appearance of General *Monk*, in Opposition to the illegal Powers then usurping the supreme Authority, the People of this City grew impatient for a free Parliament, and several Tumults happen'd there upon that Account.

When King *William III.* then Prince of *Orange*, landed at *Torbay*, he sent a Detachment to take Possession of this City; but the Bishop, *Dr. Lamugh*, flying to *London*, the Magistrates, deterr'd by his Example, received him, but coldly, as being backward to join with him in the Quarrel: However, they made no Resistance, and his Troops were very welcome to the Citizens in general. The King himself made his Entrance there a few Days after, and when he march'd towards *London*, left Sir *Edward Seymour*, one of the Burgesses for the Town, Governor of it.

About a Mile and a half without the E. Gate of *Exeter*, is the Parish of *Heavy-tree*, so call'd from the Gallows erected there for Malefactors; near which is a Burial Place for them, purchas'd in the Reign of *Edward VI.* by the Widow of Mr. *Tuckfield*, Sheriff of *Exeter*, who also left Money to provide them with Shrouds.

The following Persons have been honour'd with the Title of Duke, or Earl, of *Exeter*:

John Holland, Earl of *Huntingdon*, who being Brother by the Mother's Side to King *Richard II.* was made Duke of *Exeter* by that King, who being depos'd by King *Henry IV.* this Duke joining in a Conspiracy to restore him, was depriv'd of his Honour and Life together. This Honour lay vacant awhile 'till *Henry V.* in the 4th Year of his Reign, created

Thomas Beaufort, then Earl of *Dorset*, Duke of *Exeter*. He was descended of the House of *Lancaster*, being the youngest Son of *John of Gaunt*, by the Lady *Catherine Swinford*. He was a Prince as eminent for his Wisdom and Courage, as for his high Birth and Station. He died without Issue, and *John Holland*, Son of the above-mention'd *John Holland*, was restor'd to his Father's Estate and Honour, and so

John

John Holland II. was made Duke of *Exeter*, by King *Henry VI.* and left them to

Henry, his Son, who, while the House of *Lancaster* prevailed, flourish'd in great Honour; but when the *York* Family got up, and came to the Crown, he was reduc'd to such mean Circumstances, (notwithstanding he married King *Edward IV.*'s Sister) that *Philip de Commines* testifies he saw him begging his Bread, bare-foot and bare-legged, in the *Netherlands*. He returned into *England* again when the *Lancastrians* appear'd in the Field, and was at the Battle of *Barnet*; after which he was never seen more, 'till his Body was found cast up on the *Kentish* Shore, as if he had been shipwreck'd. He left no Heirs Male, and so this Honour ceas'd. King *Henry VIII.* long after this, lessen'd the Title, creating

Henry Courtenay, Son of the Lady *Katharine*, King *Edward IV.*'s Daughter, Marquis of *Exeter*. He assisted Cardinal *Pool*, (who being angry with his Prince for withdrawing from the *Romish* Communion, had left his Country to carry on Intrigues with the Pope and Emperor against both) with his Purse and Counsel; which being discover'd, he was arraigned, found guilty, and beheaded, with some others, who were in the same Plot. After this, the Title still decreas'd, and King *James I.* 3 Reg. created

Thomas, the eldest Son of *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, Earl of *Exeter*. He was a zealous Person for his Queen's Honour, and proclaim'd the Earl of *Essex* a Traitor in *London*, because he had made an Insurrection. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by

William Cecil, his Son and Heir. He was Principal Secretary of State, and sent Ambassador to the Emperor *Matthias*, 13 Jac. He is thought to be poison'd at *Naples*, and dying without Issue, he was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by

David, the Son of his Uncle Sir *Richard Cecil*, second Son of *Thomas*, the first Earl. He, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Earl of *Bridgewater*, had Issue one Son

John,

John, his Heir and Successor, who by *Frances*, Daughter of the Earl of *Rutland*, had

John, his Son and Heir. He married *Ann*, Daughter to *William*, Earl of *Devonshire*, by whom he had four Sons, *William*, *Charles*, *Edward*, and

John, who was his eldest Son, and inherited his Honour and Estate. He died in *France*, leaving for his Heir and Successor

John, who by *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of Sir *John Brownlow*, had

Brownlow, the present Earl of *Exeter*.

The next Place we are to speak of is

Plymouth, a large Sea-Port and Borough, which sends two Representatives to Parliament, seated where the Rivers *Plym* and *Tamar* fall into the Channel: Its ancient Name was *Sutton*, or *South Town*, from its Situation, and it seems to have been divided into two Parts, the one call'd *Sutton-Prior*, and the other *Sutton-Vautort*, because the one belong'd to the Priory of *Plympton*, and the other was the Lordship of the *Valtorts*. In the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was call'd *Tamerworth*, (as we find it in the Life of *St. Indractus*) but now the Name of *Plymouth* has prevail'd, and it is known by no other.

It was no inconsiderable Place so long ago as the Reign of King *Edward III.* for the *French* designing as great a Mischief to this Nation as they could readily do, landed here on Purpose to burn it; but *Hugh Courtenay*, then Earl of *Devonshire*, a gallant young Gentleman, courageously opposed their Landing with some few Gentlemen of the Country, and their Neighbours, and having slain 500 of them, put the rest to Flight, and so bravely freed his Country.

After this it much decay'd, and dwindled into a small Village, inhabited by Fishermen only; but somewhat more than two Centuries ago, the Convenience of the Haven increas'd it to a Town so large, that it is now not much inferior to a City for the Number of its Inhabitants, and Greatness of Trade; for the Haven is so large, that it will admit of the largest Ships without striking Sail, and yield them a safe Harbour, tho' of
never

never so great a Bulk. It is also sufficiently fortify'd against the Attacks of any Enemy ; for not only the Isle of St. *Nicholas*, (call'd by Mr. *Camden*, by Mistake, St. *Michael*) which contains two Acres of Land, or more, and lies before it, is well fortify'd ; but at the Town it is guarded on both Sides by a Bastion and Castle built, as it is thought, by the *Valiorts*, and upon Occasion may be block'd up with a Chain crossing it. In the Island of St. *Nicholas*, General *Lambert*, one of *Cromwell's* best Officers, was confin'd after the Restoration, and lived there above 20 Years.

King *Charles II.* to add to the Strength of this Place, built a Royal Citadel, consisting of five regular Bastions, and 165 Guns, to which the Guns of the other Fortifications being added, make up 253. King *William III.* also made two Docks here, which were begun in 1691, and finish'd in 1693.

The Town was divided into four Tribes, or Wards, anciently, who were govern'd by a Mayor, ordained by King *Henry VI.* and under him a Captain to each Ward, who had under him several inferior Officers, (as Mr. *Camden* tells us) but this Government is now chang'd into a Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-Council who have the Regulation of all Affairs belonging to the Corporation. The Mayor is elected by a Jury of 36 Persons, chosen by four others, of whom the Mayor and Aldermen chuse two, and the Common-Council the other two. The Mayor, his Predecessor, and the two senior Aldermen, are Justices of the Peace. Here is also a Recorder, and a Town-Clerk, whose Place is very profitable.

The Toll of the Markets, and of the Corn, Yarn, &c. and the Profits of the Mill, which is very considerable, belong to the Corporation, as do the Revenues of the Shambles, which are farmed out at 160 *l. per Annum*, for the Mayor's Kitchen.

Here is a Charity School, four Hospitals, and a Work-house ; in all which above 100 poor Children are cloath'd, fed, and taught, and Colonel *Iory* gave a Charity to one of the Hospitals for 12 poor Widows : He also gave a Mace worth 120 *l.* to be carry'd before the Mayor, and

six good Bells to *Charles Church*, worth 500 *l.* The Markets are kept Weekly upon *Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*; and the Fair is on the *Thursday* after *St. Luke's Day*.

The Government of the Fort is in the Hands of a different Commander, placed there by the King, who is at present Lieutenant-General *Charles Churchill*.

The Management of the Customs is also entrusted to its proper Officers, *viz.* a Collector, Customer, Comptroller, Searchers, Land-Waiters, and other Officers, and the Dock has belonging to it a Clerk of the Check, a Store-keeper, Master Shipwright, a Master-Attendant, and Clerk of the Survey; all of them under the Direction of a Commissioner for Sea Affairs, who is, at present, *Philip Vanbrugh*, Esq;

The Building of the Dock has much enriched this Port, being made in the late Wars a Rendezvous for all outward-bound Convoys, and convenient for the homeward-bound Ships to put in, and provide themselves Pilots up the Channel, as also for the Men of War to lie by while they wait for a Wind.

The Merchants here drive a considerable Trade to *Virginia*, the Sugar Islands, and the *Streights*. Their Pilchards, which they take in great Numbers on their Coasts, and order after the same Manner, as they do in *Cornwall*, they send, in Time of Peace, to *Spain* and *Italy*, where they are a beneficial Commodity.

This large and populous Town had but one Church for a long Time, which tho' very spacious was not sufficient for the Inhabitants: It belong'd before the Dissolution to the Priory of *Plympton*, whose Abbot was Parson of it, and put in a Vicar to supply the Cure; but since the Surrender of that Priory, it was purchas'd by the Town, and the Revenues are bestow'd upon a Preacher and a Curate. Another Church was erected and consecrated in the Reign of King *Charles II.* to the Honour of God, and the great Convenience of the People for divine Worship.

This Town was honour'd by King *Charles II.* in giving the Title of Earl to *Thomas Windsor Hickman*, whom that King having created Lord *Windsor* in the

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17th Year of his Reign, made Earl of *Plymouth* in the 34th, in the Year 1682. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Grandson

Other, who, by *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Whitley* of *Cheshire*, Esq; had two Sons, of which the Eldest

Other, succeeded, and by the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Lewis* of *Soberton* in *Hampshire*, Esq; had

Other Lewis Windsor Hickman, the present Earl of *Plymouth*, a Minor.

At the Entrance of the Bay lies the *Edystone-Rock*, which is cover'd at high Water, and on which the ingenious Mr. *Winstanley* built a Light-House, that was blown down in the terrible Hurricane in *November*, 1703, and himself, with those who were in it, never more heard of: But another has since been erected by the Corporation of the *Trinity-House*, in Pursuance of an Act of the 5th of *Queen Anne*, the Figures of both which, (the old and the new) we have given in our Map of this County.

Plympton, a pretty, populous, Borough and Market-Town, the chief Town of the Hundred so called. It lies in a Valley about a Mile from the River *Plym*, from which it receives its Name, as do also divers other Places lying upon or near this River. It consists of two Streets, but the Buildings are ordinary, and the Form of it is like a *Roman T*. It is call'd *Plimpton Maurice*, or *Earl's Plimpton*, to distinguish it from *Plympton-Mary*, heretofore the Mother Church, from whence it is distant half a Mile, and to which anciently the Inhabitants repair'd for divine Service, before the erecting of their Church, or Chapel, dedicated to *St. Maurice*, who is said to have been a Tribune in the *Thebaean Legion*, and to have suffer'd Martyrdom in the Year 296.

On the E. Side of this Church, which is said to have been founded by one *John Brackley*, for the maintaining a Priest to minister therein, and to be in Length 90 Feet, and 60 in Breadth, having a Tower 100 Feet high, or more, is a very handsome Free-School, being endow'd with Lands of 100 *l. per Annum*, and having a good House and Gardens for the Master, and a handsome School

School Room, (standing on Stone Pillars) 60 Feet in Length, and 20 in Breadth, built by Sir *John Maynard* in 1664, one of the Trustees of *Elizeus Hele*, of *Fardel*, in the Parish of *Cornwood*, Esq; who gave 1500 *l.* a Year, for such Uses.

Near the W. End of the Town is the Guild Hall standing on Stone Pillars, where the Corn Market is kept. On the N. Side of the Town stood the Castle, the Site of which contained about two Acres; but the Walls are now almost entirely demolish'd. It is encompass'd with a Ditch, for the most Part, full of Water. At a little Distance from it is a Mount of Earth of about 200 Feet in Circumference, 70 in Height, of a Pyramidical Form, and having a circular Wall on the Top.

The Corporation of this Place consists of a Mayor, Recorder, and eight Aldermen, or principal Burgeffes, who are call'd the Common-Council. The Right of electing Members of Parliament is in the free Burgeffes, or Freemen, who are computed at about 104, about half as many as there are Houses in the Borough.

The Market here is kept on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs on *Valentine's-Day*, *Lady-Day*, *Holy-Thursday*, *Midsummer-Day*, *Lammas Day*, and *St. Luke's-Day*. The next Borough we are to mention is

Dartmouth, or *Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness*, originally three distinct Towns, but, at present, one Corporation included in the Name of *Dartmouth*, because the River *Dart*, which rises in *Dartmore Forest*, runs here into the Harbour.

Mr. *Brown Willis*, in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, speaks of all three Divisions thus:

First, *Clifton*, he says, is the most ancient. Its Name is deriv'd from the Cliffs of the Harbour, upon which most of the Houses are founded, and out of which many of them are dug. It is also call'd the *South-Town*, from its Southerly Situation, and sometimes *St. Petrock*, or *St. Patrick*, from a Chapel of Ease in it founded by a Licence from King *Edward III.* contiguous to the Castle, and annexed to the Church of *Stoke Fleming*, two Miles off.

off. This Building was anciently small, but has of late been enlarged with two Roofs, a Stone Tower of 60, and a Wooden Spire of 20 Feet high, by the Inhabitants.

Secondly, Dartmouth is the next in Time: It is also call'd the *North-Town*, from its Situation N. of *Clifton*, and sometimes *St. Saviours*, from its Chapel so call'd, which, tho' a Member of *Tonstall*, the Mother Church, is a curious stately Building, adorned with a Stone Tower 83 Feet high, and graced with two Cross-Isles, and a N. and S. Isle, adjoining to a spacious Chancel, built by Captain *John Hawley*, a Native of this Place, who lies in it, with his two Wives, interr'd under a large Marble Stone.

Thirdly, Hardness, the last built, and most Northern of the three. Here was not long since a Chapel dedicated to *St. Clare*, which was demolish'd by the Inhabitants about 50 Years ago, by Reason of the Nearness of the Mother Church, *Tonstal*, alias *St. Clements*, which stands on a Hill about a Quarter of a Mile off, and hath a Tower about 69 Feet high, which is a Sea Mark.

This Town is situated on the Side of a craggy Hill, and extends in Length from N. to S. a Mile; but the Streets are very irregular, in some Parts but two, in others three, one above another, so much that you must ascend or descend many Steps in passing through them. The Harbour is safe and capacious, and lies very commodiously for the Use of Merchants, being guarded with three Castles, one of which has five Guns, another 11, with a Fort of as many, and a third, call'd *Kingfwere*, has several Block-houses, and not long since had a Chain reaching cross the Haven.

As to the Original of this Place, we are told, that the *Britons* call'd it *Ludbil*, and the *Saxons* chang'd that Name into *Dartmouth*, from the River. It began to flourish upon the Decay of *Totness* Haven, to whose Lords it belong'd at the Time of the Conquest, and so pass'd, (as *Totness* did) to the *Cantelupes*, who granted it a Weekly Market on *Wednesdays*, and other Days. From their

their Descendants it came to the *Zouches*, *Darwneys*, and *Tewksburys*, who releas'd it to the Use of the Town ; and King *Edward* III. in the 15th Year of his Reign, in Consideration of the good Actions of the Burgesſes of *Dartmouth*, granted them, by Charter, That they and their Goods ſhould be Toll-free through all *England*, and that they ſhould have Power to chuſe a Mayor every Year, and hold Pleas within their Borough, and that they ſhould not be impleaded out of it, nor be impa-nell'd on Juries, but have *Infangthef*, and within themſelves, &c.

The Corporation, at preſent, conſiſts of a Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Maſters, or Magiſtrates, hath a Power to make Freemen, and elect Officers, viz. two Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, and an high Steward. They keep a Court of Seſſions and a Water-Bailiwick Court, by Virtue of a Leaſe for three Lives from the Duchy of *Cornwal*, for which they pay an Head, or chief Rent of about 14*l.* per Annum.

The Choice of Members of Parliament is in the Free-men, created by the Mayor and Magiſtrates, who are, at preſent, 78 in Number, and the Return is made by the Mayor.

In this Town is a large Key, and a ſpacious Street before it, where lives conſiderable Merchants, who trade to *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the Plantations, eſpecially to *Newfoundland*, and from thence to *Italy* with Fiſh ; beſides this, a Pilchard Fiſhery is carried on hereabouts with the greateſt Number of Veſſels of any Port in the W. except *Falmouth*.

The Market here is on *Fridays* ; but there is no Fair.

This Town was burnt by the *French* in the Time of *Richard* I. and attempted by them afterwards ; but they were bravely repulſ'd, chiefly by the Women, who fought deſperately, and took *Monſieur Caſtel*, their General, three Lords and 23 Knights, Priſoners, beſides making a great Slaughtering among them.

This Town hath had the Honour to give the Title of Baron to *George Legg*, the Son of *William Legg*, Eſq; who was Maſter of the Horſe and Gentleman

tleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highness *James Duke of York*, and Governor of *Portsmouth*, whom King *Charles II.* in Consideration of his own and his Father's Services, created Baron of *Dartmouth*. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his only Son

William Legg, who in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, being sworn one of the Lords of the Privy-Council, and appointed one of her Principal Secretaries of State, was farther dignified with the Title of Viscount *Lewisbam*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*, which he now enjoys. He had Issue by the Lady *Ann Finch*, Daughter of the Right Honourable the late Earl of *Aylesford*, three Sons, *George*, Viscount *Lewisbam*, *He-neage*, and *Henry*, and one Daughter, of whom the Eldest is dead, and has left a Son, now Lord *Lewisbam*, a Minor.

Totness; this Borough is situated on the Side of a Hill, and consists of one pretty wide Street, three Quarters of a Mile in Length: It was formerly walled in, and had four Gates, but only the S. Gate, and some small Parts of the rest, are now remaining. The outward Walls of the Castle are all entire, except the Battlements. The Church is a spacious Building, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and has three great Isles and a large Chancel. The Tower at the W. End is 91 Feet high, adorned with four beautiful Pinnacles, and containing six Bells, the biggest, says *Leland*, in all these Parts. On the N. Side of the Church stands the Town-Hall and School-House.

The famous *Roman Foss-way*, extending from N. to S. which began here, and went thro' *Devonshire* and *Somersetshire*, *Gloucestershire*, *Leicester*, and *Newark*, to the City of *Lincoln*, is still visible in several Parts.

In the 26th of King *Henry II.* the Burgesses of *Totness* paid a Fine of 500 Marks for setting up a Guild without Authority. However, in the 7th Year of King *John's* Reign, they were incorporated by Charter, and made a Mayor-Town, which was confirm'd by King *Edward II.* and several of his Successors, as the present Charter sets forth.

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The Choice of Members of Parliament for this Town is in the Corporation and Burgesſes, which conſiſts in a Mayor, and 13 Burger-Maſters, and 20 Common-Council-Men, a Recorder, and about 80 Freemen, of whom about 70 polled at a late Election.

This Town made itſelf memorable for a loyal Addreſs to his late Maſteſty, King *George I.* after the late Emperor, *Charles VI.* and the King of *Spain*, had united themſelves by the Treaty of *Vienna*, which Alliance ſeem'd to promiſe no Good to this Nation, when the good People of this Borough aſſur'd his Maſteſty, " That " they were not only ready to grant him 4 *s.* in the " Pound Land-Tax; but if his Service requir'd it, to " give him the other 16 *s.*

This Town is likewiſe of ſome Eminence for giving a Title to one of the four Archdeacons of the large Dioceſe of *Exeter*, which Dignity, no Doubt, was conſerr'd on it upon the firſt conſtituting of Archdeacons in that Cathedral, and ſince it has been made Choice of to denominate Earls in the Family of the *Carews*, and a Viſcount in the Perſon of *Charles Fitz-Charles*, natural Son of King *Charles II.*

The Market here is on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*; the Fairs on *May 1*, *Auguſt 15*, and *October 28*.

Aſhborton, is the next Borough we are to ſpeak of, which at the compiling of *Domeſday-Book*, was reckon'd up under the Title of *Terra Regis*, or, *King's Demefne*; and ſo it continued for ſome Time; but it ſeems to have been alienated from the Crown by ſome of the preceding Kings to King *Edward I.* becauſe we find by ſome Records, that the Lordſhip of this Town, in the 10th Year of *Edward I.* belong'd to the See of *Exeter*, how it came to be ſettled on this See is not known; but that it did not continue long annexed to it, ſeems plain from a Charter granted to this Town by King *Henry IV.* importing, That whereas according to the Cuſtom of the Kingdom of *England*, hitherto obtained and approv'd, the Men of ancient Demefne of our Crown of *England* are, and ought to be, free from paying Toll throughout our Kingdom of *England*; that King commanded, that the Men of the Manor of *Aſhperton*, which is the an-

cient Demesne of the Crown of *England*, as by a certain Certificate made by the Treasurer and Chamberlain of our Lord *Richard II.* King of *England*; and now remaining on the Chancery Files of the said King, plainly appears, that they shall be permitted to be free from such Payment of Toll, payable according to the Custom aforesaid, &c. Witness the King at *Westminster*, April 26.

From this Time it is probable, that this Place has belong'd to the Crown; for we find that when King *James I.* created his Son, Prince *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*, he gave him, with other Lands, the Manor of *Asbburton*; but King *Charles II.* gave it to Sir *Robert Parkhurst*, and the Lord *Sonds* Earl of *Feversham*, who afterwards alienated it, the one having sold his Part to Sir *John Starwel*, whose Son's Executors again sold it to the Trustees of *Roger Tuckfield*, Esq; who now enjoys it, the other being purchas'd by *Richard Duke*, of *Ottertton*, Esq;

When this Town was made a Borough, and by whom, we have no Information, but there can be no Doubt, but it was so before the 26th of King *Edward I.* when it first sent Burgesses to Parliament by that Title, as it did also again in the 8th of King *Henry IV.* and tho' we find no more Returns from this Time to the 16th of King *Charles I.* 1640, yet then it was restor'd to that Privilege by the Name of an ancient Borough, that had formerly enjoy'd it with several other Boroughs, as is observ'd in *Cockermouth*.

This Borough was never incorporated, but is govern'd by a Portreve annually chosen at the Lord's Court, as is used at *Honiton*, *Tarvisstock*, &c. who is the Returning Officer at all Elections. The Choice of Members of Parliament is in all the Inhabitants who are House-keepers, and who at a late Poll amounted to 196.

The Town, as it now stands, consists of one Street, running from E. to W. a considerable Length, and indifferently well built. The chief Ornament of it is the Church, which is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, a very handsome Structure, built Cathedral wise, and adorned with a Tower 91 Feet in Height, on which is a small Spire

Spire of Lead: It has a large Chancel, in which are several Stalls, as is used in Collegiate Churches. It was, as some conjecture, formerly appropriated to *Buckfast* Abbey in this County, founded by *Ethelwerd Pomeroy* in King *Henry II's* Reign, tho' now it is a Peculiar in the Donation of the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*.

Here is also a Chapel dedicated to St. *Lawrence*, which was anciently a Chantry Chapel, or Guild, endow'd with Lands, rated 37 *Henry VIII.* at 6*l.* per Annum, for the Maintenance of a Priest, who was to pray for the Souls of the Donors, and keep a School in the Borough of *Ashburton*. It is still us'd for a School-House, and the Town-Meetings for Parochial Affairs are commonly held herein, and the Poll for the Parliament Men is usually taken here.

This Place is one of the Stannary Towns of this County, (the others are *Plympton*, *Tarvisstock*, and *Chegbford*) that sends Representatives to the Stannary Convention at *Crookern Taur* in *Dartmore*, and was 13 *Edward I.* privileg'd with weighing of Tin.

This Town is a great Thorough-fare upon the *London* Road, being about half Way between *Exeter* and *Plymouth*.

The Market here is on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, that on *Tuesdays*, which is for Wool and Yarn, was obtain'd by Mr. *Ford* in the Year 1672. And the Fairs were formerly on *August 10*, and *November 11*, but two others, on the first *Thursday* in *March* and *June*, were a few Years ago procur'd by *Andrew Quick, Esq;* who also gave the Parish a Clock and Chimes. The next Borough we come to is

Bereafston, a Town of a very small Extent, containing only about 80 poor Houses, the Building of which are very ordinary. How it came to send Members to Parliament, being so mean and inconsiderable a Place, no Reason can be better given, than that the Lords of it having been Men of Eminence, procur'd that Privilege for their Tenants, as others did, for Places then perhaps as inconsiderable, tho' they have in Time arriv'd at a more flourishing Condition.

William, the Conqueror, bestow'd this Town, then call'd *Bire*, upon a Branch of the Royal Family of *Alençon* in *France*, from whom it came to be call'd *Bereafston* corruptly, as it continues to this Day. In King *Henry II*'s Reign, *Henry Ferrers* held this Honour, and had the Castle there, which he left to his Son *Philip*, by whose Daughter it passed to the *Champernoons*, and from them descended to the *Willoughby*'s Lords *Brooke*, the last Heirs of which Family, *Robert*, dying 13 *Henry VIII*. was buried in the Parish Church here, and his Lands being parted between his two Daughters, this Manor became the Possessions of *Charles Blount* Lord *Mountjoy*, in Right of *Anne*, his Wife, the youngest Daughter of Lord *Willoughby*: He left three Sons by her, viz. *James*, who succeeded his Father in his Honour, but died Childless, and *Charles*, his Brother, succeeded him, and was advanced by King *James I*. to be Earl of *Devon*. He left no lawful Issue, but gave his Lands to *Mountjoy Blount*, his natural Son, who, by the special Favour of the same Prince, was created Earl of *Newport* in the Isle of *Wight*: He sold his Manor of *Bereferrers*, together with the Borough of *Bereafston*, to Sir *John Maynard*, Serjeant at Law, by whose Grand-Daughter it was late the Estate of *Thomas Grey*, Earl of *Stamford*.

The Parish Church to this Borough, viz. *Bereferrers*, is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and built in the Form of a Cross, having a Body with two Isles, and a good Chancel; but the Tower is low and ordinary. There was formerly a Chapel belonging to this Borough of *Bereafston*: It stood near a Well, called at this Day *Trinity-Well*; but it was either pulled down, or prophaned, soon after the Reformation, for there is nothing of it now remaining. It is said, that here are Silver Mines, and that there was a Contest about them, 14 *Edward II*. but Sir *John Maynard* having purchas'd this Manor, endeavoured to find them out; but to no Purpose.

This Borough is no Corporation, but governed, as the Borough of *Asburton*, and others, by a Portreve chosen annually at the Lord's Court, and he is the Returning Officer, when the Members to serve in Parliament are chosen. The Right of electing their Burgesses

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is in all those who have Land in the Borough, and pay 3 *d.* Acknowledgement to the Lord. Their Number is uncertain, being according to the Lord's granting of Burgage-Tenures; but not long since it was thought to be under 100.

The Market here is on *Thursdays*; no Fairs. The next Borough is

Tawistock, which Place was the Seat of *Ordgarius*, Duke of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, in the Reign of King *Edgar*; and his Son *Ordulf*, about the Year 961, built a famous Abbey here to the Honour of *St. Mary* and *St. Rumon*. Great Privileges were enjoy'd here by the Abbot 'till the Dissolution, in 1539, 31 *Henry VIII.* when that Prince, by his Letters-Patent, dated *July 4*, gave *John Lord Russel*, afterwards created Earl of *Bedford*, the Site of this Monastery, with the Borough and Town of *Tawistock*, and Burgage thereof with the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage. This Family are still Lords of it, and since their Promotion to be Dukes of *Bedford*, have the Title of Marquis from this Town, which is given to their eldest Sons.

The Town of *Tawistock* stands low, being situated upon the Banks of the River *Tavy*, or *Tave*, upon a sandy Ground, among many Springs. It is a large Town, and has several Streets, indifferently well built, and is adorn'd with a good Parish-Church, an handsome Building, dedicated to *St. Eustachius*, whose Festival is kept *September 20*, and cover'd with Slate, with an high Tower at the W. End. But

The Glory of this Town was anciently the Abbey, (whose Abbot sat in Parliament as a Baron,) famous not only for the Buildings, *viz.* a large Church 126 Yards, or Paces, in Length, besides *Our Lady's* Chapel at the E. End of it, spacious Cloysters, and the Chapter-House, a most magnificent Building, containing 36 neat Stalls fairly arch'd over, (all which, with the other Buildings and Offices, are entirely ruined, save some small Remains of Walls, &c. but also for the promoting of good Literature; for here was a School erected for the teaching the ancient *Saxon* Language, that the Antiquities, Laws, and Histories, written in that Tongue

by our Ancestors, might be preserved from Oblivion, and Printing was establish'd here by the Abbots soon after the Invention of that Art, as is evident from several Books printed in this Abbey.

Many of the Abbots of this House were Men of Eminence: The two first, *Levingus* and *Aldred*, were made Bishops, and *John Courtenay*, the 23d, was Earl of *Devon*, and all of them rich, which made one of them so proud as to contend with *Hugh Oldham*, Bishop of *Exeter*, about some Privileges, and so prevalent at *Rome*, that the Bishop had the worst, and died excommunicated. In the Church of this Monastery many Persons of Note were buried, as Prince *Edmund*, the Brother of King *Edmund Ironside*, Earl *Orgar*, and his Son *Ordulf*, St. *Rumon*, Bishop *Levingus*, and many others. At the Dissolution the Revenues were found to be 902 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* 3 Farthings.

This Place is an ancient Borough, but never incorporated. It is govern'd by a Portreve, who is Yearly chosen by 24 Freeholders at the Lord's Court, and he is the Returning Officer of the Burgesses elected to serve in Parliament, which Privilege it hath long enjoy'd; for we find, that they made three Returns in King *Edward I.* and King *Edward II.*'s Reign, and have constantly sent their Representatives ever since the Beginning of King *Edward III.*'s Time. The Right of Election is vested in the Freeholders of the Borough, who at a Poll lately taken were about 110.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*; and there are four Fairs annually, viz. *April 25*, *August 29*, *September 29*, and *November 30*.

Okehampton, vulgarly call'd *Ockington*, receives its Name from the River *Oke*, or *Ocke*, upon which it stands in a Bottom, at near a Mile's Distance from the Parish-Church, which is situated on a Hill by itself.

It is an ancient Borough and Barony, for we are assur'd, from *Domesday-Book*, that *Baldwin*, the Viscount, held *Ochementone* of the King, where he had his Castle, and that there were then four Burgesses and a Market, which shews that this Place was very early entitled to those Privileges. This *Baldwin*, call'd by some *de Brionys*,

Brionys, by others, *de Molis*, left this Town to his only Sister *Adeliza*, by whose Daughter it was brought into the Family of the *Courtenays*, of whom *Robert*, Anno 7 *John*, gave 500 l. and five Palfreys to have Livery of the Honour of *Okehampton*, his Mother's Inheritance, which contain'd 92 Knights-Fees and a half. His Posterity enjoy'd this Estate several Generations, 'till being seiz'd by King *Edward IV.* for adhering to the House of *Lancaster*, and other unlawful Practices of *Thomas* and *Henry Courtenay*, that King granted to Sir *John Dynham*, Knt. the Honours, Castles, Manors, and Boroughs of *Plympton*, *Okehampton*, and *Tiverton*; but he soon after forfeited them, and they became again vested in the Crown.

King *Henry VII's* Accession to the Throne removed this Cloud from the *Courtenays*; for he favouring those Families which had adher'd firmly to the House of *Lancaster* (from which he himself was descended) advanc'd not only Sir *Edward Courtenay* of *Haccomb*, Knt. next Heir to *Edward*, the last Earl of *Devonshire*, on the 26th of *October* in the first Year of his Reign, but also upon the same Day restor'd him to the Honours, Boroughs, and Manors of *Plympton*, *Okehampton*, and the Castle and Manor of *Tiverton*. His Heir was *William*, who left his Honour and Estate to his Son *Henry*, but he being attainted in Parliament, 31 *Henry VIII.* his Inheritance came to that King, who dismantled the Castle, destroy'd the Park, and alienated the Inheritance of the *Courtenays* in a great Measure; but *Edward Courtenay*, Son of the last Marquis on Queen *Mary I's* Accession to the Throne obtain'd a Revocation of his Father's Attainder, and so succeeded not only to his late Father's Titles, but the Honours, Manors, and Castles of *Okehampton*, *Plympton*, and *Tiverton*. He died without Issue, and so his Estate was parted among four Female Heirs, of which the third being married to *William Mobun*, Esq; his Posterity being rais'd to the Dignity of Barons, took on them the Title of Barons *Mobun* of *Okehampton*, which upon the Division might be their Share, tho' 'tis long since alienated, and is now in the Possession of *John Harris*, of *Haines*, Esq; whose Father

Christopher

Christopher Harris, Esq; married a Daughter of the first Lord *Mobun's*.

This Corporation is governed by eight principal Burgeses, (out of whom the Mayor is annually chosen) and as many Assistants, (out of whom the said principal Burgeses are elected.) King *James I.* rais'd this Town to this Honour of a Borough, and in King *Charles I's* Reign, 1640, it being found that this Place was an ancient Borough, and that it had anciently sent Burgeses to Parliament twice, viz. 28 *Edward I.* and 7 *Edward II.* it was restor'd to the Privilege of having their Representatives in Parliament with *Cockermouth*, *Honiton*, *Asbburton*, *North-Allerton*, &c.

The Members of Parliament are chosen by the Freemen and Freeholders, whose Number is uncertain, but is commonly reputed not to exceed 500. The Mayor is the Returning-Officer, and has a great Stroke in the Elections. The other Officers of the Borough are a Recorder, a Justice, and a Town-Clerk. They have but a mean Hall, and an indifferent Chapel, dedicated to *St. James*, which is frequently officiated in for the Ease of the Inhabitants: It was an old Chantry, but one of the *Trelawneys* repaired it, and erected a neat small Tower to it about the Time of King *James I.* to give it the Form of a Church for God's Worship.

The chief Trade here is making Serges; but its principal Support is said to be the Road, as it lies between *Launceston* and *Crediton*.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs, which are six, on the 2d *Tuesday* in *March*, *May 3*, 2d *Wednesday* after *Midsummer*, *July 25*, 1st *Tuesday* in *September*, and the 1st *Wednesday* in *October*.

Honiton stands on the River *Otter*, about 12 Miles N. E. of *Exeter*, in the Road to *London*.

This Town was held before the Conquest by *Drago*, a *Saxon*; and, in the *Norman Survey*, it is described under the Title of *Terra Comitum Moritonensis*, i. e. Lands belonging *Robert Earl of Morton*, half Brother to the Conqueror, to whom he gave great Possessions in these Parts, and made him Earl of *Cornwal*. His Son *William* inherited these Lands, but being in Rebellion against King

King Henry I. his Lands came into the Hands of that King, who bestow'd them on *Richard de Redvers*, whom he created Earl of *Devon*, Lord of *Okehampton*, of which Barony *Honiton* was a Member.

It is probable that it was created a Borough by the Lady *Isabella*, Daughter of *Baldwin de Redvers*, and Sister of the last *Baldwin*, Earl of *Devon*, who, by Virtue of her being possess'd of the Earldom in her own Right, being become Lady of the Town, claimed, *Anno* 10 *Edward* I, to have Return of Writs, *Placita Namii Vetiti*, a Gallows, Assize of Bread and Beer, a Pillory, Ducking-Stool, and free Warren; which Privileges the Jury presented her, challenging in the Borough of *Honiton*, and certify'd to the King's Justices, that she was seiz'd of that Borough, which they presented to be worth 20 *l. per Annum*.

From this Family of the *Redvers*, the Title and Lands of the Earls of *Devon* came to the *Courtenays*, as is shew'd in *Okehampton*, &c. But this Manor being bestow'd by *Hugh Courtenay*, Earl of *Devon*, upon his fifth Son, *Philip Courtenay*, of *Powderham-Castle*, near *Exeter*, together with the Advowson of the Church, has continued in his Posterity ever since, and is now Part of the Possessions of Sir *William Courtenay*, of *Powderham-Castle*, Bart. who is now Lord of this Manor and Borough; which having made but two Returns, as *Okehampton*, &c. was restor'd, 16 *Car. I.* to the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, which it now enjoys.

This Place is no Corporation, but a Borough, govern'd by a Portreve, nominated at the Court of the Lord of the Manor, and chosen annually. He makes the Return of the Members for Parliament when they are chosen, and the Election is made by all the Inhabitants at large, called *Burgage Holders*, who in a late Poll were upwards of two hundred.

This Town is a large Thoroughfare, and consists principally of a long Street, lying from E. to W. indifferently well built. It was a Market-Town before the Reign of King *John*, and the Market was kept on
Sundays,

Sundays, but was then altered to another Day, [*Saturday*] as it still continues : The Fair is on St. *Margaret's Day*, *July 20*.

Tiverton, which Borough, from its Situation between two Fords; (before the Bridges were built over the Rivers *Ex* and *Loman*) was antiently called *Tawisford*, which, by Corruption is now changed to *Tiverton*. In *Domesday-Book* it is described under *Terra Regis*, the King's Demesne, and so belong'd to the Crown, 'till King *Henry I.* conferr'd it upon *Richard Redvers*, Earl of *Devonshire*, the last of which Family, *Baldwin Redvers*, dying *Anno 1262*, left this Manor, with others, in Dower to his Wife *Amicia*, who being summon'd to set forth her Title to her Possessions, 10 *Edward I.* certified her Claim to View of Frank Pledge, Assize of Bread and Beer, Gallows, Pillory, &c. a Market, three Yearly Fairs in her Manor of *Tiverton*, which the Jury return'd to be worth sixty Marks *per Annum*, and that she held it in Dower, and that, after her Death, these Liberties would descend to *Isabel*, her Daughter, Countess of *Albemarle*.

From this *Isabel*, this Manor, and other her Possessions, came to the *Courtenays*, (as may be seen in *Okehampton*, which was a Part of them) who held them 'till the Reign of King *Edward IV.* when they were given to *Humphry Stafford*, Duke of *Devon*, &c. but were again restor'd to them by King *Henry VII.* and being forfeited again to the Crown, 30 *Henry VIII.* were restor'd by Queen *Mary I.* and at last being divided among four Coheirs, this Manor is parted into so many Shares, that it is next to impossible to give an Account of them. *Peter West*, Esq; whose Father purchased the *Mobun's* Part, which contains a Quarter of the Manor of the Borough, was not long since the most considerable Owner of them.

Tho' this Place be an antient Borough, it was never privileg'd to return Burgesses to Parliament, 'till King *James I.* gave them a Charter in the Year 1615, importing, that in Consideration that *Tiverton* was an antient Town, and lately suffered a Loss of 35,000 l. by Fire, he ordain'd, for the Benefit of the Inhabitants, that the Town of *Tiverton* should be a Town incorporate, consisting

sisting of a Mayor, 12 Capital Burgeses, and 12 Inferior Burgeses, or Assistants, who should be the Common-Council, (all which he appointed by Name) and that the Mayor, and said Corporation, shall have a Clerk of the Peace, and Recorder, (whom he appoints also) a Jail, and a Keeper of it, and that the Delivery thereof shall be before the Mayor, &c. upon the Receipt of a Writ from the King, or his Successors, shall have Power, Authority, and Faculty, of naming and electing two Burgeses for his Parliament, who, so elected, shall repair to it; and that none but the Freemen of *Tiverton* shall expose Wares to Sale there; and that they shall have two Fairs, and a Pye-Powder Court, paying Yearly five Marks to the King, and his Successors. Pursuant to this Grant, this Borough hath sent Burgeses to every Parliament that hath been called since.

This Town hath been a remarkable Sufferer by Fire; for, in the Year 1598, on *April 3*, it was consum'd on a Sudden; *August 5*, 1612, which is the Fire mention'd in the Charter of King *James I*; it was again burnt down; and, on *July 5*, 1731, another dreadful Fire destroy'd above 200 of the best Houses.

An Act passed on this sad Occasion, *Anno 1732*, for the more easy rebuilding the Town, and determining Differences on that Account; and it enjoins, that the new built Houses shall be covered with Lead, Slate, or Tile, and not thatch'd; that perilous Trades shall not be exercised in publick Streets; that no Stacks of Hay, Straw, Corn, &c. shall be erected at, or near the publick Parts of the Town; that Fire-Engines may be bought by the Guardians of the Poor; that Houses may be demolish'd to stop any future Fire; that the Streets and Passages of the Town may be enlarged, and particular Houses pulled down for that Purpose, with other useful Provisions.

An Act also passed, *Anno 1733*, for making a Chapel, built by the Subscription of the Inhabitants of *Tiverton*, a perpetual Cure, and for providing a Maintenance for the Ministers who shall officiate in it; for, as the Preamble of the Act observes, the Parish Church was not near capacious enough to receive the Inhabitants of the Parish.

Parish. The late Sir *William Windham* was a great Encourager and Promoter of this new Chapel at its first Erection.

But the Beauty of *Tiverton* is the Free School, at the East Entrance into the Town, a noble Building, but a much nobler Foundation; it was erected by one *Peter Blundel*, a Clothier, and a Lover of Learning, who used the Saying of *William of Wickham* to the King, when he founded the Royal School of *Winchester*; viz. "That if he was not himself a Scholar, he would be the Occasion of making more Scholars, than any Scholar in *England*." To which End he founded this School. He has endow'd it so liberally, that the Schoolmaster has, at least, 60 Pounds *per Annum*, besides a very good House to live in, and the Advantage of Scholars not on the Foundation; and the Usher has in Proportion. To this the generous Founder added two Fellowships, and two Scholarships, which he gave the Maintenance for, to *Sydney College* in *Cambridge*; and one Fellowship, and two Scholarships to *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*; all which are appointed for the Scholars bred up in this School.

As this is the chief Nursery of almost all the young Gentlemen of these *Western* Parts, the Profit arising to the Master from Boarders, and the liberal Benefactions of the Parents, added to the Salary before-mention'd, renders it a Preferment suitable to a Man of the best Parts and Learning; and, as the Trustees are Gentlemen of great Honour, it is generally disposed of to the best Candidate. Mr. *Rayner* presided in it for many Years, with very great Applause, and dy'd about 16 Years ago [1728.] To him succeeded Mr. *Smith*; after him Mr. *Jones*; next Mr. *Samuel Wesley*, once Usher of *Westminster* School, as noted for his Poetical Performances, as his Brothers *John* and *Charles* are, for being at the Head of the new ridiculous Sectarists, call'd *Methodists*; and he dying in 1739, is succeeded by Mr. *Daddo*. Thus hath it, in a short Space of Time, undergone five different Regimens; and if it be consider'd that every Change introduces some Difference in the Method of Teaching and Discipline, it will be no Surprize, that the School is something sunk in its former Reputation.

tion. The present Master is Fellow of *Baliol College, Oxford*, had his Education here, and, from his great Abilities, and good Oeconomy, (in which last Respect, a great Complaint lay against his Predecessor) the School is like to retrieve its former flourishing Condition.

The great Number of Gentlemen's Sons sent hither for their Education, is no small Advantage to the Town likewise; and this, joined with the brisk Trade carried on here, renders it so flourishing, that, notwithstanding the dreadful Calamity it underwent by the Fire in 1731, which almost totally consumed it, it is already elegantly rebuilt, and carries very few other Marks of this Devastation, than the Magnificence and Beauty of the new Structures.

In the old Church of this Town, was a Chapel, built by the Earls of *Devon*, and appropriated for their Burials, wherein was a Tomb for *Edward Courtenay*, Earl of *Devonshire*, and his Countess, having their Effigies of white Marble, richly gilt, with this Inscription:

*Ho, ho, who lies here?
'Tis I, the good Earl of Devonshire,
With Kate, my Wife, to me full dear;
We liv'd together full fifty five Year:
That we spent, we had,
That we left, we lost,
That we gave, we have.*

The Market here is on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*; the Fairs are two annually, viz. on the *Tuesday* Fortnight after *Whitsuntide*, and the *Tuesday* Fortnight after *Michaelmas*.

Barnstaple is the next Borough we are to mention, which takes its Name from *Bar*, which, in the *British* Tongue, signifies the Mouth of a River, and *Staple*, a Mart-Town, because it was a Place where Merchandizes were sold.

In the *Norman* Survey, this Town is mention'd as a Borough of the King's Demesne. It was held by King *Edward* the Confessor as a Borough, having 40 Burgeses within, and nine without; all which paid the King

King forty Shillings by Weight, and the Bishop of *Constance* Twenty-nine by Tale. *Leland* informs us, that King *Atbelstan* bestowed on them the chief of their Liberties and Privileges, which the Burgeses glory in: *William* the Conqueror, gave this Town to *Judhael de Totnais*, who built the Castle here, and a Priory, which he dedicated to the Honour of St. *Peter*, St. *Paul*, and St. *Mary Magdalen*, and made it a Cell to St. *Mary de Campis*, at *Paris*, designing to have lived a Monk in this House, but was disappointed by King *William Rufus*, who divested him of this his Inheritance, and banish'd him the Kingdom. This Manor continued vested in the Crown 'till Queen *Mary I.* by her Letters Patent, gave it to *Thomas Marrow*, of the County of *Warwick*, Esq; with the Advowson of the Vicarage and Impropriation of the Tithes of the Rectory, whose Son sold them to the *Chichesters*, of whom Sir *Arthur Chichester*, and the late Sir *John*, were Owners of them.

This Town was once wall'd in, and enjoy'd the Privileges and Liberties of a City. It is pleasantly seated among Hills in the Form of a Semicircle, to which the River *Taw* is a Diameter. There is a handsome strong Bridge, of sixteen Arches over it, built by one *Stowford*, a Merchant of *London*. Here was a Haven, which became so shallow, that most of the Trade removed to *Biddiford*; yet it has still some Merchants, and a good Trade to *America*, and to *Ireland*, from whence it is an establish'd Port for landing Wooll; and it imports more Wine, and other Merchandize, than *Biddiford*, and is every Whit as considerable; for, tho' its Rival cures more Fish, yet *Barnstaple* drives a greater Trade with the Serge-Makers of *Tiverton* and *Exeter*, who come up hither to buy Shad-Fish, Wooll, Yarn, &c. Here is a good Paper-Mill. The Streets are clean, and well paved, and the Houses built of Stone; as are all the Towns hereabouts.

The Corporation, as it now stands, consists of a Mayor, 24 Common-Council Men, or Capital Burgeses, of which two are Aldermen; besides which, here are also an High-Steward, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, and other Officers. The Members of Parli-
ment

ment are elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, Capital Burgeſſes, and Common Burgeſſes, which are in Number upwards of 200, and the Returning Officer is the Mayor.

The Town is dignify'd with giving the Title to one of the four Archdeacons of *Exeter* Dioceſe, which it did from the firſt founding of Archdeaconries in this See.

The Market here is on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*; the Fair, *September* 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Having now down with the Boroughs, which ſend Representatives to Parliament, we ſhall ſpeak of the other Market-Towns, and Places of Note in this County, the largeſt and moſt populous of any in *England*, *Yorkſhire* excepted. Firſt

Topſham, is a ſmall Market-Town, almoſt ſurrounded by the Rivulets *Clift* and *Ex*. In this Port Merchandizes are unloaded from large Ships, and ſent up by Lighters to *Exeter*, from which City it is but three Miles, and being a pleaſant Walk, many People are brought thither for Recreation, as well as Buſineſs.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*; the Fair on *St. Margaret's Day*, and the Day before and after. On the S. E. of this Place

Sidmouth preſents itſelf, call'd in old Records *Sidenew*, taking its Name from the little River Side upon whoſe Mouth it ſtands. It anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Sion*, and was a Port of ſome conſiderable Account, but is now choaked up ſo much by Sands caſt into it by the Tides, that no Ships of Burden can get in; yet it remains one of the chief Fiſher-Towns in this Shire, and furniſheth thoſe Eaſtern Parts of this County with much Proviſion.

Axminſter, the Capital of the Hundred of the ſame Name, is a pretty conſiderable Town, healthy and clean, in the Road from *London* to *Exeter*, on the very Borders of *Somerſetſhire*. It takes one Part of its Name from the River *Axe*, on which it ſtands; as it had its other from a *Minſter* erected there by King *Athelſtan*, for ſeven Priests, to pray for the Souls of ſome Perſons bury'd here, who were killed in the Army under his

Command, when he defeated the *Danes*, at the bloody Battle of *Brunaburg*, in this Neighbourhood, in a Field, which this Day is called *King's-Field*. This Town carries on a small Trade in Kerseys, Druggets, and other Articles of the Woollen Manufactory; and is well supply'd with Fish from *Lyme*, *Axmouth*, and other Coast Towns in this Neighbourhood.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*; the Fairs on *April 25*, *Midsummer-Day*, and the *Monday* after *Michaelmas*.

Culliton, the chief Place in the Hundred of the same Name, stands about 12 Miles S. E. of *Exeter*; it is a small Market Town, the Market Day is *Saturday*, and the Fairs are upon *November 1*, and *30*.

Autre, or *Ottery*, in the Hundred of *St. Mary Ottery*, seated on the River of that Name, on the N. E. of *Exeter*: It is call'd *St. Mary's*, because, as *Mr. Camden* says, *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, founded a College here, which he dedicated to *St. Mary*; but others fetch the Name higher, and assert, that it was so called because King *Edward*, the Confessor, gave these Lands to *St. Mary's* Monastery in *Roan*. However, it appears that this Manor was afterwards sold to *John de Grandison*, who built a College here for Secular Priests, and endow'd it with this Parish, and all the Tithes and Garb of the whole Hundred.

The Market here is on *Tuesdays*, and the Fairs on *Tuesday* before *Palm-Sunday*, and *Trinity-Tuesday*.

Bradninch stands on the River *Columb*, or *Culme*, at a few Miles Distance from *Exeter*, on the N. E. It was anciently called *Braines*, when *Britswold* before the Conquest, and *William Chieur* in the Conqueror's Days, were seiz'd of Lands here. This is a Barony, and was always Parcel of the Dukedom of *Cornwal*, of which the Dukes were always entitled Barons of *Braines*. This Town consists of three Parts, the Fee, the Manor, and the Borough. The Fee consists of Freeholders, who are to attend at the Lord's Court twice a Year, to make their Presentments. The Manor consists of such as hold their Lands of their Lords by Fine, which they pay every three Weeks, as they can agree: To this Borough the Lord has granted a Charter, by which they challenge

challenge a Power to chuse a Mayor Yearly, who has the Government of the Town, and who, by his Place, is a Justice of Peace, as are likewise his next Predecessors. It did anciently send two Burgeffes to Parliament; but upon Complaint that it was a Burthen to them, they were excus'd upon the Payment of five Marks.

Other Privileges they retain, *viz.* the Cognizance of all Pleas within the Borough, Searches, Tumbrel, Pillory, View and Redress of Bread, and free Warren, for which the Mayor makes an Account, and Payment Yearly, at the Audit kept by the King's, or Duke's, Officers.

This Town hath a Weekly Market on *Saturdays*; and two Fairs annually, *viz.* *April 25*, and *September 21*.

Columpton, standing upon the River *Columb*, which having been enlarged by several Rivulets from above, runs here with a large and full Stream, and gives a Name to this Place, being the chief Town near it. It was the King's Demefne in the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and bequeath'd by *Alfred*, the *Saxon* King, to his youngest Son *Ethelward*, with other Lands in this County, *Somersetshire*, and *Hampshire*.

In after Ages, this Manor was given to the Abbey of *Buckland* in this County, which being surrender'd into the King's Hands, became the Possessions of Sir *John St. Leger*, Knt. who sold it to *Thomas Risdon*, Esq;

This Town hath an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*, with a Fair on *May 1*.

The Church is a very handsome Building, with a rich and curious gilded Rood Loft, yet preserved as an Ornament, tho' the idolatrous Image be removed, besides a goodly Tower, and tunable Ring of Bells to grace it, On the N. W. of this Town, and on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, stands

Bampton, anciently called *Beanton*, which, by Gift of *William* the Conqueror, became the Barony of *Walter* of *Doway*, or *Duacensis*, with other large Estates in those Parts: His Daughter and Heiress *Juliana*, marrying to *William Paganel*, or *Payanel*, had by him *Fulco de Bampton*,

ton, who left only two Children, *William*, who died without Heirs, and *Christiana*, whose Children by Sir *Miles Cogan*, an *Irish* Gentleman, succeeded in this Estate. From the *Cogans* it descended by the *Hancfords* and *Fitz-Warins*, to the *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Bath*.

This Town gives Name to the circumjacent Hundred, hath its Market on *Saturdays*; and two Fairs Yearly, *viz.* on *Whit-Tuesday*, and the 18th of *October*.

South Moulton, to the S. W. of *Bampton*, is the principal Place in the Hundred, to which it gives its Name. It is an ancient Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, Recorder, and 18 Capital Burgeses, with a Town Clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace. The Mayor is a Justice of the Peace for a Year after his Mayoralty, as is the eldest Burgeses. It stands on the little River *Moule*, which falls into the *Taw*, and is so call'd to distinguish it from *North Moulton*, which stands to the N. of it, on the same River. It has a very spacious Church, and two very great Markets on the *Saturdays* before the 20th of *April*, and *Michaelmas-Day*, for the Sale of Cattle, and other Things; there are likewise great Quantities of Wooll brought to this Market, the chief Manufactures of the Town being in Serges, Shalloons, and Felts. Here is a Charity-School for 30 Boys, taught and cloathed by Subscription, a Free-School was built and endowed here in the Year 1684, by a Merchant of *London*, who was a Native of this Town.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs on the *Saturday* before *St. Barnaby*, and the *Saturday* before *St. Bartholomew*.

Crediton, commonly call'd *Kirton*, is one of the most populous and ancient Towns in the West. In the Times of the *Saxon* Kings, it was the flourishing See of the Bishop, 'till King *Edward*, the Confessor, about the Year 1050, translated it to *Exeter*. It was of old also famous for giving Birth to *St. Winifred*, or *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, call'd the Apostle of *Germany*, because he converted the *Hessians*, *Thuringians*, and *Frisians*, to Christianity, and was canonized as a Saint.

It was once noted for a College of 12 Prebendaries, and a Chapel dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, on whose Day the

the Fair is Yearly kept ; but now they are both demolished, and nothing but Ruins remaining, being alienated, together with the Bishop's Palace, to the Family of the *Killigrews*, so that there are now no Footsteps of the Bishop's possessing any Thing here but the Name of a large Meadow, call'd, *My Lord's Meadow*. The Popish *Devonshire* Rebels, who rose in King *Edward VI*'s Reign, assembled here, and fortify'd themselves in it ; and when the Gentlemen of the County went to treat with them, they used them very roughly, and retiring from thence laid Siege to *Exeter*.

But the Town of *Crediton* has been lately render'd memorable on a melancholy Occasion ; a dreadful Fire, which breaking forth on *Sunday* the 14th of *August*, 1743, about 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, before eight at Night, entirely consum'd the Western Part of the Town, which was, by far, the most considerable for Trade, for Number of Inhabitants, and for the Beauty of its Buildings as well as Extent : By this terrible Conflagration above 460 Dwelling-Houses, Wool-Chambers, and other public Buildings were destroy'd, 18 Persons perish'd in the Flames, and above two Thousand were reduced to the most distressful Circumstances, many of them having for some Time no Lodgings but in the open Fields.

The City of *Exeter*, notwithstanding its great Expence in building and supporting an Hospital for the Sick, exerted its Charity very seasonably on this deplorable Occasion, and in a few Days collected above 500 *l.* for the unhappy Sufferers, who have since received more considerable Relief from the Cities of *Bristol* and *London*.

Chudleigh, about eight Miles S. W. of *Exeter*, is the next Town we are to mention, which gives Name to the large Family of the *Chudleighs*, and was by King *Charles II.* honour'd with yielding the Title of Baron to the noble Family of the *Cliffords*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, being created Baron *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*, *April* 23, 1672. *Hugh* Lord *Clifford*, who at present enjoys that Honour is a Minor, his Mother is Sister to her Grace the Duchess of *Norfolk*, and the

Honourable Mrs. *Howard*, all three Daughters of *Edward Blount*, Esq; of *Blagden* in this County, and *Ara-bella*, Daughter of Sir *John Guise* of *Rendcomb* in *Gloucestershire*.

The Bishops of *Exeter* had a sumptuous Seat here before the Reformation, with the Manor thereunto belonging; but now there is nothing of them remaining, but a small Part of the Structure in Ruins. The Bishops when they resided here, were very generous to this Town, for they purchas'd them a Weekly Market, viz. on *Saturdays*, well frequented, and two Fairs Yearly, upon *St. Barnabas* and *St. Martin's* Days: Besides which there is a Fair, here on *Easter Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*.

Newton-Busbel, seated on the little River *Teign*, about four Miles to the S. of *Chudleigh*, in the Hundred of *Heyton*, is a small Market-Town, wherein is nothing very remarkable.

The Market is on *Wednesdays*, and the Fairs on *June 24*, *November 6*, and the first *Wednesday* in *September*.

Kingsbridge, about five Miles S. W. of *Dartmouth*, in the Hundred of *Stanborough*, is a small Market-Town.

The Market Day is on *Saturdays*; and the Fair on *July 20*.

Dodbrook, on the River *Salcomb*, about two Miles S. of *Kingsbridge*, in the Hundred of *Colbridge*, is a small Market-Town.

The Market is kept here on *Wednesdays*, and the Fair is on *Wednesday* before *Palm Sunday*.

Modbury, in the Hundred of *Armington*, and on the Road between *Dartmouth* and *Plymouth*. This Town was anciently call'd *Mortbery*, a Place for the Multiplicity of ancient Houses, and Fruitfulness of Soil inferior to few in this County, and hath been formerly distinguish'd into *Great* and *Little Mortbery*. The chief Manor here belong'd to the *Valtorts*, who convey'd it to the *Akestons*, and they to the *Champernoons*, descended from them: In ancient Deeds they are call'd, *De Campo Arnulphi*. It is a Borough and Market-Town, and hath its Market on *Thursdays*, and Fairs on *St. George's* and *St. James's* Days.

Comb-

Comb-Martin, or *Martin's-Comb*, lying near the Coast of the *Bristol* Channel, in the most Northern Part of the County, is another Market-Town, the Name of which is derived from *Comb*, which, as the *British* Word *Kum*, signifies a low Situation, or Vale; and *Martin*, a Family who were Lords of it for many Ages, descended from *Martin* of *Tours*, a *Norman* Lord, who had great Possessions here in King *Henry* I's Reign. Here is a Cove for the Landing of Boats, and the Land about it is noted for yielding the best Hemp in this County, and that in the greatest Abundance.

In former Times this Place was famous for Tin-Mines, and in Mr. *Camden*'s Days some Lead Mines were open'd, which had some Veins of Silver, which by farther Search was found in more Abundance: These Silver Mines were first discover'd in the 22d Year of *Edward* I. and 337 Men were taken up in the Wapentakes of the Peak of *Derbyshire* to work them. In King *Edward* III's Reign, they yielded the King great Profit towards the maintaining the War in *France*. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, the Mines were again enter'd upon, having been neglected some Ages before, by Sir *Beavis Bulmer*, a curious Artist in refining, who got up great Quantities of Silver from them, of which he caus'd two Cups, rich and large, to be made, and presented one to *William Bouchier*, Earl of *Bath*, and the other to Sir *Richard Martin*, Lord Mayor of *London*, with Inscriptions, too long to be recited here. The last of these weighed 137 Ounces.

This Manor descended from the *Martins* to the Lords *Audley*, from whom, for Want of Issue-Male, it came to the Crown, and King *Henry* VIII. gave it to Sir *Richard Pollard*, whose Posterity sold it to the *Hancocks*, who procur'd a Market on *Tuesdays*; and the Fair is on *Whit-Monday*.

A little more to the W. on the same Shore lies

Ilsercomb, or *Alfrincomb*, and *Ilfridcomb*, a pretty safe Harbour for Ships, on Account of a Pile built there: It is remarkable for the Lights here maintain'd instead of a Watch-Tower, for the Direction of Sailors, but much more for Mr. *Camden*'s being Prebendary of it; for tho'

it belong'd to the Church of *Salisbury*, it seems that a Layman in his Days was capable of it. This Town, in the Confessor's Days, guilded after one Hide, and one Farthing of Land. It consists of one Street, lying scatteringly almost a Mile in Length from the Church to the Harbour. In the Church-Yard here was anciently a Chapel consecrated to the Lady of *Thorn*, now demolish'd.

The Market here is on *Saturdays*.

Chimleigh, a small Market-Town, lying on the *Taw*, on the Road between *Crediton* and *Barnstaple*, is famous for the seven Prebends, said to have been founded here by the Lady of the Manor, for seven Children, which she had taken from the Father, who was carrying them in a Basket to drown them, because he had too many, and educated them. Here was likewise a Free-School founded by the Earl of *Bedford*: But both these are long since destroy'd.

The Market here is on *Thursdays*, and the Fair on the 22^d of *July*.

Hartland is a small Market-Town, on the farthest Western Shore, next *Cornwal*; and the Capital of an Hundred of the same Name in that Cape, which runs into the Sea, call'd *Hartland-Point*: It is much frequented, not only by the People of *Cornwal*, but by the Fisher-Boats of *Barnstaple*, *Biddiford*, and other Towns on the Coast, that lie often under these Rocks for Shelter from the S. E. or S. W. Winds; at which Time the Seamen go on Shore here to buy Provisions: Nor is the Town unconcerned in that gainful Trade the Herring-Fishery, for *Clovelly*, on the same Shore to the E. the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Carys*, is noted for the greatest Herring-Fishery on the Coast, above 400 Horses being sometimes laden with them in a Day, to the Value of more than 1500 *l.* in a Season. Here is also taken the best Cod in the World, tho' not in such Quantities as on the Banks of *Newfoundland*. A Pier has been erected here to prevent the breaking in of the Sea with Violence. The Descent to its Key is very steep, being beat out of the Cliffs.

The

The Market here is on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *September 14*, *Easter-Wednesday*, and *Whit Tuesday*.

Biddisford, (so called from its Situation, *i. e.* By the *Ford*) is a Market Town about 10 Miles E. of *Hartland*, last mention'd, it is seated on the River *Towridge*, which a little lower joins the *Tarw*, and falls with it into *Barnstaple-Bay*, in the *Bristol Channel*: This Place was not of much Consideration in Mr. *Camden's* Time; but now one of the best Trading-Towns in *England*, sending every Year great Fleets to *Newfoundland* and the *West-Indies*, and particularly to *Virginia*. It has almost drawn away the Trade of *Barnstaple* itself, and tho' the Merchants here were great Losers by the late Wars, yet they still keep up a thriving Trade, and the Customs amount to considerable Sums Yearly, for the Management of which his Majesty keeps here a Collector, Comptroller, Customor, Searchers, Waiters, and other inferior Officers.

It is a clean, handsome Town; the oldest Street, which lies next the River, is very pleasant, where is the Bridge, a very noble Key, and the Custom-House; it is also very well built and populous, and fronts the River for above three Quarters of a Mile: But besides this, there is a new spacious Street, which runs N. and S. or rather N. W. and S. E. a great Length, and as broad as the *High Street* of *Exeter*, well built, and inhabited with considerable and wealthy Merchants, who trade to most Parts of the World.

Forty or fifty Sail of Ships belonging to this Port, have been employ'd to fetch Cod from *Newfoundland*, and others are sent to *Liverpool* and *Warrington*, to fetch Rock-Salt, which is here dissolv'd by the Sea-Water into Brine, and then boil'd up into a new Salt, which is justly call'd *Salt upon Salt*; and with this they cure their Herrings.

This Borough is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and 18 Capital Burgeffes, with a Town-Clerk, and two Serjeants, and has a particular Court, holding Plea in Actions of Debt, Case, &c. for any Sum whatever. The Market here is kept on *Tuesdays*, and the Fairs are uncertain.

The

The *Greenvilles* have been Lords of this Town, a Family which has continued from the Conquest to this Day, and are probably descended from the *Norman* House of *Clare*, famous for their Nobility and Antiquity. Many Persons of great Eminence have issued from it, viz.

Sir *Richard Greenville*, Knt. who, in the Reign of *William Rufus*, was the most renown'd among those brave Commanders, who conquer'd *Glamorganshire* in *South Wales*, where having obtain'd the Town of *Neath* for his Reward, he founded an Abbey there, to which he gave it, and return'd to this Town his former Dwelling.

Another Sir *Richard*, who, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, maintain'd the greatest Sea-Fight that ever was perform'd by an *Englishman*; for, with one Ship, having on Board but 180 Soldiers, he fought 24 Hours with 50 Spanish Galleons, of which 30 Sail were aboard him at several Times, and yet, at last, yielded upon honourable Terms, after his Powder was spent, having slain above 1000 *Spaniards*, and sunk four of the largest Vessels.

Sir *Theobald Greenville*, who was an especial Furtherer and Benefactor to the Bridge, of which we shall speak more presently.

Sir *Bevil Greenville*, who, by his heroick Action, repelled the Parliament Forces at *Lansdown*, with a Stand of Pikes, and thereby preserved the Army of King *Charles I*, tho' he lost his own Life in the Action. His Son and Heir was

Sir *John Greenville*, who went in his Father's Footsteps of Loyalty and Fidelity, to his Sovereign King *Charles I*; and being very serviceable to King *Charles II*, in his Restoration, he was immediately after created Earl of *Bath*, Viscount *Lansdown*, and Baron of *Biddiford* and *Kilhampton*; and, as a farther Reward of his Father's and own extraordinary Merit, he was made Gentleman of the Bedchamber, had all his own and his Father's Debts paid, and an Estate of Inheritance of 3000*l.* a Year settled on him, with the Reversion of the Honour of the Duke of *Albemarle*, if Issue Male failed;

failed ; but both this Branch of the *Greenville's* Family, and that of the Duke of *Albemarle*, being extinct, this Town gave Title of Baron to *George Granville*, created Lord *Lansdown*, in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

Here is to be seen, as in almost all the Market-Towns of *Devonshire*, a very large and well-finish'd Meeting-House, and, by the Multitude of People resorting to it, a Stranger would imagine there was no Church ; but that is also very large and capacious, and resorted to by Persons of the best Fashion.

Here is a very fine Stone-Bridge over the River, built in the Fourteenth Century, on 24 Gothic Arches, all uniform and regular, and very good Workmanship of the Kind. These Arches are, indeed, beautiful and stately ; but, what a late Author says of it, that one of them is so big, that a Ship of 60 Tons may sail under it, is a Mistake, no such Thing being practicable, either at *London-Bridge*, *Rochester-Bridge*, or even at *York*, where the largest Arch in *England* is supposed to be.

The Building of this Bridge at *Biddiford* is thought to be miraculous ; for, the Inhabitants observing the great Danger of passing the Ford, because of the Breadth and Roughness of the Water, and that several were drown'd, to their great Grief, made several Attempts, at divers Times and Places, to build a Bridge, but could find no firm Foundation to set it on ; at length, one *Richard Gornard*, Priest of the Place, was admonish'd, as it is said, by a Vision, to lay the Foundation of a Bridge near a Rock, which he should find roll'd from the higher Grounds upon this Strand. This he esteem'd as a Dream, but, upon Inquiry, finding an huge Rock in the Place that was pointed out to him in his Dream, he acquainted the Bishop of the Diocese, and Sir *Theobald Greenville*, Lord of the Town, with it, who, by their concurrent Endeavours, at length finish'd it ; for Sir *Theobald* laid the Foundation, and the Bishop granted Indulgencies, to move the People to liberal Contributions ; which had so good an Effect, that the present Work was not only completed, but a sufficient Revenue establish'd, to keep it
in

in good Repair for ever. A Catalogue of the Contributors is preserv'd to this Day.

As *Biddiford* has a fine Bridge over the *Towridge*, so *Barnstaple* has a very noble one over the *Taw*, and tho' not longer, is counted larger and stronger than the other. These two Rival Towns are really very considerable, both of them have a large Share in the Herring Fishery ; *Biddiford* cures most Fish, but *Barnstaple* imports more Wine, and other Merchandizes ; they are both establish'd Ports for landing Wooll from *Ireland*.

Biddiford has the greater Number of Merchants, tho' it must be own'd that *Barnstaple* has a greater Commerce within Land, by its great Market for Irish Wooll and Yarn, &c. with the Serge-Makers of *Tiverton* and *Exeter*, who come up hither to buy. So that, in a Word, tho' *Barnstaple* has lost Ground to *Biddiford*, yet, take it in all its Trade completely, it is full as considerable as *Biddiford*, which last has risen up to be a Match to the former, once its Superior.

Torrington, or *Towridge-Town*, call'd in antient Records *Chepan Torrington*, is an ancient populous Borough, full of Merchants, who drive a good Trade to *Ireland*, &c. It lies on the Side of a Hill, a good Way along the River *Towridge*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge. It for some Years sent Burgeses to Parliament, but not since the Reign of King *Henry IV.* Whether it was excused for its Poverty then, is not known, tho' many others were ; but now it would not have that Plea, being rich and thriving.

It was incorporated by Queen *Mary I.* by the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses of *Great Torrington*, under whose Government, viz. the Mayor, Eight Aldermen, and Sixteen Burgeses ; the Town now remains, keeping Sessions within themselves.

There are two Churches in this Town, one with a Library. *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* lived for some Time in this Town, and pitying the Minister for his long Walk from his Parsonage to the Church, gave him, and his Successors, the Manor House, and the Lands belonging to it, lying close to the Church. Here also are divers Alms-Houses,

Houses, for the Relief of the Poor; and *William Fitz-Roberts*, one of the antient Barons, gave them the Use of a Common, for their better Maintenance. This Town being the most convenient Place for transacting all publick Business, relating to the King or Country, the Gentlemen and Magistrates usually keep their petty Sessions, and other Meetings here. There are still some Remains of a Castle, that was antiently in the S. Part of the Town.

The Market here is kept on *Saturdays*, and the Fairs on *April 23*, *June 24*, and *Sept. 29*.

A Fire happen'd in this Town in *July 1724*, which burnt 80 Houses.

This Town gave Title of Earl to *George Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, (who was Baron of *Potheridge* in its Neighbourhood, where he was born) which dying with his Son *Christopher*, the late Duke of *Albemarle*, King *William III.* conferr'd it on *Arthur Herbert*, the Admiral, who brought him and his Queen into *England*, in 1688; and, upon the Extinction of that Title, by his dying without Issue, his late Majesty King *George I.* created *Thomas Newport*, Esq; one of the Lords of the Treasury, Baron *Torrington*; and he dying also without Issue, it gave Title of Viscount to Sir *George Byng*, Admiral, whose Son is the present Right Honourable *Pattee*, Lord Viscount *Torrington*.

Houlsworth, is a small Market-Town, in the Hundred of *Black-Torrington*, near the Borders of *Cornwall*. It gave Name to an ancient Family, who were the Lords of it; but now the Manor belongs to the *Prideaux's* of *Seldon*, who have purchased it of the Crown. The Market here is on *Saturdays*; the Fair on *Sept. 21*.

Hatherley, in the same Hundred, and a little to the East of *Houlsworth*, is a small Market-Town. The Market is on *Tuesdays*; and the Fairs on *May 10*, *June 11*, *August 24*, and *October 28*.

This Manor did anciently belong to *Tarvisstock Abbey*, who gave a great Part of the Waste, now call'd the Moor, to the Inhabitants of the Borough, and the rest to *Walter Medlande*, and his Heirs. After the Surrender

render of the Monasteries, it was purchased by *Robert Ascot*.

Bow, a little to the Westward of *Crediton*, is a small Market-Town. The Market is on *Thursdays*, and the Fair on *Ascension-Day*. It seems to have its Name from its Crookedness. The Court of the Duchy of *Lancaster* is commonly kept here.

Moreton, in the Hundred of *Tingbridge*, somewhat West of *Chudleigh*, is a small Market-Town, whose Market is on *Saturday*, and the Fair on *Nov. 30*.

It borders on the Skirts of *Dartmore*, and hath long been in the Tenure of the Family of *Moringe*, who anciently wrote themselves *de la More*, and have match'd into the Family of *More*.

Chegford, in the Hundred of *Wonfort*, a little to the N. W. of *Moreton*, is a small Market-Town, where anciently flourished the famous Family of the *Prows*. The Market is on *Saturday*, and the Fairs on *March 25*, *April 23*, *Sept. 29*, and *October 18*.

Having now mention'd all the Boroughs which send Members to Parliament, and all the other Market-Towns, we shall speak of the other remarkable Places and Things in this County. First

Torbay, to the N. E. of *Dartmouth*, is a very good Road for Ships, about 12 Miles in Circuit, tho' sometimes, especially with a Southerly, or South-East Wind, Ships have been obliged to quit the Bay, and put out to Sea, or run into *Dartmouth* for Shelter.

In the Bottom of this Bay is a beautiful, well-built, and finely situated House, call'd *Torr-Abbey*, formerly a Religious House, but now the Inheritance of — *Cary*, Esq; *Vespasian* is said to have landed here, when he came to attack *Arviragus*, King of *Britain*: And here it was that King *William III.* (then Prince of *Orange*) enter'd, on the Fifth of *November*, 1688, with a Fleet of 6000 Transports, and 50 Men of War, under Admiral *Herbert*, to rescue this Nation from Popery and Slavery. This Bay, during the last War with *France*, was the general Station of our Fleets.

About three Miles to the W. of *Dartmouth*, is a little Fishing-Town, called *Brixham*, remarkable for a Spring
of

of Water, that ebbs and flows very sensibly several Times in an Hour.

Dartmore, where the River *Dart* has its Rise, is a mountainous Part of the Country, made into a Forest by King *John*, and not only confirm'd by his Son King *Henry III.* but for avoiding sundry Inconveniences he set out the Bounds of it, in a Charter of Perambulation. It is 20 Miles long, and 14 broad, and in that Extent yields many Advantages to the neighbouring Inhabitants, for it affords Pasture all the Summer to near 100,000 Sheep, and a proportionable Number of other Cattle, and great Quantities of Turf for Winter-Firing, which to provide it is wonderful to see how busy the By-dwellers are; but the Inhabitants of it are the most ignorant and rustick People in the West of *England*, Strangers, indeed, to Luxury and Excess, but as much to Good-Manners. In King *John's* Days, there were Tin-Mines found and wrought in this Forest, that have been long discontinu'd. From these Hills, which consist of a blackish Mould, both rocky and healthy, and which supply the N. W. and Southern Parts, with many pleasant Rivers; the River *Dart* forces its Passage thro' dirty Places by a steep and strong Current into the Sea, and in its Way washes some Towns of Remark, viz.

Sciredun, and *Sipleigh*, where (as we find in ancient Records) *David de Sciredun* held Lands by this Tenure: To find two Arrows whenever our Lord the King should come to hunt in that Forest. From hence it runs to *Ashburton*, already spoken of, and passing by *Dirtington*, the Barony heretofore of the *Martins*, who were also Lords of *Keims* in *Wales*, it comes to *Totness*, mention'd also before; just over-against which, on the other Side of the *Dart*, is

Berry-Pomery, so call'd from the *Pomery's*, one of the noblest Families in these Parts, who built a Castle at a little Distance from it, now known by the Name of *Berry-Castle*. This Family derive their Pedigree from *Radulph de Pomery*, who in *William* the Conqueror's Days held *Wich*, *Durwinesdon*, *Brawerdine*, *Pudeford*, *Horewood*, *Toreland*, *Helecomb*, this Town, and many others.

The

The River *Dart* having passed *Totnefs* Bridge, where it has heaped up much Sand, brought along with it from the Stannaries, has nothing on each Side of it worth Notice, the Villages being small and poor, but fertile Meadows and Lands, 'till it draws at last, tho' but slowly, to its Mouth, where, upon an Hill, stands *Dartmouth*, the Borough and Sea Port, already described. In which Town lived one *Hawley*, a Man of great Wealth, whose House was called the *Haw*. He was as generous and hospitable as rich, which made his Neighbours express their hearty good Wishes to him in this Distich of their Poetry :

*Blow the Wind high, or blow the Wind low,
It ever blows good to Hawley's Haw.*

Stoke Fleming, which takes its Name from a Nobleman of *Flanders*, who was formerly the Lord of it, and went by a Daughter of the Family of the *Mobuns* to the *Garews*. Near *Torbay* stands

Mary-Church, which as we are assur'd by Tradition, was the first Church founded in this County after its Conversion. More up the Country lies

Morely, or *Morleigh*, where, hath anciently been a Fort, tho' it is now little better than a Heap of Stones, call'd by the Name of *Stanborough*, which it seems was once so famous, as to give Name to the Hundred in which it stood. In King *Edward I's* Reign one Sir *Peter Fisbacre*, Knt. held Lands in this Parish, and a Controversy happening between him and the Parson about Tithes, he in the Debate was transported so much into Passion, that he kill'd the Parson in his Fury, and being closely prosecuted for the Fact, was compell'd to answer for it at *Rome*, where he was enjoin'd by the Pope for his Pennance to build a Church at *Moreley*, which he accordingly did, and lies buried in the Wall arched over. Higher toward the Forest of *Dartmore*, stands

Withycomb, or *Wydecomb*, of which the *Clavels*, a Family as ancient as the Conquest, were Lords, and so continued to the Time of *Richard II.* when it became the
Inheritance

Inheritance of the *Raleighs*, a Family so famous as to become an Adjunct to its Name. Of a Rock in this Parish, which the Inhabitants call *Torr*, the Hundred of *Haytor* has taken its Name; and on a high Hill call'd *Croken-Torr*, the King's Court of Parliament for the Stannaries of the Duchy of *Cornwall* is kept. In the 14th Year of King *Charles I.* a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning happened in Time of Divine Service, and a Ball of Fire fell into the Church in the Midst of the People, which killed three Persons, wounded 62, overturned all the Pews and Seats, and did as much Damage as amounted to the Value of 300 *l.* A like Storm happened, in the Year 1689, at

Crews-Morthard, in this County, which rent the Steeple, melted the Bells, Lead, and Glafs, and suffer'd nothing to escape it but the Communion Plate. Returning again to the Shore near *Torbay*, we meet with

Cockington, at the Distance of two Miles from it, where the Family of the *Carys*, different from the *Carews*, have long flourish'd in great Repute. From them the Barons of *Hunsdon* are descended, as also the Families of the late Earls of *Dover* and *Monmouth*. *Robert Fitz-Martin*, Lord of *Camois*, had this Manor and Church in the Reign of King *Henry I.* which he gave, with two Farthings of Land, to the Abbey of *Camois*, for the Safety of his Parents Souls. The Posterity of this *Martin* stiled themselves *De Cockington*. A little higher on the Shore, and nearer the *Teign*, stands

Hacomb, or *Huckham*, where formerly lived *Jordan Fitz-Stephens*, Knt. denominated from this Town, *De Hacomb*, by whose Daughter *Cecil* it came first to the Family of the *Archdeacons*, and from them to *Hugh Courtenay*, whose Daughter *Jane* marrying to *Nicholas*, Baron *Carew*, had many Children by him. *Thomas*, the Eldest, proved undutiful to her; whereupon she settled this fair Inheritance upon her three younger Sons by *Carew*, (from whom the three Families of the *Carews* of *Hacomb*, *Anthony*, and *Berry*, are descended) and upon *John Vere*, her Son by a second Husband, from whom the late Earls of *Oxford* came. Hence we come to

Teignmouth, or *Tinmouth*, a small Village at the Mouth of the River *Teign*, of which it takes its Name. The *Danes*, who were sent to make a Discovery of the Situation of *Britain*, in order to their intended Invasion, first landed here about the Year 800, and having kill'd the Governor of the Place, took it as a Presage of their future Victory, which they pursued with the greatest Cruelty thro' the whole Isle. The *French* also burnt it in the late Wars, it being a poor defenceless Place, and having few Houses but what were thatched, and so very combustible; but as the *French* got little Honour by their Enterprize, having burnt nothing worth preserving, but the Church Bible, so the Inhabitants lost nothing, for they procur'd a Brief, which every one was so willing to give to, that they got themselves Money enough to build better Houses, and to relieve their former Poverty.

Bishops-Teignton, is also near the Mouth of the River *Teign*, and was so called, because it anciently belong'd to the Bishops of *Exeter*. Here was a famous Sanctuary, which none durst violate, tho' it protected many wicked People, as others of that Nature did thro' Corruption; and upon that Account *John de Grandison*, a *Burgundian*, and Bishop of the Diocese in the Reign of King *Edward III.* built a fine House here, that his Successors (for so are the Words of his Will) might have a Place to lay their Heads, if, at any Time, their Temporalities should be seiz'd into the King's Hands: But his Design was not answer'd, for his Successors have lost this House, and almost all the other Revenues belonging to their Bishoprick.

Six Miles N. E. of the *Teign*, the River *Ex*, call'd by *Ptolomey*, *Isca*, and by the *Britons*, *Isc*, flows into the Ocean at a very large Mouth. Whence it took this Name, it is not certain; some say from *Iscarw*, which signifies Elders; others from *Heske*, as the *British* call Reeds; but these last not being found here, the first Derivation is more probable. The Head of this River lies in *Exmore*, a filthy barren Ground, near the *Severn* Sea, the greatest Part of which is in *Somersetshire*. Several Monuments of Antiquity are found on it, viz. Stones set in the Form of a Triangle in some Places,
and

and in the Form of a Circle in others ; and one among them is inscrib'd with *Saxon*, or rather *Danish* Letters, to direct Travellers upon that Road. Not far from this Moor, the *Dunsbrook*, a little River, falls into the *Ex*.

Silverton lies on the Borders of *Bradninch*, and is remarkable for being a Part of the King's Demesne, held long by the Crown by the Name of *Subfretton*, as we find in *Domesday-Book*, 'till they were given to the *Beauchamps*, Barons of *Hatch*, whose Heir sold them to Sir *John Wadham*, Judge, from whom they descended to Mr. *Chidley*.

Bramford lies a little lower, but on the other Side of the *Ex*. This Town was the Possession of *Ukade*, the *Saxon*, who lived in the Confessor's Time, and held it by the Name of the *Bramforton*. It was afterwards bestowed upon the Bishop of *Constance* in *Normandy* ; but hath been long the Lands of the ancient Family of the *Espekes*, who hold it to this Day. How it became alienated from the Church is not known. Crossing the *Ex* again, just at the Union of that with the River *Columb*, stands

Stoke-Canon, which was given to the Church of *Exeter* by King *Canute*, the *Dane*, to make Expiation, perhaps, for the Ravages his Father *Swain* had made in that City, and to that Church some Years before. This Gift was fairly represented in a Window in the Parish Church, and not long ago very visible, viz. A King with a Triple-Crown, and this Inscription :

Canutus Rex donat hoc Manerium Eccles. Exon.

Poltimore next presents itself, long since the Seat of the *Poltimores*, Knights. *Richard Poltimore* sold these Lands to *William Pointington*, a Canon of the Church of *St. Peter's*, from whom it came to the ancient Family of the *Bampfilds*, who now enjoy it, and have much enrich'd themselves by the Marriage of the Heirs of divers good Families hereabouts, as of the *Cothams*, *St. Maure*, and *Copletons*. Here the *Ex*, or *Ifc*, is swell'd to a considerable Bigness, and being divided into several Cuts, or Channels, for the Convenience of Mills, brings us

down to the City of *Exeter*, which having been already describ'd, we shall take a View of the adjacent Towns that have been Sharers in the Misfortune of their Capital City, viz.

Pineho, formerly the Estate of *Robert de Vallibus*, from whom it has come by the *Moltons*, *Stretches*, and *Cheyneys*, to the *Walgraves*, now Possessors of it: Here the *Danes* and *Normans* encamped, and threaten'd to destroy *Exeter*; but were discomfited in a bloody Battle by an Army of *Cornish*, *Dorset*, *Somerset*, and *Devonshire* Men, and forced to depart the Country with great Loss and Disgrace; as also

Clift St. Mary, where the rebellious Commons intrench'd themselves by laying great Trees cross the Ways, and planting Ordnance, which they had brought from *Topsham*; but hearing that the Lord *Russel*, who was coming against them, lay at *Woodbery*, they hasten'd thither, hoping to surprize him; but he receiv'd them so warmly, that he put them to Flight, and pursuing them first to this Town, and then to the Heath adjoining, routed them fully by a second Battle, so that few of them surviv'd, yet with some Loss on the King's Part.

Near this Town lie many other Villages, which take their Name from the River *Clift*, as

Clift Sackville, or *Clift Bishops*, the Inheritance of Sir *Ralph Sackville*, who going to the Holy Wars with King *Edward I.* mortgag'd his Estate to *Walter Brownscomb*, Bishop of *Exeter*, on Condition to pay the Money at a certain Day, and the Charges he should be at on the Estate in his Absence: The Bishop thereupon begins stately Buildings, and fences the Ground at so great Charge, that his Expences exceeded the Value of the Land very much; and so the Bishop got it, and left it to his Successors, of whom Bishop *Veysey* gave it to the Earl of *Bedford*.

Clift St. George, so call'd from the Dedication of its Church. It was of old the Inheritance of the ancient Family of the *Champernoons*, by a Daughter of whom it came to Sir *John Herle*. In this Parish hath dwelt a Family, call'd *Sucksbich*, ever since the Conquest, eminent

ment only for this Continuance. On the other Side the *Ex*, and near its meeting the little River *Cliff*, stands

Exminster, anciently call'd *Exonminster*, which King *Alfred* bequeath'd to his younger Son. A little lower stands

Powderham-Castle, built by *Isabel de Ripariis*, and for a long Time the Seat of the *Courtenays*, who being descended of the Earls of *Devonshire*, and related to the best Families in the County, are at this Day flourishing, and worthy their Ancestors. Below this Town runs the little River *Ken* into the *Ex*, near the Head of which stands

Holcomb, a Village, where in the Park is an handsome House, built by Sir *Thomas Dennis*, whose Family derive their Pedigree and Name from the *Danes*, who are by the *Cornish* call'd *Le Dan Denis*, as they anciently wrote their Name. Farther on the River stands

Kenton, a Manor that hath this pretty Custom, That if the Issue of any of the Tenants hold their Tenements one after the other three Descents, they may claim the Inheritance of the Tenement. The *Ken* falls here into the *Ex*, which soon empties itself at a wide Mouth into the Sea, where stands

Exmouth, or *Exanmouth*, which is remarkable for nothing but the River, and the Fishermen's Dwellings, who attend there to get a poor Livelihood by drudging in the Waters. Keeping along the Shore, we come next to

Littleham, a Manor, which, after the Conquest, became a Part of the Possessions of the Abbey of *Sherburn*, and after the Surrender of that Abbey was purchas'd by Sir *Thomas Dennis*, Knt. Near this Town stands

Tidwell, a Village in the Parish of *Budley*, anciently belonging to the *Tidewells*, and by *Joan*, the Heiress, it came to the *St. Cleeres*, a Family who had a noble Mansion here, and flourish'd for many Descents. The last of them *Gabriel St. Cleere*, having spent his Estate in riotous Living, pulled down the House, and sold it by Piece-Meals as he wanted it, saying, That neither he nor his Posterity could prosper, so long as one Stone lay

upon another in that House, where so many Sins had been committed. Near it is

Budley, called in the *Saxon* Times, *Bodley*. It gave Name to the Hundred; and in former Times had a Market, which was irreligiously kept on *Sundays*, as was the Market at *Honiton*, *Exeter*, *Launceston*, and divers other Places in this and other Countries. The Shore now leads us to the Mouth of the River *Ottery*, at the Head of which is *Up Autre*, or *Up-Ottery*, so call'd because, tho' the River rises at *Otterford* in *Somersetshire*, this is the highest Place where the Spring makes a Shew of a River. From hence the River glides to

Luppit, or *Love-Pit*, which took its Name from a Religious Order, who had seated themselves in a lovely Valley there. It was dissolv'd by *William de Mobun*, and the Monks of it translated to the Abbey of *Newenham*, which he and his Brother *Reginald* had then lately founded; and settled their Lands upon it, as it continu'd to the Dissolution. The same River having pass'd by *Honiton*, already spoken of, and several other small Places of little Note, comes to

Veniton, anciently the Inheritance of the *Maleherbes*, but, by Female Heirs is now come to the *Carews* of *Cockington*. Here is a Bridge over the *Ottery*, where the *Cornish* and *Devonshire* Rebels, in King *Edward VI's* Days, encamp'd themselves, and were defeated in two bloody Battles by Sir *John Russel* and the Lord *Grey*, who led the King's Forces against them, with the Loss of above 1000 of their Men, yet not without Loss also on the King's Side.

The *Ottery*, a little lower, is augmented by a Rivulet, and gives Name to several Towns, of which the most considerable, is

Mobun's Ottery, anciently called *Fleming's Ottery*, when in the Possession of the *Flemings*; but coming to the *Mobuns*, took their Name as an Adjunct. It is now in the Posterity of the *Carews*, divers of whom have been very famous Warriors, as Sir *John Carew*, who served valiantly under King *Edward III.* in his Wars with *France*, and was sent by him, in the 24th Year of his Reign,

Reign, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; another Sir *John* who was slain in *France* in the Reign of King *Henry V.* and *Thomas Lord Carew*, who commanded an Army of 3000 Soldiers for the Security of the Emperor *Sigismund* during his Journey, Stay, and Abode in *England*. At the Mouth of the River stands

Otterton, call'd, in ancient Writings, *Articumba*, which Manor, from the Conquest to the Dissolution of the Abbeys, was always in the Hands of Religious Men, viz. the Monks of *St. Michael de Monte* in *Normandy*, and (after it was taken from the *Normans* by Act of Parliament in King *Henry VI's* Reign,) of the Abbey of *Sion*, which enjoy'd it by the Gift of King *Henry VII.* yet as a Cell to the Abbey of *St. Michael* abovesaid. Following the Shore S. E. and having pass'd by *Sidmouth*, already mention'd, we come to

Salcomb, which signifies a Salt Vale. King *Canute* gave this Manor to *St. Peter's* in *Exeter*, to expiate for his Father *Swain's* Cruelty to the Church in these Parts. Near this is

Branscomb, a Town which, before the Conquest, belonged to the Church of *Exeter*, but afterwards was a Part of the Possessions of the Abbey of *Canons-Legh*, and after the Dissolution was sold to Sir *Bernard Drake*, Knt. Here was anciently the Seat of *Richard Branscomb*, in the Time of King *Edward III.* a Person well skill'd in our Laws, and often employ'd in the Government of the Country, being four Times Sheriff and Knight of the Shire. This Land came afterwards to Sir *John Wadham*, a Judge, from whom it descended, by an Heirefs, to the *Strangerways*, *Windhams*, and *Martins*, Families of Repute in these Parts. Next is

Seaton, which lieth close to the Sea, and thence takes its Name. Mr. *Camden* will have it to be that *Moridunum* (falsly call'd *Pudunum* in the *Peutegerian* Table) in *Antoninus*, which is seated between *Durnovana* and *Isca*, which he grounds on the Distance and Signification of both Names, which is a Town upon a Hill by the Sea; but he seems mistaken, for *Seaton* signifies only a Town by the Sea, and *Moridunum*, a Town on an Hill by the Sea. This Place is memorable for the *Danish* Princes landing

landing here in 937, as also for an Attempt to make it an Haven for the Inhabitants and People of *Culliton*, for which End they had a Collection granted them under the Great Seal, but their Labours prov'd fruitless, and now there remain no Footsteps of that Work. This Town and *Bear*, a Chapel of Ease adjoining belonged to the Abbey of *Sherburn*, and upon the Dissolution was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to Queen *Catharine*, his last Wife. Over-against this Town, on the other Side of the *Ax*, and close to the Mouth of it, lies

Axmoub, a large fair Bay, and in former Times a good Harbour for Ships in tempestuous Weather, but for some Ages of no great Use, being in the Hands of religious Men of the Abbey of *Sion*. When by the Dissolution it came into the King's Hands, he granted it to his Servant *Walter Earl*, whose Posterity now enjoy it; and tho' they have made divers Attempts, and been at great Expence to recover the Harbour, all prov'd in vain. A little Distance from hence stands

Wiscomb, a Place memorable upon the Account of *William Baron Bonevil*, who lived here, and whose Heir *Cecil* brought by Marriage the Titles of Lord *Bonevil* and *Harrington*, with a brave Estate thereabouts, to *Thomas Grey*, Marquis of *Dorset*. Near these Places the River *Ax* empties itself into the Sea, and passes first by

Ford, where *Adeliza*, Daughter of *Baldwin* of *Okehampton*, founded an Abbey for *Cistercian* Monks in 1140. This Abbey bred two Men very famous in their Times, viz. *Baldwin*, first a Monk, and then Abbot of it, and last Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Reign of King *Richard I.* and *Joannes Devonius*, who was so famous for his Learning, that he was made King *John's* Confessor: He wrote divers Books of great Account, and led a godly Life. He was buried in his Abbey, with the Foundress and divers Earls. At the Dissolution, King *Henry VIII.* gave this Manor to the Earl of *Oxford*, and the Scite of the Abbey to Sir *Richard Pollard*, from whom it is transferr'd to Sir *Henry Rowland*, and by his Heirs to the *Prideauxes*.

The *Ax* next passes by *Axminster*, spoken of before [Page 289, and 290.] Which Town stands upon the very

very Borders of the County, which the *Ax* crosses a little higher, and runs in a crooked Line quite thro' the County to the *Severn* Sea, which we will next survey, beginning at the farthest Western Shore near *Cornwal*, where stands

Hartland Point, call'd by *Ptolomy*, *Hercules's* Promontory, and in *Camden's* Time *Herty-Point*, retaining something of the old Name. How this Promontory came to be call'd by *Hercules's* Name, is uncertain; some are of Opinion, that *Hercules* was in this Isle, as *Francis Philelphus* and *Lilly Gyraldus*; but *Diod. Siculus's* Authority ought to be of the greatest Weight with us, who says, That neither *Hercules* nor *Bacchus* were ever in *Britain*. It is probable that the *Greeks*, or *Britains*, who were both Admirers of brave Men and Travellers, gave it this Name in Honour to him, as they did to the Promontaries of *Mauritania* and *Galatia*, &c. This Cape thrusts itself a pretty Way into the Sea, and hath in it two small Towns, *Hartland*, already mention'd, and *Harton*. Then keeping the Shore Eastward we come to *Clovelly*, near which is

Hole, or *South-Hole*, a Manor of old belonging to *Richard de Hole*, whose Son *William* having mortgag'd it to a Jew at *Exeter*, King *Henry III.* seiz'd it, and gave it to *Richard Beaple*, by whose Son's Daughter it descended to the Lord *Harrington*. It is memorable for being the Native-Place of Dr. *John Moreman*, Vicar of *Maibennet* in *Cornwal*, in the latter End of King *Henry VIII's* Reign. He was the first that taught his Parishioners the Lord's Prayer and Creed, and Ten Commandments, in the *English* Tongue, which in a short Time entirely prevailed all over the County. By the Shore we come to

Allington, the Manor of the *Coffins*, whose Seat is at *Portledge* in this Parish. It is remarked of this Family, that for above 200 Years, viz. from the Time of King *Henry I.* to the Reign of King *Edward II.* there was a Succession of Male Heirs, and divers of them Knights by the Name of *Richard*. A little farther lies

Northam, a Manor given by the Conqueror to St. *Stephens* in *Caen* in *Normandy*. This Place is famous for breeding

breeding Mariners, and a well-dispos'd People, who have enlarg'd their Church twice, that all the Inhabitants may find Room there to worship God. The Steeple of it is a Sea-Mark for such Sailors as bear with the Bar, as they term it.

Aplemore is the next adjoining Town, call'd by the Saxons, *Apletreo*, a Place well inhabited, situated upon the Mouth of two notable Rivers, the *Towridge* and the *Taw*, and the first Harbour for Ships within the Bar. In this Place it was that *Hubba* the Dane, having wasted *S. Wales* with Fire and Sword, landed in the Days of King *Alfred* with 33 Sail of Ships, and laid Siege to the Castle of *Kenwith*, now call'd *Hennaborough*. The *Devonshire* Men bravely oppos'd these Ravagers, and having slain *Hubba*, their General, who lies buried at *Hublestone*, and many of his Followers, oblig'd them to fly to their Ships, and make their Escape, notwithstanding their invincible Standard, call'd *Reafan*, to which they so much trusted for Victory; but the *English* took it, and utterly defeated them. The *Towridge* and the *Taw* are the only Rivers of Note in this Part of the County. The *Towridge* making many Windings, encompasseth a great Part of the Midland, which in its Course we shall survey: It rises out of the Mountains near *Woulesworthy*, as doth also the *Tamar*, and having pass'd in a long Current, receives the River *Ock* or *Ockemont*, on which stands *Okehampton*, the Market-Town, and Parliamentary Borough already mention'd, which gave Title of Baron to the Family of the *Mobuns*, the last of whom *Charles* Lord *Mobun* was kill'd in a Duel with *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, November 15, 1712.

Sampfurd-Courtenay lies at a little Distance from hence Northward. King *Henry VIII.* gave it to his College in *Oxford*. Here began the great Insurrection of the *Devonshire* Rebels in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign, June 10, 1549. Two of the Inhabitants of this Place were the chief Promoters of it, one of whom would have no Gentlemen, and the other no Justice of Peace among them, because they intended to destroy all that were rich and in Authority. One Mr. *Hellion* would have perswaded them to be quiet, and obedient to the Laws; but

but they hewed him to Pieces, yet bury'd him in the Church-Yard, tho' accounted an Heretick by them. Opposite to this Town, cross the *Ock*, stands *Hatherlegb*, the Market Town mentioned before. Near which, the *Towridge*, which comes down hither from the West, meets the *Ock*, and has some Places of Remark on it, viz.

West-Potford, or *Church-Potford*, held anciently by *Ansgarius*, then by *William de Morton*, the *Carys*, and *Vigures*. Sir *Nicholas Prideaux*, Knt. purchased it, and built a fine House here. Over the River lies

East-Potford, a Chapel of Ease to *Buckland*; and *Bradworthy*, anciently call'd *Brawworth*, of which Manor Part came to *Reginald Lord Mohun*, by his Marriage with *Alice*, one of the Daughters of the Lord *Brewer*, by whose Heir it descended to the Lord *Strange*, and from him to the Earls of *Derby*.

Here is a Fair kept Yearly on the Decollation of St. *John*, the Baptist. Near this Town is

Beckington, which some Time served as a Cell to *Hartland Abbey*, and was commonly called *Abbots-Peckington*. Next the River leads us to

Shebber, written in old Records, *Sheepbear*, which, as *Domesday-Book* has it, paid 18 s. freely to the King by Weight. It gives Name to the Hundred in which it is, and the Manor belonged anciently to *Baldwin*, Baron of *Okehampton*; but it is now in the Possession of the Earls of *Westmorland*. More downward is

Thornbury, the Manor of *Roger Cornutus* in King *Henry II's* Time, but Male Issue failing, it descended by the Female Heir to the *Fitz Bernards*, who about that Time took the Name of their House, and were call'd *Speccots*, because the Addition of *Fitz* was grown so common, that it bred Confusion, and therefore King *Edward I.* commanded his Subjects to take upon them the Names of Places. A little further lies

Sheepwash, or *Sepewasse*, of which *Latitia de Pirro* was Lady before the Date of Deeds. *Augustin de Bathon* held this Manor in King *John's* Days, and his Son *Henry* was a Judge in King *Henry III's* Reign. This Man was accused of Falshood by Sir *Philip Darcy*, whereby he fell
so

so deeply into the King's Displeasure, that he gave Liberty to any Man to kill him ; but by his Wife's Friends, and the Payment of 2000 Marks, he was reconcil'd to the King. A little lower the *Ock* and *Towridge* make one Stream, and bring us down to

Iddefley, the Seat of the *Sullys*, of which was Sir *John Sully*, a Man very much renowned in the Holy Wars against the *Saracens*, where he remained several Years ; but having at length receiv'd many Wounds, returned to his own Country, and died of them here. He lies interr'd at *Crediton*, where he has a Monument erected after a Martial Manner in full Proportion, cross-legg'd. Then to

Beauford, or *Fairford*, where the chief Manor belonged to the *Harw's*, who descended from a Daughter to *Baldwin de Redverse*, Earl of *Devon*. She gave *Woodhouse* in this Parish to the Abbey of *Hartland*, and her Father confirm'd her Grant. She also gave Lands for the Maintenance of a Clerk for ever in this Parish. Next to

Potheridge, or *Poderidge*, i. e. a Town upon a Ridge, the Manor and Seat of the ancient Family of *Le Moigne*, or *Monks*, who had a Park here, almost encompass'd with the Windings of the River. This Family has enjoy'd this Estate for fifteen Descents, and were ally'd to many eminent Houses, and one of them married one of the Coheirs of *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viscount *Lisle*, natural Son to King *Edward IV*. This Name was made more illustrious in the last Age, by being the Ancestors of that heroick General *George Monk*, the chief Instrument (under God) of settling King *Charles II*. upon the Throne of his Father's, who being dignify'd with the Title of Duke, honour'd this Town with the Name of his Barony, which was continu'd to *Christopher* his Son. From hence, following the River, we come to *Torrington*, before spoken of, over-against which stands

Frittlestoke, where Sir *Roger Beauchamp*, Knt. built a Religious House for Canons Regular, dedicated to St. *Gregory*. The next Town Southward on the River is

Monkley,

Monkley, which anciently belonged to the Monastery of *Montacute*. In this Church are the Monuments of Sir *William Hankford*, that famous Lord Chief Justice who imprison'd Prince *Henry*, afterwards King *Henry V.* and his Family. This Knight fearing the Displeasure of that King after his Father's Death, retired to his Seat here, and charged the Keeper of his Park to kill any Man in his Night-Walk that would not tell him who he was, and he would be his Warrant. Sir *William* not long after came into his Park late at Night, and refusing to answer, the Keeper shot him dead. The People at this Day shew a Tree call'd *Hankford's Oak*, where this Fact was done. The *Towridge* having pass'd by *Biddiford*, joins the River *Tarw*, whose Course we shall now follow, and observe the Towns of Note standing on it, or near it. This River riseth in *Dartmore Hills*, near *Throwley*, and struggling with the Rock comes to

North-Tanton, from which the whole Hundred hath its Name: The chief Manor of this Place belonged to a Branch of the Family of the *Valletorts*, whose moated Mansion, adjoining to the Church-Yard, yet appeareth. Here is a Pit of a large Circumference, and ten Foot deep, out of which sometimes springs up a little Brook or Bourn, and so continues for some Days. The common People believe it a Fore-runner of some publick Calamity, as *Wooburn Moore* in *Hertfordshire* is said to be. Directly towards the North, upon the little River *Moule*, lies *South-Moulton*, already mention'd, adjoining to which is

North-Moulton, anciently the King's Demesne, but given by King *John*, 10 Reg. to *Roger de Zouch*, whose Son *Alan* was Justice of *Chester*, and a Person well learned in their Laws. The *Tarw* leads from hence to *Chimlegh*, one of the Market Towns already mention'd, and from thence to

Burrington, which, in ancient Deeds, is called *Borvington*, a Manor which, in former Times, belonged to the Abbey of *Tarvisstock*. Near this Place the *Moule* falls into the *Tarw*, and adds much to its Current, by Reason of certain Brooks running into it, on which are

Rose-

Rose-Ash, corruptly so called from Sir *Ralph de Esse*, who dwelt here, and gave Name to divers Places in this County, by dispersing his Posterity into them, as *Esse-Reigney*, &c. In this Parish was found a kind of Urn, with several Pieces of Silver Coin in it. They were of small Value, and the Circumscription obscure, but thought to be the Coin of King *Richard I.* and next to it

Nymet Episcopi, or *Bishop's-Nymet*, where, in the Church, lies Judge *Pollard*, honourably interred in a Monument erected to his Memory, and in a Window, which he made, is his Name, Marriage, Office, and Issue, with his own and Lady's Effigies, and Ten Sons and Ten Daughters. To this Town joins

Nymet St. George, so named because of the Dedication of this Church to that Saint. It was the Manor and Seat of Sir *Walter Nymet*, Knt. in the Reign of *Henry III.* and since of the *Hatches*, *Mallets*, and *Acklands*. On the other Side the *Moule* lies

Nymet Regis, or *King's-Nymet*, so called because it was anciently part of the King's Demesne, but alienated from the Crown by King *Henry I.* who gave it to *Joel de Mayne*: King *John*, upon the Separation of *Normandy* from *England*, seiz'd it; but King *Henry III.* bestowed it on the *Zouches*, from whom it is come by the *Lucy's* and *Cornwall's* to the *Pollard's*, a numerous and well-allied Family, who have lived long magnificently here. Returning to the *Taw*, is

Chattel-Hampton, called of old *Chedelington*, which was the King's Demesne at the Conquest, but since hath been the Possessions of the Earls of *Gloucester*, *Warwick*, and *Bridgewater*, and Lord *Spencer*, and is now Sir *Lewis Pollard's*. Here *Hierytha*, placed among the Saints in the *Romish* Kalendar, lies buried. From hence the River glides to

Tarwton, a Place remarkable for being the first Bishop's See in this Shire, and thence called *Tarwton Episcopi*, to distinguish it from the other two, *North* and *South Tarwton*. The *Taw* then leads us to *Barnstable*, before spoken of, between which and the Sea, is no Place of Note, but,

Branton,

Branton, *Brounton*, or *Branockston*, so named of *St. Brannock*, the Son of the King of *Calabria*, who is said to have arrived in our Isle in the Days of *Malgo Coname*, King of the *Britains*, about *A. D.* 300, and preached Christ in these desolate Parts. Many strange Things he is related to have done; but lest we should be thought to write without sufficient Warrant, we shall forbear to mention them, and proceed to Things more certain.

In King *Edward* the Confessor's Age, this Town was the King's Demesne; but soon after the Conquest, *William Warlewast*, a great Counsellor, and Chaplain to the Conqueror and his two Sons, procured that the chief Manor was settled on the Church of *St. Peter* in *Exeter*. King *Richard I.* gave another Manor in this Parish, with the Honour of the Hundred call'd *Branton* from this Town, to *Odo de Cario*, Son of *William Fitz-Gerald*, and Ancestor of the *Carews*, a Family which has been famous in *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*, ever since the Reign of King *Edward I.* In this Parish is a Village call'd,

Santon, lying on the Sea-Coast, and so liable to the Winds, which have by their fierce Blasts overwhelmed hundred Acres of Land with Sands, and render'd them unprofitable. The Town takes the Name from them, and the Husbandmen make use of them to improve their Lands: Upon which Occasion a Mountain of Sand, being undermined, fell down and discover'd the Top of a Tree, which, upon farther Search, was found to be thirty Foot long, which shew that the Lands, now cover'd with Sand, were once stored with Wood and large Timber Trees. More to the North lies

Bagg-Point, and *Mort-Bay*, so call'd from *Mort*, the adjoining Parish, anciently call'd *Mortho*, where stands a noted Stone, call'd *Mortstone*, of which there is this Proverb, That it can't be remov'd but by a Number of those Wives who have a Sovereignty over their Husbands; which yet hath not been found. Here are the Hamlets of *Over* and *Nether*

Wallacomb, where Sir *William Tracy* liv'd a private Life, after he, with others, had slain *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in King *Henry II's* Reign.

It

It seems that the Punishment of killing a Priest at that Time was not Death, but Excommunication ; which being inflicted on him, he retir'd into this remote Place, and spent the Remainder of his Life in it. It is probable he was absolv'd from this Murder for his building an Isle in the Church, where he lies buried under a Monument, with his Effigies and Arms engraven on it.

To the Hundred of *Branton* belongs, and nearest to its Shore, is situated

The Isle of *Lundey*, lying at 50 Miles Distance N. W. from *Devonshire*, but much further from any Part of the Continent. 'Tis but five Miles long, and two broad, but is encompass'd with such inaccessible Rocks, that there is but one small Entrance into it, where two Men can scarce go a-breast, nor can it be attack'd but in two Places, and that with great Hazard, so that it may in a Manner be reckon'd impregnable. It had some Time ago a Fort and Chapel dedicated to St. *Helen*, but both are in Ruins.

The S. Part of this Isle is an indifferent good Soil, and has a small Island, call'd *Lamitor*, joining to it, where grows abundance of Samphire, but the N. Part of it is more barren, and has a Rock standing pyramidically of a great Height, call'd the *Constable*, keeping true Centinel. Tho' it lies so far in the Sea, it hath several Springs of fresh Water, and so nourisheth Horfe, Kine, Hogs, and Goats, as well as great Store of Sheep and Conies ; but their chief Commodity is Fowl, of which they have great Abundance.

In former Times this Island had its proper Governors. Sir *Ralph Wellington* had the Custody of it committed to him, and had for his Successor *Humphrey de Bohun*. In the Reign of King *Edward III.* it was in the Possession of the *Lutterells*, and of late has been subject to the *Greenwills*. No venomous Worm or Beast will live here no more than in *Ireland*, to which by that it might seem to appertain.

Among the eminent Persons born in this County, were

James, Lord *Audley*, a Person famous for his warlike
Atchievements

Atchievements at *Poictiers* and elsewhere in *France*, born at *Dartington*.

Hugh Atwell, an eminent Divine, and good Physician, born at *Exeter*. He lived 100 Years, and his Maid Servant 120.

Sir *John Ackland*, a very charitable Gentleman, who settled a Parsonage of 85 *l. per Annum*, upon the Mayor and Chamber of the City of *Exeter*, to be given in Bread Weekly to the Poor of several Parishes in that City, and other Parts of *Devon*, born at *Lankey* near *Barnstaple*.

Gerwase Babington, Bishop of *Exeter*, and afterwards, *A. D.* 1597, translated to *Worcester*, who hath several Works extant, was born at *Ottery St. Mary*.

Baldwin, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born at *Exeter*.

John de Bampton, D. D. a *Carmelite* Monk, and very learned Man, who is said to have been the first who read *Aristotle* in the University of *Cambridge*; a very acute Disputant, and wrote several Books, was a Native of *Bampton*, from which he took his Name, according to the Custom then prevailing, That Clergymen took their Names from the Place of their Nativity, which held 'till the Times of *Henry VI.*

John Barkham, D. D. Chaplain to Archbishop *Abbot*, and Dean of *Bocking* in *Essex*, a noted Antiquary, Historian, Herald, and Divine, was born at *Exeter*. He wrote the Lives of King *John*, and King *Henry II.* a Display of Heraldry, and a Book of Coins.

Sir *Henry Bath*, or *Baa*, a Justice of the King's Bench, born at *North Tawton*.

Henry Bracton, the famous Lord Chief Justice of *England*, who wrote that excellent Book, *De Consuetudinibus Angliæ*, born at *Bratton Clovelly*.

Walter Brit, a great Mathematician, and zealous Follower of *Wickliff*, born at *Sottescomb* near *Plymouth*. He wrote three Books of Astronomy and Mathematicks.

Robert Budcockshed, who built the Church of *St. Budeax*, was born there.

Sir *Thomas Bodley*, that great Benefactor to the Library
N^o XXI. Y at

at *Oxford*, both as to the Building and Books, was born at *Exeter*.

Sir *John Cary*, Knt. a Baron of the Exchequer, who with his Brother, Sir *William*, was Knight of the Shire, 37 and 44 Years of King *Edward III.* was born at *St. Giles's in the Heath*.

William Courtenay, the fourth or fifth Son of *Hugh Courtenay*, third Earl of *Devonshire*, and Archbishop and Cardinal of *Canterbury*, was born at *Axminster*. Of the same Family were

Richard Courtenay, Bishop of *Norwich*, educated by the Archbishop aforesaid, and

Peter Courtenay, Bishop of *Winchester*, his Kinsman, both born at *Powderham-Castle*.

Sir *Peter Courtenay*, sixth Son of *Hugh II.* Earl of *Devonshire*, a Knight of the Garter, and a great Soldier, born at *Axminster*. He was the Archbishop's Brother.

John Copleston, Esq; call'd the *Great Copleston*, from his great Possessions, and the high Port he lived in, born at *Colebrook near Crediton*.

Captain *Cock*, a Sea-Commander, who was killed fighting bravely in his little Ship against the *Spanish Armada* in the Year 1588, was born at *Plymouth*.

Sir *Arthur Chichester*, Knt. Baron of *Belfast*, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, was born at *Ralegh near Barnstaple*. He was also Ambassador to the Emperor.

Thomas Lord Clifford, Baron of *Cbudleigh*, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*, a Person of a sound Head, and stout Heart, was born at *Ugbrook*.

Sir *Francis Drake*, who in Maritime Achievements, (as Mr. *Camden*, his Cotemporary and Acquaintance, says,) was without Dispute, the greatest Captain of his Age, was born in, or near, *Tavistock*; and being bred to the Sea Employments, was sent on many prosperous Expeditions into the *West-Indies*, where he surpriz'd *St. Jago* and *St. Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, took *Carthage* Sword in Hand, and block'd up the Bay of *Mexico* for two Years together, with continual Defeats upon the Coasts, where, with a small Fleet, he took, sunk, and fired 10,000 Ton of the *Spanish* Shipping in their own Bays, and under

der their own Ports, and that in the Sight of their own Admiral, the Marquis *de Santa Cruz*, against the *Spanish* (invincible) *Armada*, as they vainly call'd it, which he miraculously discomfited, taking some, burning and sinking others, and dispersing them so one from the other, that they never united, and many of them never returned Home: And last of all his sailing round the World by his own Conduct, tho' with infinite Hazards, and many Changes of Fortune, which he perform'd within the Space of two Years, and ten Months, will render his Name immortal.

Sir *Francis* by his own Contrivance, and at his own proper Charge brought a large Stream of Water to *Plymouth* from a great Distance, thro' many Windings and Turnings, which is a great Benefit to the Inhabitants of that Town, carrying several Mills, and serving for many other necessary Uses.

Capt. *John Davis*, an able Navigator, who was sent to discover a N. W. Passage on the Continent of *America*, where he has left his Name, the Place being call'd *Davis's Streights*, was born at *Sanbridge*, near *Dartmouth*.

Ealphège, a learned and married Priest in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, flourish'd at *Plymouth*; for before the Year 1102, the Clergy were not prohibited to marry in *England*; but about that Time *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, introduc'd that Violence to Scripture, and human Nature, which (as *Henry of Huntingdon* says) altho' it was thought by some a Matter of great Purity, yet by others was look'd upon as dangerous to the Clergy, who by affecting Purity, were likely to fall into great Uncleannefs.

Sir *Thomas Edmonds*, Knt. Treasurer of the Household to King *James I.* and Ambassador to divers Princes of *Europe*, was born at *Plymouth*.

Sir *William Fulford*, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, who condemn'd Archbishop *Scroop* for Rebellion against King *Richard II.* was born at *Fulford*.

John Fitz, an eminent Lawyer and Bencher of *Lincolns Inn*, who was three Years together one of the Governors of that Society, was born at *Tarvisstock*.

Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of *London*, a great Favourite of King *Henry II.* and an Opposer of Archbishop *Becket's* Pride, was born at *Tamerton Foliot*.

Sir *John Fortescue*, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, who wrote *de Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, &c. was born at *Norreis*, near *South-Brent*.

Sir *Henry Fortescue*, a great Commander in the *French* Wars under King *Henry V.* who made him Governor of *Meaux* in *Berry*, had his Seat, call'd *Wimpston*, in this County, of which he was a Native, as likewise another.

Henry Fortescue, who was Lord Chief Justice in *Ireland*, and much esteem'd for his Virtue and Sincerity in that high Station. And

Sir *John Fortescue*, who for his great Learning and Wisdom, was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Duchy of *Lancaster*, and Privy-Counsellor to Queen *Elizabeth*, was of this County, tho' he afterwards settled in *Buckinghamshire*, where he built a stately Seat, call'd *Salden*, near *Winslow*.

Sir *Thomas Gates*, Knt. Governour of *Virginia*, and one of the Discoverers of *Bermudas*, with Sir *George Summers*, whose Name it took, was born at *Colleford* in *Colleton*.

Sir *John Glanvil*, one of the Justices of Common-Pleas: He was bred an Attorney, but admitting himself at *Lincolns-Inn*, became an eminent Judge. He was born at *Tavistock*.

Sir *John Hawkins*, and Sir *Richard*, his Son, were both Natives of *Phymouth*, and both equally famous for their great Undertakings and Exploits by Sea in the *West Indies*, *Spain*, *Guiney*, and other Ports of *Africk*. Sir *John* was thought to be equal in Fame with Sir *Francis Drake*, but it was by such as knew neither their Persons nor their Actions thoroughly, for Sir *Francis* much excell'd; tho' to the Praise of both it must be spoken, they rais'd themselves by their own Merit. Sir *Richard* came nothing short of his Father, but was more unfortunate: He wrote a Volume of his own Travels, Actions, and Hardships, (*Demonstrations of a brave Man*) and promised another, but Death prevented him.

him. Mr. *Cavendish* also began his Voyage from this Town of *Plymouth*, to make some farther Discoveries of the unknown Parts of the World.

John Hooker, alias *Vowell*, Chamberlain of the City of *Exeter*, a studious Person and Author of the Catalogue of the Bishops of *Exeter*, and divers other Books, was born in that City.

Richard Hooker, Master of the Temple, the famous Author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*, and some other Writings, was born in or near *Exeter*, and his Ancestors had been Mayors of that City.

Ezekiel Hopkins, Lord Bishop of *Derry* in *Ireland*, a Prelate eminent for his Piety, Learning, and Charity, and the Author of several Books, was born at *Sandford* in *Crediton*.

Lord Chief Justice *Hankford*, was a Native of this County, whose unhappy End we have before mention'd in Page 317, which is very different from what our great *Shakespeare*, thro' his Love to poetical Justice has represented it to be in his Play, call'd, *The Second Part of King Henry IV.*

John Jewel, Bishop of *Salisbury*, the zealous Champion of our Church Doctrines against Popery, as his Works shew, was born at *Bowden* in the Parish of *Berry-Nerber*.

Josephus Ifcanus, the Poet, took his Name from *Ifca*, [*Exeter*] where he was born: His Poem on the *Trojan War* has been twice re-printed in *Germany*, under the Name of *Cornelius Nepos*.

Peter Lord King, late Lord High Chancellor of *England*, was also a Native of *Exeter*.

Jasper Main, D. D. a great Sufferer for King *Charles I's* Cause, and Chaplain to King *Charles II.* Canon of *Christ-Church*, and Archdeacon of *Chichester*, was born at *Hatherley*.

John Duke of Marlborough, that ever-victorious and renowned General, was born at *Ash*, in the Parish of *Mosbury* near *Axminster*, the Seat of Sir *Winston Churchill*, his Father.

George Monk, the illustrious Duke of *Albemarle*, who had

had so great a Share in the Restoration of King *Charles II.* was born at *Potheridge*, near *Great Torrington*.

Sir *William Petre*, Knt. principal Secretary of State to King *Henry VIII.* and his three Children and Successors, and Founder of the Family of the Lord *Petre*, settled at *Ingatestone* in *Essex*, was born at *Tor-Newton*, in the Parish of *Tor-Brian*.

Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Warden of the Stannaries, Author of the famous History of the World, and one of the Glories of the *English* Nation, was born at *Hays* in *East-Budley*.

The Rev. Dr. *Reynolds*, Dean of *Lincoln*, the Author of that learned Conference between himself and *Hart*, the Jesuit, and other Books, was born at *Pinebo* near *Exeter*.

Tristram Risdon, the famous Antiquary, who wrote a Survey of this County, was born at *Wainscot* in the Parish of *St. Giles*.

Job Southcot, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, from whom the *Southcots* in *Essex* and *Lincolnshire*, are descended, was born at *Winkley*, which was a Seat of that Family.

Walter Stapleton, descended of a noble Family; a learned and prudent Man, was Bishop of *Exeter*: He was Privy-Counsellor to King *Edward II.* and Lord High Treasurer of *England*. He built *Exeter College*, and *Hart Hall* in *Oxford*. The *Londoners* murder'd him in Favour of the Queen, who sought to depose her Husband in 1326.

Thomas Tremain, Esq; the Father of the remarkable Twins, *Nicholas* and *Andrew*, who were so exactly alike as not to be distinguish'd by their Parents, Brothers, and Sisters, but by some outward Mark, and were always hungry, sick, and merry together, was born at *Lamerton*.

Sir *John Wadham*, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, Ancestor of *Nicholas Wadham*, the Founder of the College of that Name in *Oxford*, was born at *Egg* in the Parish of *Branscomb*, lying by the Sea-Shore.

Sir *John Whyddon*, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, in which Post he behav'd himself so well, that

that he had a black Swan given him for the Crest of his Arms, with this Motto; *Rara avis in terris*, was born at *Chegsford* near *Dartmore*.

William Strode, D. D. Publick Orator of the University of *Oxford*, made Canon of *Christ-Church* for his great Merit by King *Charles I.* was born at *Plympton*.

William Tucker, D. D. Dean of *Litchfield*, and Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, to whom he dedicated his Book *de Struma*, or of the *King's-Evil*, was born at *Exeter*.

Nicholas Upton, Doctor of the Canon Law, and Chanter of the Church of *Salisbury*, to which he was a great Benefactor, was born at *Lupton*. He wrote the Book, *De Officio Militari*, put out with Notes by Sir *Edward Bysshe*, Knt. *Clarencieux* King at Arms.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, in this County, are

I. *Powderham-Castle*, near *Topsham*, situated on the River *Ex*, near its Mouth. This Seat is chiefly remarkable for its Antiquity, and that of the noble Family to which it belongs. The Park, wherein it stands, is finely wooded, and is washed by the River, which is there of a very considerable Width, when the Tide is at full. The House hath in Face the Towns of *Topsham*, *Limpson*, *Exmouth*, &c. It has descended by many Generations to its present Possessor Sir *William Courtenay*, Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County. He marry'd the Right Hon. the Lady *Frances Finch*, a Daughter of the late, and Sister to the present, Earl of *Aylesford*.

II. *Barley*, the Seat of Mr. *Pinnock*, near the City of *Exeter*, of which it commands a distant View, as well as of the delightful Country which surrounds it, and its River running under it. The House is built of Brick, large and regular, but has nothing very remarkable in the Architecture.

III. *Hall Down*, the Seat of the Lady *Chudleigh*, at about four Miles distant from the City of *Exeter*, but not in Sight of it, takes in a very extensive, but less delicate,

delicate, Prospect than that of *Barley* above-mention'd. *Hall-Down*, which is by some esteem'd the best modern House in the County of *Devon*, was built at the Expence of the late Sir *George Chudleigh*: It is of Brick with Colonnades and other Ornaments of Stone, and appears to be modell'd to Advantage, after *Buckingham House* in *St. James's Park*, on a more elevated Situation, and is elegantly furnish'd.

IV. *Mamhead*, the Seat of *Thomas Ball*, Esq; from whence is the most agreeable View of the River *Ex*, and the Country near it, of any in this Part. Mr. *Ball*, who after some Years spent in *Italy* in the Way of Commerce, and some since his Return in the House of Commons, has made this his Retirement; he has rais'd considerable Plantations, chiefly of Firs and Cedars, to ornament the Hills, naturally wild and barren, which give to them an *Italian Air*. These have grown from 30 to 40 Years surprizingly, and may serve, if manag'd to Advantage, to give an uncommon Degree of Grandeur to the House, which is a large, handsome, Building, and stands beneath them, to the noble Descent of two or three Miles, which follows from that again to the River. Here are two or three different Views, the great Part of the Valley, Villages, &c. thro' which it runs, the Bar and Bason of the Sea, which finishes its Course: This Place by most Travellers is thought equal, and by some superior to *Mount Edgcombe*, but if not, at present, is capable of becoming so; for if the nearer View of the Sea, Men of War, and adjacent Towns, is more advantageous to the latter, the lovely Fertility of the Country, the natural Intermixture of Woods and Waters in the Former, make up a greater Variety of pleasant Scenes, and upon the whole, perhaps, a richer Lanschape.

IV. *Raleigh*, near *Barnstaple*, on the River *Taw*; and three Miles lower on the same River, and three Miles from the Sea

V. *Heaunton-Court*, both the Seats of *John Bassett*, Esq; the Latter is low in Situation, but exceeding pleasant; the Former, a new large House, built entirely with a Sort of Free-stone, faces the Sun, a fertile Soil,
the

the Park, the Town of *Barnstaple*, and some Miles up that winding Vale thro' which the *Taw* passes smoothly by *North-Tanton*, *Tawton*, and

VI. *Tawstock-House*, the Seat of Sir *Bourchier Wrey*, Bart. in Right of Heritage from the ancient Family of *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Bath*, and their chief Residence. The noble and irregular Aspect of this old Place, or rather Palace, from the great Road on the opposite Side of the River, from which it borrows its Name, affords the greater Pleasure to the Traveller for the Singularity of its Situation, and merits a more particular Description :

It stands on the Head of a less Valley, rising by a bold Ascent from the River, and distant from it about 500 Paces. At half Way stands the Church, a stately Building, and remarkable for its Monuments of the *Bedford*, *Bath*, *Westmoreland*, and *Fitzwarine* Families, and on its Banks stands the Parsonage of that valuable Parish ; it is observable, that the little View at once takes in the best Manor, best Mansion, finest Church, and richest Rectory in all this Country : The two Hills seem to serve as an Avenue to the House, the Pass through them being entirely shut up by it ; the one (Part of the Park) cover'd with the Forest Trees, as is the other (Part of the *Barton*) with Fruit Trees. These too deserve a nearer View.

The House is said to be the largest and best finish'd in this County. The old Entry to it, the Variety of Marbles, stuccoed Ceilings, and carved Wainscots within it, are both elegant and rich. The Part shewn to Strangers, which consists of five Apartments (from four to seven Rooms each) is spacious and convenient, it fronts to the River, and with the Offices, gives the Line to an Esplanade cover'd with Turf, of 400 Feet by 60, the Glacis of which leads, by four Sorties, to a Terrace of yet greater Length ; the Boundary-Hills before-mention'd, widening as they descend : This Terrace is divided by a Parapet Wall, coped with *Portland Stone*, from four Gardens (formed in a Line parallel to the others) by two Flights of Steps : Those again are succeeded by a second Terrace of about 600 Feet in Length, whence

whence one descends thro' a Grove of Fruit Trees to the Church, and thence by a gradual Descent thro' Meadows of a charming Verdure to the River. Opposite to the little Valley rises another, at the Foot of which, and fronting *Tarwstock* House, is the little Town of *Tarwton*, now a Manor of his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, and formerly the Bishops See of that Diocese ;

VII. *Castle-Hill*, the noble Seat of *Hugh Lord Clinton*, is about six Miles, by a Road made chiefly at that Nobleman's Expence, said to be the very best, in room of the very worst, in all the West of *England*.

VIII. *Ugbrook*, about nine Miles S. of *Exeter*, the Seat of *Hugh Lord Clifford*, a Minor.

IX. *Eggesford-Park*, in the Hundred of *North Tarwton*, not far from *Torrington*, the Seat of the Lord Viscount *Doneraile*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Member of the *British* Parliament for the Port of *Winchelsea* in *Kent*.

X. *Hayton*, the Right Honourable the Lord *Walpole's*.

XI. *Dawlish*, the Bishop of *Exeter's*.

XII. *Escott*, the Seat of the Right Honourable Sir *William Yonge*, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, Bart. Knight of the *Bath*, Secretary at War, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Honiton* in this County.

XIII. *Molland*, Mr. *Courtenay's*.

XIV. and XV. *Mowlish* and *Newhouse*, the Seats of *William Oxenham*, Esq;

XVI. *Lyndridge*, the Seat of Dr. *John Finney*.

XVII. *Peamore*, belonging to the two Daughters and Heiresses of the late *Stephen Northleigh*, Esq;

XVIII. *Torr-Abbey*, belongs to *Edward Cary*, Esq;

XIX. *Ash*, Sir *James Drake's*.

XX. *Oxton*, the Seat of *William Martin*, Esq;

XXI. *Canons-Teign*, Mr. *Hellyar's*.

XXII. *Trehill*, the Seat of *Waltham Sawery*, Esq;

XXIII. *Kenn*, *John Short's*, Esq;

XXIV. *Kenbury*, belongs to *Samuel Cook*, Esq;

XXV. *White-way*, *Gilbert Yard's*, Esq;

XXVI. *Holloway*, Mr. *Geare's*.

XXVII. *Dod-*

XXVII. *Doddescombeleigh*, the Seat of *Richard Duke*, Esq;

XXVIII. *Wood*, belonging to *Thomas Comyns*, Esq;

XXIX. *Indio*, a Seat belonging to *Caleb Juglett*, Esq;

XXX. *Park-Place*, *John Langton's*, Esq;

XXXI. *Bellemarsh*, *James Shepherd's*, Esq;

XXXII. *Lowell*, the same Gentleman's.

XXXIII. *Burrough* belongs to *Mr. Davenport*.

XXXIV. *Portledge*, *Mr. Coffin's*.

XXXV. *Tetcott*, the Seat of *Arthur Arscott*, Esq; one of the Representatives in the present Parliament for the Borough of *Tiverton* in this County.

XXXVI. *Poltimore*, near *Exeter*, the Seat of *Sir Richard Warwick Bamfylde*, Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of *Exeter*.

XXXVII. *Nutcomb*, near *Tiverton*, the Seat of *Humphry Sydenham*, Esq; the other Representative for the City of *Exeter*.

XXXVIII. *Pynes*, near *Exeter*, the Seat of the late *Sir Henry Northcote*, Bart.

XXXIX. *Memland*, the Seat of *Arthur Stert*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Plymouth*.

XL. *Stevenston*, near *Great Torrington*, the Seat of *Henry Roll*, Esq; one of the Representatives for the Borough of *Barnstaple*.

XLI. *Pickwel*, the Seat of *John Harris*, Esq; near *Barnstaple*, the other Representative for that Borough.

XLII. *Ford*, the Seat of *Henry Reginald Courtenay*, Esq; one of the Representatives for the Borough of *Honiton*.

XLIII. *Haine*, near *Okehampton*, the Seat of *John Harris*, Esq; one of the Representatives for the Borough of *Ashburton*, and Master of his Majesty's Household.

XLIV. *Week*, *Mr. Southcott's*.

XLV. *Langdon*, *Mr. Calmady's*.

XLVI. *Collacombe*, the Seat of *Arthur Tremaine*, Esq;

XLVII. *Huntsbam*, the Seat of *Thomas Bere*, Esq;

XLVIII. *Combe*, in the Hundred of *East-Budley*, *Sir Thomas Putt's*.

XLIX. *Rad-*

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XLIX. *Raddon*, near *Crediton*, the Seat of *Roger Tuckfield*, Esq;

L. *Newton*, near *Crediton*, the Seat of *Andrew Quick*, Esq;

LI. *Oggwell*, in the Hundred of *Wonford*, the Seat of *Richard Rennell*, Esq;

R O A D S.

From LONDON to EXETER, 138 Miles.

Hide-Park-Corner to	Miles	Cross-Roads from Exeter to Dorchester, 40 Miles.	
<i>Kensington</i>	3		
<i>Hounslow</i>	7		
<i>Stanes</i>	5	<i>Heavytree</i>	1
<i>Bagshot</i>	8	<i>Bishop's Clist</i>	2
<i>Hartley-Row</i>	8	<i>New-Poplar</i>	6
<i>Basingstoke</i>	8	<i>Sidford</i>	2
<i>Setherton</i>	7	<i>Culliford</i>	6
<i>Andover</i>	9	<i>Linde</i>	5
<i>Middle Wallop</i>	6	<i>Chadderton</i>	2
<i>Salisbury</i>	9	<i>Cludioc</i>	3
	70	<i>Bridport</i>	2
<i>Four Mile Post</i>	7	<i>Stepleton</i>	8
<i>Whitfleet-Hill</i>	6	<i>Dorchester</i>	3
<i>Shaftesbury</i>	5		40
	88		
<i>Westover</i>	4	Cross-Roads from Exeter to	
<i>Sherburn</i>	8	<i>Truro</i> , 58 Miles.	
<i>Evil, or Yeovel</i>	4		
<i>Crookborn</i>	6	<i>Pocon</i>	1
<i>Axminster</i>	9	<i>Crew</i>	2
<i>Honiton</i>	7	<i>Dunsford</i>	2
<i>Roxberry</i>	7	<i>Upcot</i>	3
<i>Exeter</i>	5	<i>Chegbford</i>	2
	138	<i>Heathstone</i>	3
		<i>Postbridge</i>	2
		<i>Cherrybrook</i>	1

Mervill

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	Brought up	16	St. Blais	3
Mervill		4	Tregorick	3
Tawistock		2	Grampound	4
Denton		4	Truro	6
Renny-Mill		6		
Leskard		3		58
East-Top Honser		3		
Left-withiel		4		



D O R S E T S H I R E.

TH E Inhabitants of this County, by the *Romans*, were called *Durotriges*, which Name seems to be borrowed from that given them by the ancient *Britons*, viz. *Dour-Trig*, meaning *Dwellers by the Water Side*: During the Time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, *Dorsetshire* was Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. After *Egbert* had subdu'd the rest of the Heptarchy, and made himself sole Monarch of *England*, most of his Successors, which were 18 in Number, admiring the Pleasantness of this Shire, resided for the most Part here, and were interr'd at several Places in it. Their Palaces, according to the Fashion of those Times, were vastly large, which Humour the Gentry here continue to follow at this Day, their Houses being rather like Princes Palaces than Gentlemen's Habitations.

The *Danes*, immediately almost upon King *Egbert's* Rise to his Imperial Throne, invaded this Part of his Kingdom, and gave him Battle near the River *Car* near *Lime*, where, tho' they did not gain a compleat Victory, they maintain'd their Ground valiantly, and kept the Field at last, having slain *Dudda*, King *Egbert's* General, and *Herefrid* and *Wigfort*, two *Saxon Bishops*, the one of *Winchester*, and the other of *Sherburn*, the King himself

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self very hardly escaping. After this small Success, they withdrew, and return'd with greater Force, but were so well receiv'd by King *Egbert*, that they were forced to fly to their Ships with great Loss, and remain quiet for the rest of this Monarch's Reign.

In the *Norman* Invasion this County came into the Conqueror's Power, and was divided, as other Parts were among his great Lords and Favourites, to whom he was very liberal in giving them the Manors and Possessions of the *Saxons*; and in the Barons Wars it escaped no better than other Shires in these Parts, for the inland Counties suffered most by them.

It is about 150 Miles in Circumference, bounded on the N. by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the E. by *Hampshire*, on the S. by the *British* Sea, and on the W. by *Devonshire* and Part of *Somersetshire*.

It lies in the Diocese of *Bristol*, and contains about 772,000 Acres, and 21,900 Houses: The whole is divided into 28 Hundreds, wherein are 248 Parishes, containing nine Boroughs, and 12 other Market Towns; and sends 20 Members to Parliament, two for the County, and 18 for the nine Boroughs. *Dorchester*, the County Town, is distant 112 Miles S. W. from *London*. The Island of *Portland* lies at a small Distance off the Middle of the County, in the *British* Sea.

The Air of this County is generally wholesome; on the Hills something sharp, but near the Coast mild and pleasant. The Soil is rich and fertile; the Northern Part, divided by a Range of Hills from the Southern, was formerly overspread with Forests, but now affords good Pasture for Cattle; whereas the Southern Part, consisting chiefly of fine Downs, feeds incredible Numbers of Sheep.

The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, fine *Portland* Stone, and some Marble. The Isle, or rather *Peninsula* of *Purbeck*, furnishes Tobacco-Pipe Clay, worth 30 s. per Ton at *London*. This County is likewise famous for its Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, and fine Beer.

The principal Rivers are the *Stour* and the *Froom*; the *Stour* rises in *Somersetshire*, but presently enters this County, and

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and runs due S. to *Sturminster*, where making an Angle, it forms a Course near W. S. W. and leaves *Dorsetshire* about five Miles below *Winborn*, falling soon after into the Sea at *Christ-Church* in *Hampshire*. The *Froom* takes its Rise in the E. End of the County, and runs mostly Westward to *Wareham*, a little below which it falls into the Bay, call'd *Pool Harbour*, which, contrary to all other Ports in *England*, has four Tides in 24 Hours. Both these Rivers affords Plenty of Fish, but the Tench and Eels of the *Stour* are particularly famous.

The principal Towns in this County are, *Dorchester*, *Pool*, *Lyme*, *Weymouth*, *Melcomb Regis*, *Bridport*, *Shaftesbury*, *Wareham*, and *Corfe-Castle*, which are the nine Boroughs sending Representatives to Parliament: The other Market-Towns are *Abbotsbury*, *Frampton*, *Beminsters*, *Evershot*, *Cern*, *Bere*, *Winborn*, *Milton*, *Blandford*, *Sturminster*, *Cranborn*, and *Sherborn*.

Dorchester, the chief Town in the Shire, and lying on the Banks of the River *Froom*, is in the Hundred of *Ugscumb*. *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary* calls it *Durnovaria*, i. e. a Passage over a River; and *Ptolomy*, in some Copies, *Durnium*, in others, *Dunium*, erroneously. It is a pretty large Town, and hath very wide Streets; and tho' the Buildings are neither great nor beautiful, yet the Situation is delightful, being on a rising Ground, and opening at the S. and W. Ends into sweet Fields, and spacious Downs.

It is a Corporation, and was formerly govern'd by two Bailiffs and Burgeses; but in the fifth Year of King *Charles I.* was incorporated a-new, by the Names of a Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgeses, with an Enlargement of their Privileges, Franchises, and Immunities. In the 29th Year of King *Henry VIII.* it contained 349 Houses; but in the Year 1613, it was destroyed by an accidental Fire, which consum'd all the Houses and Goods of all the Houses and Goods of the Inhabitants, except the great Church, and a few Houses by it, the Loss being computed at 200,000 *l.* yet no Man, Woman, or Child, perish'd by it.

In the Time of the *Romans*, it was one of the two Winter Stations of their Legions mentioned to have been
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in those Parts, (as *Vindogladia*, or *Winborn*, is said to be another) by which Means it came to be much enlarg'd, had a Castle, and was walled in. The *Ifening-Street* enters it by the N. of *Winterborn* at the W. Gate. This, by the ignorant Country People, is reported to be the Work of the Devil, who, they say, cast it up in a Night's Time. The Foundations of the ancient *Roman Wall* appear quite round the Town; but Eastward a Street is built upon it, and the Ditch filled; it is still call'd, *The Walls*; for that Way the Town is swell'd out into a considerable Village, with a Church and handsome Tower, named *Fordington*, or *Farington*.

There are three other Churches in the Town, and the Streets are wide and handsome. On the S. and W. Side, without the Walls, a handsome Walk of Trees is planted, looking pleasantly into the Country; tho' being common Sycamores, they are inconvenient by harbouring Flies.

Dorchester is a regular Town, with handsome wide Streets, but the Houses, tho' built of Stone, are old and low. It is kept clean, by Reason of its high Situation, and the River on which it stands.

There is a famous Free-School, and several Alms-Houses for the Support and Maintenance of the Poor and Impotent, who are under the Care of a Governor and Assistants. Sir *Josiah Child* in his Book of Trade, recommends the Example of the Inhabitants of this Place, as worthy to be follow'd by others.

It is here the Assizes are kept, and the Justices hold their Quarter Sessions, and the Elections for Knights of the Shire are made here, the Town being accommodated with good Inns, and a very plentiful Market for all Sorts of Provisions on *Saturdays*: The Fairs are on *February 2*, *June 24*, *July 22*, and *Trinity-Monday*.

This Town had the Honour of giving Title of Marquis to

Henry Pierpoint, Son of *Robert Pierpoint*, whom, for his excellent Parts and ample Fortune, King *Charles I.* advanced, in the Year 1628, to the Dignity of Baron *Pierpoint*, Viscount *Newark*, and Earl of *Kingston*: He firmly adher'd to that King in his Wars with the Parli-
ment

ment, and being succeeded in his Honour and Loyalty by this *Henry*, King *Charles I.* in the 20th Year of his Reign 1645, advanced him to an higher Degree of Honour, by the Title of Marquis of *Dorchester*, and so this Honour of Marquis, upon his Decease without Issue Male, became extinct, *Anno* 1680, and the Earldom descended to his Uncle *William Pierpoint*, and his Heirs Male. It lay dormant a-while, until King *James II.* revived it, creating

Mrs. *Catharine Sedley*, Daughter of the celebrated Poet, and famous Wit, Sir *Charles Sedley*, Countess of *Dorchester*, for Life. She married *David*, Earl of *Portmore*, in *Scotland*, but before that had a natural Daughter by King *James*, who was married first to the Earl of *Anglesey*, and afterwards to his Grace the Duke of *Buckinghamshire*.

Evelin Pierpoint, Son of *Robert Pierpoint*, Esq; and Grandson of the above-mention'd *William* Earl of *Kingston*, was created Marquis of *Dorchester*, by Queen *Anne* in the 5th Year of her Reign, in 1706. He married the Lady *Mary Fielding*, Daughter of *William*, Earl of *Denbigh*, by whom he had one Son *William* Lord *Newark*, who dying in his Father's Life Time, and before he was created Duke of *Kingston*, as he was by his late Majesty King *George I.* his only Son, whom he had by his Lady the Daughter of Mr. *Baynton* of *Wiltshire*, was call'd Marquis of *Dorchester*, and is the present Duke of *Kingston*, one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter.

We must not forget to mention, that it was in this Town that Judge *Jeffreys*, after the Rout at *Sedgemore*, near *Bridgwater*, in the Year 1685, held his bloody Assize, as it was call'd; when several Hundreds were condemn'd by the Lump, and sent by Cart-Loads to *Lyme*, *Taunton*, &c. to be hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd: And, at the same Time, *John Tutchin*, who afterwards wrote the Paper call'd, *The Observer*, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, was sentenced to be whipp'd once a Year thro' every Market-Town in the County; upon which he petition'd that cruel Judge to be hang'd; the Novelty

of which induc'd *Jefferys* to allow him a Reprieve, and he was afterwards pardon'd.

The next Borough we are to mention is

Pool, a small Town, almost surrounded by Waters on all Sides but the N. where it is joined to the Continent by a Neck of Land, and enter'd into formerly by a Gate, from whence, on each Side, ran a Wall, which is now neglected. It is probable it took its Name from the Bay adjoining, which in a calm Season, appears like a standing Water, which in our Language is call'd a *Pool*.

Mr. *Camden* says, that this Town in the Age before him was improv'd from a sedgey Moor, with a few Fishermen's Huts, to a well-frequented Market-Town; but *Leland* attributes the Rise, or rather the Enlargement of this Town, to the Decay of *Wareham*, which was once a prosperous Port, but being choaked up with Sands, so that the Ships had not a sufficient Depth of Water, they took in at *Pool*, and so by little and little it grew very wealthy, and was adorn'd with handsome Buildings.

But tho' the Prosperity of it may be of modern Date, yet Mr. *Camden* seems to misdate the Original, for tho' we find no Mention of this Town in *Domesday Book*, yet it appears by other Marks to have been of some Note in much ancients Times. In the 20th of King *Edward* II. we find by some Records, that the Burgeses of *Pool* paid to *Thomas Plantagenet*, Earl of *Lancaster*, being then Lord of it, the Sum of 8 *l.* 13 *s.* for the Farm of their Liberties, and in the 14th of King *Edward* III. they sent Burgeses to Parliament. King *Henry* VI. when he disfranchis'd the Port of *Melcomb*, transferr'd the Privileges to this Place, and gave the Mayor Leave to inclose it with Walls, and King *Richard* III. began them at the Haven. *Melcomb*, for the future, being only to be reckon'd a Creek.

It is the most considerable Town in the County, tho' not the County-Town. It is reckon'd in the Hundred of *Hasler*, but is a County independent of itself, and so not to be esteem'd in any Shire or Division. The Houses,
which

which are about 400, are but low, but being most of them built of Stone, look very handsome. The Government of this Town and County is manag'd by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common-Council. The Mayor, who is Admiral within the Liberty, is chosen out of the Burgeses, and when he has passed the Chair he commences Alderman, and is then also senior Bailiff and Justice of the Peace for the Year ensuing : Out of the Aldermen are annually chosen three Justices, the Mayor and Recorder being of the *Quorum*. The Election of its Freemen, or Burgeses, must be made by the Mayor, four Aldermen, and 24 Burgeses.

The Charter of Queen *Elizabeth*, which is an Act of Re-incorporation, takes Notice, " That *Pool* had been " incorporated by ancient Kings, and grants that the " Town of *Pool* shall be hereafter a Free-Town of itself, " consisting of one Mayor, two Bailiffs, Burgeses, and " Commonalty ; and that they and their Successors shall " be a Body Politick, and have Power to sue and be " sued, and capable to purchase Lands, and that the " Mayor shall be Escheator of the Town and Suburbs, " and Clerk of the Market.

By the same Letters Patent she severed it from the County of *Dorset*, and made it a County of itself, to have a Sheriff, keep a Court, hold all Pleas, and to have divers Immunities. It continues to exercise several of the Privileges then granted to it, as the trying Malefactors within its own Jurisdiction, which the Corporation does by procuring a Commission from the Crown, and by this Means they save the Expence of treating the Judges. Here is also a Water Bailiff, and a Town Clerk.

This Borough sends two Representatives to Parliament, the Election of whom, as said before, is in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeses, whose Number was not long since augmented to 94, tho' before that they were not half so many.

Here is a Market twice a Week, *viz.* on *Mondays* and *Thursdays* ; the Fairs are on *St. Philip* and *Jude, All-Souls-Day*, and seven Days after each.

The Inhabitants of this Town are many of them Merchants, grown rich by their Trade to *France* and the *West Indies*, especially *Newfoundland*. Great Quantities of Corn, Beans, and Peas are us'd to be exported from hence to foreign Parts; and *Purbeck* Stone is also shipp'd off here, there being a large Warehouse, call'd the Town-Cellar, for putting in Merchants Goods.

One Mr. *Rogers*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, a wealthy Citizen of *London*, left Money to build Alms-Houses in this Town, and for several other charitable Uses.

The Arm of the Sea, which encompasseth this Town, is call'd *Luxford-Lake*, and is noted among other Things for its Plenty of good Fish, with which it supplies *Wiltshire* in a great Measure, and for its Oysters, the best and biggest in all this Part of *England*, which the People of *Pool* pretend to be famous for pickling; and they are barrell'd up here, and sent not only to *London*, but to the *West-Indies*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and other Parts. It is observ'd, that more Pearl are found in the *Pool* Oysters, and larger, than in any others in *England*.

At the Entrance into this large Bay is narrow, so it is made narrower by an Island, call'd *Branksey*, which lying in the very Mouth of the Passage, divides it into two, and where there is an old Castle, call'd *Branksey-Castle*, built to defend the Entrance, and was of no small Advantage to the Trade of this Port in the Time of the last War with *France*.

For the Management of the Customs, the King constantly maintains here a Collector, and three Patent-Officers, viz. a Customer, Comptroller, and Searcher, besides Tide-Waiters, and other Attendants. The next Borough is

Lyme-Regis, or *King's-Lyme*, a noted Sea-Port, and Market Town, thro' which a little Rivulet runs, and divides it into two Parts, which is a great Convenience to the Inhabitants. It is difficult of Access by Reason of its Situation upon an high steep Rock, and lies in *Goderthorn* Hundred. The Government of the Corporation is in the Hands of a Mayor, 15 Capital Burgeſſes, of which two are Justices of the Peace, and a Recorder.

The

The Mayor, the next Year after he has left his Office, is also a Justice of the Peace, and the Year following a Justice and Coroner. The Market is on *Fridays*; the Fairs on *February 2*, and *24*, and *May 2*.

King *Richard I.* granted the same Privileges, by Charter, to this Town, as to *Melcomb-Regis*, and *London* itself, with a Court of Hustings, and Freedom from all Tolls, Lastage, &c. which, with other Privileges, were confirm'd to it by King *Edward II.* and *III.* by King *James I.* King *Charles I.* King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Here are some fine Houses, built of Free-Stone, and cover'd with blue Slate; but it has only one Church. As the Houses lie on the Declivity of a Hill, one below another, they make a good Shew, and some of them belonged to eminent Merchants, who once carry'd on a considerable Trade to *France*, *Spain*, *Newfoundland*, and the *Streights*; when the Customs some Years amounted to 16,000 *l.* and tho' they have neither Creek nor Bay, Road nor River, they have a good Harbour; and such as is not in all *Britain* besides, or, perhaps, in *Europe*.

It is a massy Pile of Building, consisting of high and thick Walls of Stone, rais'd, at first, with all the Methods that Art could devise, and maintain'd, at present, with very little Difficulty: The Walls are rais'd in the main Sea, at a good Distance from the Shore: It consists of one main and solid Wall of Stone, large enough for Carts and Carriages to pass on the Top, and to admit Houses and Warehouses to be built on it; so that it is a broad Street. Opposite to this, but farther into the Sea, is another Wall of the same Workmanship, which crosses the End of the first, and comes about with a Tail, parallel to that.

Between the Point of the first or main Wall is the Entrance into the Port; and the second or opposite Wall breaking the Violence of the Sea from the Entrance, the Ships go into the Bason, and ride there as secure as in a Mill-Pond, or Wet-Dock.

This Work is call'd the *Cobb*: The Custom-House Officers have a Lodge and Warehouse upon it. It might be strengthen'd with a Fort, and the Walls themselves

are firm enough to carry what Guns they please to plant upon it; but they did not seem to think it needful; and as the Shore is convenient for Batteries, they have some Guns planted in proper Places, for the Defence of the Cobb, and the Town.

Lyme has been made famous by being the Landing-Place of the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*, June 11, 1685, who undertook to assert his Right to the Crown of *England*, as Son to King *Charles II.* against his Brother King *James II.* who was then in Possession of it. His Interest in the Affections of the People was strong, tho' his Title was weak; so that tho' he came attended with a small Train of not above an 100 Gentlemen, in two small Men of War of about 30 Guns, and with Arms for about 4000 Men only, his Forces increas'd to a large Army in a very little Time; but the Zeal of the Loyalists being not yet allay'd with the Fears of Popery, King *James* found Friends to oppose him and his Adherents, who coming to a pitch'd Battle, were routed, and the Duke brought to the Block for his Rebellion soon after: Many of his Party were executed, and their Limbs set up in this Town.

At *Carmouth*, or *Charmouth*, as it is commonly call'd, a little Village not above a Mile from it, where the *Car* runs into the Sea, is the Place where that Duke's Father, King *Charles II.* came after his being routed at *Worcester*, with a Design to pass from *Lyme* to *France*; but the Suspicion of the Danger of his being discover'd, made him remove to *Salisbury*. We come next to

Weymouth, and *Melcomb-Regis*, or, *King's-Melcomb*, which stand opposite to one another, upon the Banks of the River *Wey*, which, at its Entrance into the Sea, makes a Port convenient for both Towns, and the Chief in the County for Number of Shipping, which is secur'd from an Enemy by two old Forts, call'd *Sandfoot* and *Portland* Castles, built by King *Henry VIII.*

Weymouth is a sweet, clean, agreeable Town, considering its low Situation, close by the Sea. Both this Town and *Melcomb-Regis* make but one Borough, and have the Privilege of chusing as many Representatives in Parliament as *London*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, for which

which four Persons when chosen are return'd in two Indentures, the two first, according to the Number of Votes, or their Quality, under the Title of Burgessees of *Weymouth*; and the two other, under that of *Melcomb*. The Returning Officer is the Mayor, who may be nominated out of any Part of the Borough of *Weymouth* and *Melcomb-Regis*, as may the rest of the Corporation, which consists of a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, 24 Capital Burgessees, and a Number of Aldermen uncertain, because whoever has been once a Mayor, is ever after an Alderman.

Weymouth hath neither Chapel nor Town-Hall, but the Members of the Corporation, on publick Business, and to hear Divine Service, are forced to repair to *Melcomb*, which hath both those Conveniences; some of the Inhabitants go to *Radipole* to Church near the Town, others to the Mother Church at *Wyke-Regis*, a noted Land and Sea-Mark, where they bury their Dead. It had within the Memory of Man a Chapel, which stood on an Hill so steep, that the Ascent up to it was by 60 Stairs, and overlook'd the Town and Haven; but the Rebels in 1641, converted it into a Fort, from which they batter'd *Melcomb-Regis*, and having reduc'd it, they demolish'd the Chapel, and sold the Stones.

The Passage between this Town and *Melcomb*, was anciently, (as *Leland* informs us in his *Itinerary*, Vol. III.) by a Boat and a Rope bent over the Haven, by which the Ferry-men pulled the Boat, and us'd no Oars; but in the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, or the Beginning of King *James I.* there was erected a Wooden Bridge of 17 Arches, to which Work, as well as to its Church, the chief Contributors were certain Citizens of *London*: But this falling to Decay, was rebuilt some Years ago by their then Representatives, Sir *Thomas Hardy*, *William Harvey*, *Reginald Marriot*, and *John Ward*, Esqrs.

The Town of *Weymouth* first gave Title of Viscount to the Right Hon. *Thomas Thynne*, Son of Sir *Henry Frederick Thynne*, of *Long-Lete* in *Wiltshire*, and Heir to his Cousin *Thomas Thynne*, who was basely murder'd in his Coach. He was created Baron *Thynne* of *Warminster*,

and Viscount *Weymouth* by King *Charles II*'s Letters Patents, bearing Date *December 11, 1682*. He married the Lady *Frances Finch*, eldest Daughter of *Heneage*, Earl of *Winchelsea*; but *Henry*, his Son, deceasing before him without Issue-Male, the said *Thomas* was succeeded in Honours by *Thomas Thynne*, Esq; his great Nephew, the present Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, Ranger of St. *James's*, and *Hide-Parks*.

Melcomb-Regis, in the Conqueror's Time, was survey'd among the King's Manors, and in King *Edward*, the Confessor's Reign, was held by *Harold*, the Son of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*. In King *Edward I*'s Reign, it belonged to the Abbey of *Cerne*, as appears from the Abbots certifying his Claim of a *Tuesday* Market and Fair, on the Eve, Day, and Translation of St. *Thomas*, the Martyr, in his Manor of *Melcomb*, and likewise Wreck of the Sea; for all which he produc'd King *Henry III*'s Charter; and the same Year the Jury presented *Melcomb* to be a Member belonging to the Barony of the Abbey of *Cerne*, and that the said Abbot held it of the King in Chief by Knights Service.

But not long after this it became Part of the Dowry of *Eleanor*, King *Edward I*'s Queen, on whose Account great Privileges were given to it, as that it should be a Borough; that all Causes should be heard and determin'd within the Town, and that none should plead, or be impleaded, out of it, &c. The Arms also of this Place are partly King *Edward I*'s, marshall'd with the Earl of *Gloucester's*, viz. a Bridge of three Arches in Fess, mason'd with Streams transfluent in Chief, in an Escutcheon, three Cheveronels in Chief, and three Lions of *England* in Base.

King *Edward II*. in the third Year of his Reign, granted also to the Burgeses of *Melcomb*, that they and their Successors should have a *Monday* Market, and Fair on the Feast of the Translation of St. *Edward*, and the two succeeding Days; which King, in the 11th Year of his Reign confirm'd the same, and granted to them the said Borough in Fee-Farm, paying Yearly into his Exchequer eight Marks, and gives Liberty of building on the Waste, and to let it in Fee-Farm, and that they should

should have a *Monday* Market instead of their *Tuesday* one, and a Fair for eight Days, viz. on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Botolph*, (which is on *June 17*) and five Days following.

In King *Edward III*'s Reign this Town greatly flourish'd, and was, *Anno Reg.* 38, appointed a Staple-Town; but in the succeeding Reign of King *Richard II.* it was much impoverish'd, and almost laid desolate by the *French*, who invaded and burnt it; upon which the Inhabitants pray'd a Discharge of their Customs, Fee-Farm Rent, &c. the Merchants being retir'd from the Town with their Wares, &c. The King, in Consideration of these Losses, releas'd it from the said Fee-Farm Rent, and all Tithes and Fifteens, for twelve Years ensuing; which Grant was confirm'd by King *Henry IV.* and *V.* which last renewed their Lease, and remitted to them all Arrears.

In King *Henry VI*'s Reign, *Reg.* 11, it was brought to so low a Condition, that the Commons in Parliament assembled, to prevent all future Assaults upon it, because it lay naked and expos'd, thought fit to take away the Privilege of a Port from *Melcomb*, and remove it to *Pool*; but this has been long ago revok'd; and tho' 'tis no Place of Strength, it is at this Time almost as considerable a Sea-Port as *Pool*, or any other Place in this County.

The Town lies directly opposite to *Weymouth*, and has four tolerable broad Streets: The Houses are mostly built with Stone, tho' not very high, and the Church stands in the Middle of the Town. It was formerly a Chapelry to *Radipol*, a small Village that stands a Mile and a half almost directly N. of *Melcomb*; but by Act of Parliament 1 *Jac. I.* A. D. 1604, the Parochial Rights of that Church were translated to this new Foundation, without any Prejudice to the Patron, or Parson, and *Radipol* made a Chapel of Ease to the new erected Church of *Melcomb-Regis*, Dr. *Zouch*, Suffragan to the Bishop of *Bristol*, consecrated this Church, and named it *Christ Church*.

Tho' *Weymouth* probably be the elder Borough, yet *Melcomb* received Summons to Parliament sooner than
Weymouth,

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Weymouth, viz. 33 and 34 *Edward I.* and sent Representatives oftener, perhaps for this Reason, that it was the Demefne Land of the Crown.

The Markets for both Towns are on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*; and the Fair at *Melcomb* on *June 16, 17, 18.* The next Borough we are to speak of is

Bridport, or, as it is called in *Leland*, and other Historians) *Britport*, *Burtport*, and *Bruteport*. It lies at a little Distance from the Shore between two small Rivers, near their Junction in the Hundred bearing its Name.

This Town seems to have been considerable in ancient Times, for in the Reign of *Edward*, the Confessor, there were 120 Houses computed in it, which was a great Place in those Days: How they came to be lessen'd doth not appear; but we find in *Domesday-Book*, that in *William* the Conqueror's Reign, they were reduc'd to 100, but it has since more than recover'd its ancient Greatness.

Bridport was created a Borough by King *Henry III.* by whose Charter it was leased to the Inhabitants in Fee-Farm, for a small Quit-Rent into the Exchequer, collected by their Bailiffs, and payable at *Michaelmas*; which is done to this Day by the Corporation, who, under the King, are Lords of all the Borough, except some small Manors in Possession, or Claim, of the Duke of *Bedford*, Mr. *Pitt*, and the Heir of the late Mr. *Strangeways Horner*, and two or three neighbouring Gentlemen.

This Town was incorporated by *Henry VII.* and afterwards by Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* by whose Charter two Bailiffs were to be chosen Yearly by the Capital Burgeses, who were to be 15, whereof the Bailiffs to be two, and the Corporation was empower'd to choose a Recorder and Town Clerk, who, and the said Bailiffs, with the two preceding Bailiffs, were to be Justices of the Peace. The Corporation had a Power by this Charter to build a Prison, to have a Common Seal, hold Lands, Tenements, &c. and choose a Town-Clerk, and two Serjeants to carry the Maces before the Bailiffs, who were to have all Fines, with other Privileges. The Town-Hall is a mean Building, but the
Grand

Grand Quarter Sessions for the County are held in it once a Year : And here is only one Church besides the Ruins of an old one.

The Harbour here was once a pretty good one, being formerly a Place of great Trade ; but it was so neglected on Account of a great Mortality, which carried off the best Part of the Inhabitants, that it became so barr'd up by the Tides with Sand that, tho' an Act of Parliament passed in 1722, for restoring and rebuilding the Haven and Piers, it was fear'd that no Art or Industry would ever effect it, the Inhabitants having frequently fail'd in Attempts to no Purpose ; but there is, at present, a pretty little commodious Harbour, or Mole, for the Reception of Ships, and capable of containing near 40 Sail, that may ride safe at Anchor : It was built partly at the Expence of the Right Honourable the Lord *Derehurst*, and *George Richards*, Esq; the present Representatives in Parliament for the said Borough, and partly at the Expence and joint Contributions of the Inhabitants.

There is a large Market in this Town on *Saturdays* ; and three Fairs annually, *viz.* on the 25th of *March*, *Holy Thursday*, and the 29th of *September*.

This Town was heretofore so famous for the Manufacture of Hemp, for making Ropes and Cables for Ships that, by a Statute made in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* it was provided, that the Cordage for the *English* Navy should, for a limited Time, be made here, or within five Miles of this Place, and no where else ; which Act was confirm'd almost by every Parliament for above sixty Years after : Yet this Trade is sunk to little or nothing in Comparison to what it was formerly, tho' the Soil between this Town and *Beminstor* produces as good Crops of Hemp as any in *England*. From whence arose the Proverb, that, when a Man was hang'd, the People said, *He was stabb'd by a Bridport Dagger*. The next Borough is

Shaftesbury, to the Eastward of which about four Miles, lie the Plains, commonly call'd *Salisbury-Plains*. It is a great Thorough-Fare, and Post-Road, and therefore much frequented.

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It is an ancient Town, and may vie with any in this County in that Respect. Before the *Norman Conquest*, it appears from *Domesday-Book*, that there were 104 Houses in it, and three Mint-Masters. It was built by King *Alfred* in 880, as is very probably prov'd from an ancient Stone, which *Malmsbury*, the Historian, tells us, was in his Time removed out of the Ruins of the Walls in the Chapter-House, and had this Inscription on it :

*Anno Dominicæ incarnationis ALFREDUS Rex
Fecit Hanc Urbem. D,CCC,LXXX, Regin Sui
VIII.*

That is,

*King ALFRED built this City in the Year of our
Lord 880, and in the 8th Year of his Reign.*

Elgiwa, Wife to King *Edmund*, Nephew's Son to King *Alfred*, a Woman of singular Piety, built a Nunnery here ; that as King *Alfred* had built a sacred Retirement for the Men, the Women might also have one : These Houses produc'd a great Increase of the Town, so that it became very populous in those Times, and had ten Churches. The Site of the Monastery of *Shaftesbury*, with all the Edifices, Curtilages, Stables, and Gardens, with one Close of Land, containing three Acres in the Tenure of Sir *Thomas Arundel*, Knt. was given by King *Edward VI.* 1 Reg. 1547, to *Thomas Wriothesley*, Earl of *Southampton*, and then Lord Chancellor of *England*.

But these Marks of Antiquity do not content the Inhabitants, who are fond of a Tradition, (as well grounded as that Sort of History usually is) that long before the *Saxon* or *Roman* Times, there was an old City standing on the Place now call'd *Castle-Green*, and by some *Boltbury*, tho' now it is only a fair Plain, joining on the one Side to the Town, and on the other looking toward the Vale under it. This Tradition, perhaps, may be favour'd by a *Roman* Inscription revers'd, which

is

is yet to be seen at the W. End of the Chapel of St. *John* in this Town.

Our Historians have further made this Town memorable, by a Relation, that one *Aquila* (which some will have to be an Eagle) a Prophet dwelt here, who foretold that the Government of *Britain*, after having been in the Hands of the *Saxons* and *Normans*, should return, at length, to the ancient *Britons*, which was accordingly fulfilled upon the Accession of King *Henry VII.* to the Throne of *England*, for that King's Grandfather was *Owen Tudor*, a *Briton* of *Welch* Extraction, and from him, by the Female Line, our Kings of the *Scotch* Race are descended; by whom the two Kingdoms have been joined ever since King *James I.* and, at length, united by the late Queen *Anne*.

In this Town, it is said, that King *Edward*, the Martyr, was buried. His Body had been clandestinely buried at *Wareham*, in Hopes that his Murder might have been conceal'd; but it being afterwards discover'd. (as *Malmesbury* says) by a miraculous Blaze of Light hanging over his Tomb, his Corpse, by Queen *Elfrid's* Permission, was removed to *Shaftesbury*, and there royally entomb'd. This King being, after his Death, reputed a Saint and Martyr, a Shrine was erected to him in the Church, which was so frequented by the superstitious Pilgrims of the Age, that the Town had almost lost its old Name, and began to take that of St. *Edward's* Town. 'Tis also reported, that King *Cnutus*, the first King of *England* of the *Danish* Race, dy'd here, and was bury'd in this Place.

The present State of this Town is this: It lies in the Form of a Bow full bent, and standing upon an Hill, has a fine Prospect, but Scarcity and sometimes great Want of Water. It had formerly ten Parishes, but now they are reduc'd to three, which have their Churches to each of them. The Buildings are handsome, being most of them of Free Stone, and the Number of the Habitations is about 5 or 600. The Government is manag'd by a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Common Council, and sends its Representatives to Parliament.

Its

Its Market is on *Saturday* Weekly; the Fairs are three annually, viz. on *Palm-Saturday*, *Midsummer-Day*, and *St. Martin's*.

The Scarcity of Water, before-mention'd, in this Town is so great, that the People have been forced to fetch it in Pails, or on the Backs of Horses, from the Parish of *Melcomb*, at the Foot of the Hill in the Manor of *Gillingham*, at a certain Price, and on paying an annual Acknowledgement to the Lord of the Manor on the *Monday* before *Holy-Thursday*, by the Mayor and Burgesses, carrying a rich Garland, call'd a *Prize-Besom*, to a Green below the Hill, where they presented it, with a raw Calf's Head, and a Pair of Gloves to his Steward, who distributed 12 Penny Loaves, and three Dozen of Beer among the People; after which the Garland, adorn'd with Peacocks Feathers and Plate, to the Value of 1500*l.* or more, borrow'd from the neighbouring Gentry, was carry'd back to the Town in great Triumph. It was afterwards furnish'd with Water more commodiously, and at less Expence by *William Benson*, Esq; one of its Representatives in Parliament, by Means of Engines, which convey'd it into a large Cistern in the Middle of the Town: But even this is laid aside, and they have dug several Pits, in which they reserve the Rain-Water. The poor Sort get their Livings to this Day, by fetching it in Pails, or by Horses.

This Town had the Honour to give Title of Earl to *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, of *Winburn St. Giles* in this County, which was then become his Seat, by being the Inheritance of his Mother, who was the only Daughter of Sir *Anthony Ashley*, Knt. and Bart. of the said Town. He, for his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* and his Advice and Consultation with General *Monk*, in order to the Restoration of King *Charles II.* was first created, by the latter Lord *Ashley* of *Winburn St. Giles*, 13 *Car. II.* 1661, and afterwards being made Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and Lord Lieutenant of *Dorsetshire*, he was farther created 24 *Car. II.* 1672, Lord *Cooper* of *Paulet*, and Earl of *Shaftesbury*, being the same Year made Lord Chancellor of England. He was remov'd by the then Duke of *York*, for

for opposing the Growth of Popery at Court from this Office, imprison'd 13 Months, and, at length, forced to fly into *Holland*, where he died at *Amsterdam* in 1682, leaving his Son

Anthony, the Heir of his Honour and Estate by *Frances*, Daughter of *David*, Earl of *Exeter*. He married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *John*, Duke of *Rutland*, by whom he left, with other Issue,

Anthony, his Son and Heir. He married *Jane*, the Daughter of *Thomas Ewer* of *Bushy-Hall* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; and dying in his Travels at *Naples* in 1713, left Issue by her

Anthony, his only Son and Heir, about two Years old at his Father's Death, who is the present Earl, marry'd to a Daughter of the late, and Sister to the present Earl of *Gainsborough*.

Wareham is the next Borough, and stands near the Mouth of the *Froom*, in the Hundred of *Winfrith*, a Town very secure and strong on all Sides, being fortified on the E. and W. Sides by thick and high Earthen Walls, and on the N. and S. by the *Froom* and *Piddle*. It is probable, that this Town arose out of the Ruins of that little poor Place, call'd *Stowborough*, parted from it by the *Froom* only, (in the same Manner as the present *Salisbury* has risen out of *Old Sarum*) for *Stowborough*, tho' little more than a Village, is still govern'd by a Mayor, and his Brethren, which plainly proves, that in former Ages it was much more considerable than at present, yet this Alteration is very ancient, for in *Edward* the Confessor's Time, (as it is recorded in *Domesday-Book*) it had 148 Houses in it, and two Mint-Masters; but in *William* the Conqueror's Days there were but 70 Houses computed; yet in after Times it flourish'd again, and was in great Prosperity, being fortify'd with Walls quite round, having a Mint-Office, being full of Inhabitants, and having a very strong Castle, built by *William* the Conqueror, but it continu'd not in this good State for many Ages, for when King *Henry II.* came to challenge the Crown of *England* in the Year 1142, he first arriv'd here, besieg'd and took the Castle, which
was

was defended against him by *Robert de Lacy* in the Behalf of King *Stephen*, who, after it was in King *Henry's* Hands, committed it to the Care and Guard of *Robert de Lincoln*, a Man of mighty Possessions in these Parts, besieg'd it again, and so it fell into such Decays, as never could be restor'd, and Time hath so dispersed the very Rubbish, that there remains nothing of it, but the Name on the Hill where it was built, being at this Day call'd *Castle-Hill*.

In these Wars the Town suffer'd very much, which being follow'd, tho' at some Distance, with divers Casualties by Fire, and other unlucky Accidents, of which the Retreat of the Sea from it, by which they are depriv'd of their Haven, is one of the greatest, the Ruin of it is now almost utterly completed, great Part of the E. and W. Sides of the Town being quite depopulated, and the Ground turned into Gardens, which bear Garlick plentifully; yet there are still left some Marks of its ancient Grandeur.

It hath a Market Weekly on *Saturdays*; three Fairs annually, on *April 6*, *June 24*, and *August 31*, and sends Members to Parliament.

The principal Streets still remain, and there are eight Churches now standing, tho' only three of them are used, the rest are become *Sine-Cures*, and the Situation is such, as that it might be made a strong Place. Here *Peter*, the famous Hermit, in the Reign of King *John*, was hang'd, with his Son, because he had prophesied, that at such a Time the King should be deposed, and offer'd to suffer Death if it were not true, which he had justly inflicted on him.

The three Churches here are all supply'd by one Minister, who preaches at *St. Mary's*, the Summer Half-Year; and at the two other, viz. *St. Martin's* and *Trinity-Church*, alternately in the Winter Season. The Tower of *St. Mary's* is the chief Ornament of this Town: And their chief Trade, at present, is in Tobacco-Pipe Clay, of which the best in *Great Britain* is dug out of *Hunger-Hill*, a Place in this Neighbourhood. The next Borough we are to mention, and the

the last which sends Representatives to Parliament is

Corfe-Castle, a very considerable Piece of Antiquity. We do not find in any History who was the Founder of it; but there are some Circumstances that will much favour a Conjecture, that it was built by King *Edgar*, for by an Inquisition taken *Anno* 54 of King *Henry* III. concerning the Abbess of *Shaftesbury*'s claiming a Wreck in her Manor of *Kingston* in *Purbeck*, it is thus mention'd: *Juratores dicunt, quod ante foundationem Castri de Corfe*, &c. The Jurors say, that before the Foundation of the Castle of *Corfe*, the Abbess and Nuns of *St. Edward* at *Shafton*, had the Wreck customarily, which happen'd in their Manor of *Kingston*, without any Contradiction. Now the Nunnery of *Shafton* was founded by King *Edmund*, *A. D.* 941, and the Castle of *Corfe* was certainly built after it, not in the following Reigns most probably, because they were short; but King *Edgar*, who succeeded them, was peaceable and rich, and being a great Builder, (for he founded and repaired 47 Monasteries) was most likely the Founder of this Castle.

After the Strength and Safety of the Realm began to consist in Castles, this was one of the principal belonging to the Crown; and when *Simon Montfort* took King *Henry* III. Prisoner, *Anno Regni* 42, it was the third Castle he requir'd to be deliver'd up to him, and was afterwards, by *Mortimer*, look'd upon as the securest Place to put King *Edward* II. King *Henry* VII. repair'd it, and in the late Civil Wars the Lord Chief Justice *Bankes*, then the Owner of it, made it a Garrison for the King, and defended it bravely against his Enemies; but by the Treachery of one who pretended to bring in Relief, it was betray'd to the Besiegers, who could hardly else have taken it.

In this Castle was acted a Piece of Cruelty, which may be a dreadful Memorial of the Spite and Malice of a Mother-in-Law: *Ælfrith*, the second Wife and Queen of King *Edgar*, (that she might make Way for her Son *Ethelred* to the Throne) when her Son-in-Law King *Edward* (surnam'd from this Fact, *The Martyr*) made her a Visit here as he came from Hunting, set a Servant to

stab him as he sat drinking upon his Horse. He endeavour'd to get to his Company after he had receiv'd the Wound, but dropp'd down dead at the Gate of the Castle, and the Queen joyfully satiated herself with his Ruin. Conscience, after some Time, got Mastery of her Ambition, and Repentance took Place, which, to shew the Sincerity of, she took the Habit of a Nun, and built several Religious Houses ; a Satisfaction then esteem'd sufficient by the Church ; but how far it avail'd with God, is not our Place to determine.

This Borough hath this peculiar Privilege, that the principal Members of it, especially such as have been Mayors, are call'd Barons, as the chief Citizens of *London* anciently were in King *Henry III's* Time, and *Thanes*, which was as noble a Name before the Conquest, and as the Governors of the Cinque-Ports still are. It is govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen. The Market is on *Thursdays*, and the Fairs on *May-Day*, and *St. Luke's-Day*.

The Manor continu'd in the Crown from the Conquest 'till *Edward VI.* gave it, with other Manors, to his Uncle, the Duke of *Somerset*, on whose Attainder it reverted to the Crown ; but Queen *Elizabeth* disposed of it to *Christopher Hatton*, Esq; in whose Family it continu'd 'till *Charles I.* when it was sold to Lord Chief Justice *Bankes*, who repair'd the Castle, and made it a Garrison for the King, as before-mention'd.

It is in the Middle of the Island of *Purbeck*, as it is called, but not properly, for there is no River that entirely disunites it from the Continent : But being encompass'd by the Sea on every Side, except the W. where the *Froom* joins the *Langford-Lake*, it is thereby made a Peninsula. It is about ten Miles long, and six over, and better inhabited than the Sea-Coast generally is in this W. Part of this County.

This Island anciently gave Title of Viscount to *John Villars*, Brother to *George*, Duke of *Buckingham*, King *James I's* Favourite ; but his Son dying without Issue, the Title became extinct with him.

The Family of the *Clavils* were Men of Note in this

this Island in the Conqueror's Time, as appears from *Domesday-Book*. On the E. Side of this Island the Banks of the Sea wind very much inward, and make a large Bay, but with a very narrow Passage into it. Within this Bay lie four or five Islands, the biggest of which is *Branksey Isle*, which we have already mention'd. And now having given an Account of all the nine Parliamentary Boroughs, we are to speak of the other Market-Towns, the first of which is

Abbotsbury, in *Ugscumb Hundred*, whose Market is on *Thursdays*, and Fair on the 29th of *June*. It is no considerable Town. The Royalty belongs to the Family of the *Strangerways*, now *Horner's*, who have a Swanery here, a Curiosity that Strangers visit, for here are 7 or 8000 Swans. The Name of the Place informs us, that it was anciently in the Possession of the Monks, who had a House here. It is water'd with a little River, whose Current leads us to the *Chefil Bank*, which is a large Heap of Sand, Gravel and Pebbles, thrown up by the Sea, at such a Distance from the Shore, as leaves a narrow Passage for the Water between it and the Shore. It begins at *Abbotsbury*, and runs in Length nine, (or, as *Leland* says, seven) Miles. It is observed that when the S. E. Wind blows a brisk Gale, it causeth the Sea commonly to cleave the Bank asunder, and break thro' it, and so it continues 'till there comes a N. W. Wind, which repairs the Breaches, and consolidates and binds it again. Almost N. of this, and between *Bridport* and *Dorchester*, is

Frampton, remarkable for nothing but its Market on *Thursdays*, and two Fairs annually, on *February 24*, and *April 23*, and for being the Seat and Lordship of *Robert Brown, Esq*; who has a fine Fabric of Stone here.

Beminstey, is a small Market Town on the N. W. of the last named, in the Hundred of the same Name; the Market here is on *Thursdays*, and the Fair on the 8th of *September*. In this Town is a School for the teaching 20 poor Boys, and after two Lives, there is 30 *l. per Annum*, settled for putting them out Apprentices, at the Expence of a private Person.

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Everſhot, in the Hundred of *Tollerford*, is a ſmall Market-Town, on the W. Side of the County, on the Borders of *Somerſetſhire*, of little Note. The Market here is on *Tueſdays*, and the Fairs on *May-Day*, and *July 16*.

Cern, or *Cern-Abbey*, in the Hundred of *Totcomb*, about five Miles N. of *Dorcheſter*. The Market is on *Wedneſdays*, and the Fairs on *Midlent-Sunday* and *Holy-Thurſday*.

Here was a Benedictine Monastery dedicated to St. *Peter*, and St. *Aldwold*, or, (as others ſay) to St. *Mary*, St. *Peter*, and *Benedict*. It is ſaid, that St. *Auſtin*, the Monk, having converted *Kent*, travell'd with his Companions into the more remote Parts of King *Ethelbert's* Dominions, preaching the Goſpel, and coming into *Dorſetſhire*, a great Number of People offer'd themſelves to Baptiſm in a Place where was no Water near; where-upon a Fountain, call'd from that Time St. *Auſtin's* Fountain, ſprang out of the Ground to ſupply that Want. Here afterwards *Edwald*, Brother to St. *Edmund*, the King and Martyr, led an Hermit's Life, and dying with the Reputation of great Sanctity, was buried near that Place, which was the Occaſion that *Egelwald*, or *Ethelwerdus*, erected a Monastery over his Relicks, which his Son *Aylmer*, Earl of *Cornwal*, A. D. 987, endow'd with divers Lands. King *Canute* is ſaid to have been a Benefactor to theſe Monks.

Bere, is a little Market-Town, but the Chief of the Hundred, to which it gives its Name, and is ſeated on the little River *Bere*, near where it falls into the *Piddle*. The Market is on *Wedneſdays*, but there is no Fair. The Houſes are meanly built, and the Place but poor, and therefore could deſerve no Place in Story, were it not the Seat and Lordſhip, for a long Time, of the ancient and famous Family *de Turbida Villa*, now called *Turberwills*; deſcended by Inheritance to three young Ladies of that Name.

The Chace belonging to this Town, and commonly call'd *Bere-Chace*, was the Poſſeſſion of the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, and Dr. *Morton*, Cardinal and Archbiſhop of
Canterbury,

Canterbury, a Native of this Town, as Bishop *Godwin*, *de Præsul Angl.* assures us, (tho' Mr. *Camden* assigns St. *Andrews Milburn*, for his Nativity) gave to this Church a Maintenance for one Priest to celebrate Mass for 20 Years for his own Soul, and the Souls of his Parents and Relations.

We find also, that in the Reign of King *Henry III.* 52 Reg. *Alan de Plagenet*, the Son of *Hugh de Plagenet*, a Person eminent for his Loyalty to that King, holding with him in all his Wars with the Barons, obtain'd of that King a Charter for a free Warren in all his Demesne Lands at this Town. The next Market-Town we are to speak of is

Winburn-minster, call'd by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, *Vindogladia*, and by the Saxons, *Winburnham*, but now commonly *Winburn*, and from its Monastery *Winburn-minster*. It is but 16 Miles from *Dorchester*, or *Durnovaria*, as *Antoninus* reckons. It is probable, that it took its Name from the two Rivers, the *Stour* and *Allen*, which meet near it; for *Windugledy*, in the *British* Language, signifies between two Swords, (*i. e.* Rivers) as the *Britons* called them. The present Name retains something of the same Signification, for *Bourn* is a River.

It is a large Town, seated at the Foot of a Hill, and pretty populous; but there are few good Houses in it: It is no Corporation, and therefore is govern'd by the Hundred Officers. The Market is kept on *Fridays*, and very well frequented. On *Good-Friday* begins here a famous Market for Cattle, which continues seven Weeks. The Fairs are on *June 29*, and *Good-Friday*.

In the Times of the *Romans*, who inhabited it, and made it a Winter Quarter for one of their Legions, whose Summer Station was at the Hill call'd *Badbury*, two Miles distant from the Town, it was adorn'd by them with many magnificent Buildings, and other Signs of their Greatness, which so pleas'd our *Saxon* Ancestors that they held this Town in great Reputation.

In the Time of the Saxons, *Cuthberg*, Sister of *Ina*, King of the *West-Saxons*, having obtain'd a Divorce from her Husband *Ofred*, King of the *Northumbrians*, founded

a Nunnery here, which in Time decaying, there was a new Church erected in its Place, with a fair Vault under the Choir, and a Steeple with a very high Spire, which are since falling down, and nothing remains of it but a fine Tower on which it stood. The Choir is still preserved, being the only one in this County, and to it belong four Singing-Men, six Boys, and an Organist. Into this Church Prebendaries were introduc'd instead of the Nuns, and *Reginald Pool* (afterwards made a Cardinal and Archbishop of *Canterbury*) was made Dean of it. He was of the Royal Blood, being the Son of *Margaret Pool*, Countess of *Salisbury*, and Daughter to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward IV.* and added to his Birth the Reputation of Piety, Wisdom, and Goodness. When the *Danes*, by foul Practices, endeavour'd to raise Disturbances among the *English*, and had broken the Alliance between King *Edward*, the Elder, and *Ethelwald*, his Kinsman, *Ethelwald* being ambitious of the Government, and bearing an inveterate Hatred to his Prince, us'd all Ways to fortify this Town; but as soon as King *Edward* drew near him with his Forces, and encamp'd at *Baddan-byrig*, now called *Badbury*, he withdrew himself, and fled to his Confederate *Danes*. *Badbury* is an Hill two Miles distant, intrench'd with a triple Ditch, where Tradition tells us stood a Castle, which was the Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings; but 'twas probably a Summer Station of the *Roman* Legions, for there's no Signs of a Castle; and *Roman* Coins, Urns, and a Sword, have been dug up in it, and there's a Fosse-way from it to *Old Sarum*, or *Sor-biodunum*.

Here *Karl*, Earl of *Devon*, *A. C.* 851, fought the *Danes*, and obtained a great Victory over them; and King *Ethelred*, one of the best of Princes, Brother of *Alfred*, who not long after was slain in another Battle with the *Danes* at *Wintingham*, lies bury'd in this Church, upon whose Marble-Tomb, not long ago repair'd, this Inscription, with a Demi-Effigies of a King crown'd, is carv'd:

In hoc Loco Quiescit Corpus S. ETHELREDI Regis, West-Saxoni, Martyris, qui Anno Domini DCCCLXXII. XXIII Aprilis, per Manus Danorum Paganorum Occubuit.

In English thus :

Here rests the Body of St. *Ethelred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, a Martyr, who fell by the Hands of the *Pagan Danes*, in the Year of our Lord 872, on the 23d Day of *April*.

Henry Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln*, enjoy'd this Town, which was an Hamlet to his Manor of *Kingston Lacy*, 5 *Edward II.* 1312, in Right of his Wife, being the Daughter and Heir of *William Longespee*, Earl of *Salisbury*, by the Courtesy of *England*.

Gertrude Blunt, the Daughter of *William Lord Montjoy*, Wife of *Henry Courtenay*, Marquis of *Exeter*, and Mother of *Edward Courtenay*, the last Earl of *Devonshire* of that Family, lies buried in this Church near King *Ethelred*, and on the other Side of the Choir *John de Beaufort*, Duke of *Somerset*, with his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *John Beauchamp* of *Bletisloe*, are interr'd.

Margaret, Countess of *Richmond*, Daughter of the last mention'd *Margaret*, and Mother to King *Henry VII.* founded a School here for the Education of Youth, and Queen *Elizabeth*, by her Bounty, considerably improv'd it.

King *Edward VI.* gave certain Lands lying in this Town, and Parcel of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, charg'd with a Quit-Rent of 18 s. 11 d. Half-penny, to his Uncle *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, May 3, 1548, for his notable Service done in his Expedition against the *Scots*.

Milton, or *Middleton*, is the next Place to be spoken of, it is in the Hundred of *Whitchurch*, about seven Miles N. E. of *Cern-Abbey*: And is a small Market-Town. The Market is kept on *Mondays*, and the Fair on *Tuesday* after *St. James's Day*. It is of Note chiefly

for the Abbey, now call'd *Milton-Abbey*, built by King *Atbelfian*, to make an Attonement for his Cruelty in taking away his Brother *Edwin's* Life and Crown. The greatest Part of it is yet standing ; for being at the Dissolution given by King *Henry VIII.* to *John Trigonwell*, a learned Lawyer, who being employ'd by that King as his Proctor in suing out his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*, he shew'd so much Diligence and Care in that Affair, that the King knighted him, and gave him, and his Heirs, for ever, the rich Demefne and Site of the Abbey, in which he and his Posterity fixed their Seat, and continu'd there about 160 Years : But it afterwards came to the *Lutterells* of *Dunstar Castle*, the last Heir-Male leaving only one Daughter, who married into that Family.

Blandford, which gives Name to one of the * five Divisions of this County, is a flourishing Borough and Market-Town, well seated on the pleasant Banks of the River *Stour*, over which it has a Bridge, and is in the Coach-Road between *London* and *Exeter*. It is govern'd by two Bailiffs, annually chosen out of the Aldermen, or Capital Burgeses ; and the Quarter Sessions for the County are kept here once a Year. It was burnt down by Accident in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and soon after rebuilt ; and on the 4th of *June*, 1731, the whole Town, consisting of near 600 Houses, was again burnt down except 26 Houses, with the Church, and other publick Buildings ; as was also a Village beyond the Bridge. The Consternation of the People was so great, and the Fire so quick, that few of them saved any of their Goods ; and to add to the Misfortune, the Small-Pox being rife here, at the same Time, many of the Sick were carry'd into the Fields, where they dy'd : In short, the whole Place was in such Confusion, that it was difficult to find a Road thro' it. It is, however, since rebuilt more beautifully, and by Act of Parliament several Streets and Passages widen'd : Formerly its chief Manufacture was Band Strings, and afterwards Straw-Hats and Bone-Lace ; but Maltsters and Clothiers

* *The County of Dorset has five Divisions in it, viz. Bridport, Dorchester, Blandford, Shafton, and Sherburn.*

Clothiers are now the principal Traders here. Its Market is on *Saturdays*; and its Fairs annually on *February* the 24th, and *June* the 29th.

This Town had the Honour to give Title of Marquis to *John Churchil*, the great Duke of *Marlborough*, who was made Marquis of *Blandford* in the Year 1702. His only Son bore that Title, 'till by an immature Death at *Cambridge*, he was stripp'd of all Earthly Things, and lies bury'd under a sumptuous Tomb in *King's-College* in that Univerfity. The laft who bore that Title was *John Godolphin*, only Son of *Henrietta*, Duchefs of *Marlborough*, in Right of her Father, being eldeft Daughter of the aforefaid *John*, Duke of *Marlborough*, and who being married to *Francis*, Earl of *Godolphin*, had by him this Son, who dy'd before her.

Sturminfter, or *Stourminfter*, *i. e.* a Monaftery, or Minfter, upon the *Stour*: It is a mean Town, feated in a Bottom, in the Hundred of *Brownfel*, and *Sherburn* Divifion, but has a fmall Market on *Thurfdays*; the Fairs are on *May* 1, and *October* 13.

Newton-Caftle was join'd to this Town by a Stone-Bridge; but there is nothing remaining of it now but the Name, and fome Works about it, as a Mole of Earth, caft up with very great Labour and Expence, and a deep and wide Ditch, by which it is parted from the high Land behind it. In King *Alfred's* Time, *Sturminfter* was in the Poffeffion of the Crown, and that King gave it by his laft Will to his younger Son *Ethelwold*, a Prince of great Wifdom and Judgment. In fome Years it reverted again to the King, and about 100 Years after that, King *Edgar* gave it to the Abbey of *Glaftenbury*, as King *Edmund*, firnam'd *Ironfide*, did *Newton-Caftle* to the fame Abbey. They are both now, or were lately, the Poffeffions of *Thomas Freke*, Efq; whose Family have been for many Years in great Reputation in this Country.

Cranborn is a little Market-Town of good Antiquity, and the chief Place in the Hundred to which it gives Name. It is a well-water'd Town, and pleafantly feated, having a Chace near it, which extends almoft as far as *Salisbury*.

In

In this Town one *Aikward*, a Nobleman, firnam'd *Meaw*, or rather *Beau*, from his fair Complexion, founded a little Monastery, which *Robert Fitz-Haimon*, a *Norman*, to whom the Possessions of *Aikward* fell, transferred to *Tewkesbury*, leaving only a Monk or two there. From him it descended first to the Earls of *Clare*, then to the *Burgbs*, Earls of *Ulster*, then to *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, by whom it came to the Crown.

This Town was honour'd by King *James I.* August 20, 1604, with giving Title of Viscount to Sir *Robert Cecil*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Master of the Wards, who having been created, for his approv'd Wisdom, Baron *Cecil of Essenden* in *Rutlandshire*, was farther dignify'd with the Honour of Viscount *Cranborn*, and was the first that in this Degree wore a Coronet: He was rais'd to the Dignity of an Earl by the same King in the following Year, being made Earl of *Salisbury*, all which Titles continue in his Posterity.

The Market here is on *Wednesdays*; and the Fairs on *August 24*, and *December 6*.

Sherburn, called also *Sherburn-Castle*, is the next Town we are to speak of: The Word *Sherburn*, in the *Saxon* Language, means a Spring of clear Water; and in old Records, it has been wrote *Fons clarus*. It is situated upon the Side of a declining Hill, in a very pleasant Country, and was, in *Malm'sbury's* Time, well noted for the Multitude of its Inhabitants, as well as delightful Situation. The little River *Parret* runs thro' the Middle of it, and divides it into two Parts, one being call'd *Castle-Town*.

The Town is of a large Extent, being, as *Leland* says, in his Time, about two Miles in Compass. It is very much frequented, not only upon the Account of its double Weekly Markets, which are well supply'd with all Sorts of necessary Provisions, as Corn, Fowl, Flesh, Sheep, and other little Cattle, but upon Account of the Woollen Manufacture, and divers other Trades, which there flourish'd (as Mr. *Camden* and *Leland* tells us,) but since their Time the Cloathing Trade is almost lost, and instead of it, the Inhabitants have taken up
the

the Trade of making Buttons and Haberdashery Wares, which, together with the Concourse of People that come thither on Account of the Coaches passing thro' it to *Plymouth* and *Exeter* from *London* and the Post-Office, which sends out divers By-Posts: The Poor are well maintained, and the Town, if it grows not rich, yet is in a tolerable Condition: The Streets are spacious, and it is reckon'd to have in it about 1300 Houses, and upwards of 10,000 Inhabitants.

In the Year of our Lord 704, an Episcopal See was erected here by *Ina*, King of the *West-Saxons*, which should include *Dorsetshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwal*; and *Aldelm*, his Kinsman, was first preferr'd to it. It continu'd near 300 Years, and then was first united with the Bishoprick of *Sunning*, and then transferr'd to *Salisbury* by *Herman*, Bishop of *Sherburn*, *William*, the Conqueror, having order'd, that the Bishops should be settled in the most eminent Cities; yet he reserv'd *Sherburn* as a retiring Place for himself and Successors, to whom it belong'd for some Centuries; but at the Reformation it was lost to the Crown, and *Henry VIII.* erecting a new See at *Bristol*, it has belong'd to that Diocese ever since. Soon after the Translation of the See to *Sarum*, the Cathedral was converted into an Abbey, the Church whereof is a most magnificent Structure, both within and without; being the best in the County, and so much valu'd by the Townsmen at the Reformation, that it is said, they bought it, and pull'd down three Churches, and four Chapels, about the Town, to preserve it: In a Quarrel that happen'd formerly between the Townsmen and Monks, a great Part of it was burnt, which the former were forced to repair.

At the Entrance from the Porch lie interr'd *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, who were two of our *Saxon* Kings, about 200 Years before the Conquest, and in one of its Isles is a sumptuous Monument of *John Digby*, Earl of *Bristol*, who dy'd in the Year 1698, which, it is said, cost 1500 *l.* In the Tower are six Bells, so big, that they require near 20 Men to ring them. At the E. End of this Church is a large Free-School founded by *Edward*

VI. and not far from it a very fine Alms-house founded by *Richard Beauchamp*, Bishop of *Sarum*.

In that Part of *Sherburn* call'd *Castle-Town*, *Roger*, the third Bishop of *Salisbury*, built a Castle, and fortify'd it, as he had done two others in the *Devizes* and *Malmesbury*; and that he might secure it from Envy, he built a Religious House near it, as he had done to the other; but King *Stephen* was offended at the Bishop's Pride, and seiz'd it into his Hands, and his Successors kept it 'till about the Year 1350, when *Robert Wyvil*, a Bishop more eminent for his Courage than Learning, recover'd it, together with *Bere-Chace*, from the Crown, as he had before the Castle of *Salisbury* from *William Montacute*, the Earl of it, who also paid him 2500 Marks Damages, for detaining it. The Lord *Digby*, an *Irish* Baron, had his Residence in it for some Time. Beneath it were many Fish-Ponds, and a large Marsh, which are now, by draining, turned into fruitful Meadows.

This Castle was the first that was formally besieg'd in the Wars between the King and Parliament, and one of the last that held out for the King, being bravely defended by Sir *Lewis D'Ives* against the Parliament Army under Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, but at last taken by Storm: Sir *Lewis* was sent to the *Tower*, and kept Prisoner there with a Design, as some thought, to have been privately murder'd; but he made his Escape. With him were Colonel *Giles Strangerways*, Colonel *Thornhil*, and other Persons of Note, who were detain'd Prisoners in other Places.

This Town will be ever famous for the Meeting of the Prince of *Orange* there by Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Ormond*, *Grafton*, and many other of the prime Nobility, on their deserting King *James* at *Salisbury*.

Sherburn hath had the Honour of conferring the Title of Baron upon *John Digby*, Earl of *Bristol*, created by King *James* I. September 15, 1622. He was descended of the ancient Family of the *Digbies*, who had much signaliz'd themselves in the Wars of the *Lancastrians* against the House of *York*; but was himself a younger Brother of the Family, then not famous, and rais'd himself

self by his own Merit. He came first into the King's Favour by being sent from Lord *Harrington*, to discover the Conspiracy of the Gunpowder-Treason Plotters: For the King finding him a Person of Abilities and Fidelity, made him Gentleman of his Privy-Chamber, Vice-Chamberlain of his Household, and one of his Privy-Council, and having employ'd him in divers Embassies into *Spain*, created him first Lord *Digby* of *Sherburn*, 16 *Jac.* 1. 1618, and four Years after Earl of *Bristol*. He died *January* 16, 1653, and was succeeded in his Honour by

George, his Son and Heir, who by *Anne*, Daughter to *Francis*, Earl of *Bedford*, had two Sons, *viz.* *John*, who succeeded him in his Honour, and *Francis*, who was slain in the *Dutch War*, *May* 28, 1672, but neither of them left any Male-Heirs, and so the Honour became extinct.

The Markets at *Sherburn* are on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*; and the Fairs on *July* 7, *August* 10, and *September* 21. We shall speak next of

Portland, which was of old Time an Island, but is now joined to the Continent. Whence it took its Name is diversly conjectur'd: Some will have it so call'd from its Opposition to the Port of *Weymouth*, as if it signify'd, Land at the Port; but they seem to guess truest, who assert, That it took its Name from one *Port*, a gallant *Saxon*, who about the Year of our Lord 523 annoy'd the *British* Coasts, and possess'd himself of this Island, as a Retreat for himself and Fellow Pirates.

We find no Mention of it among our ancient Writers, 'till towards the declining of the *Saxon* Government, when it suffer'd as deeply by the *Danes* as any Place whatsoever; for tho' Duke *Athelhelm*, with the Help of the *Dorsetshire* Men, routed them, and put them to Flight; yet not long after they encounter'd and slew him, and got entire Possession of the Isle. After the *Danish* Wars were at an End, and the *Saxon* Kings re-settled on the Throne, it was given to the Church of *Winchester* on this Occasion: *Edward*, the Confessor, taking Offence at his Mother *Emma*'s Familiarity with *Alwin*, Bishop of that See, accused her of Incontinency; which

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which Crime, to clear herself of, she submitted to the Trial, call'd, in those Days, *Ordeal*, which was to pass blind-fold and bare-foot over nine red-hot Plough-Shares, without touching any of them. This she perform'd in the Cathedral Church at *Winchester*, and in Memory of her Deliverance gave nine Manors herself to the said Church; and the King being satisfy'd that he had wrongfully accus'd his Mother, gave this whole Isle, and other Revenues to it, in Testimony of his Repentance. The Church of *Winchester* enjoy'd this Island 'till the Reign of King *Edward I.* when *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Hertford* and *Gloucester*, (probably looking upon it as an impregnable Place) gave other Lands to the said Church in Exchange for it, from whose Heirs it came to the Crown, where it still continues.

'Tis scarce seven Miles round, and a Ridge of Rocks runs round about it, which raises the Sides higher than the Middle, where it is flat and low: It is but thinly inhabited, tho' it bears Plenty of Corn, and affords good Pasture for Sheep; yet Fuel for Fire, both Wood and Coal, are so scarce, that they are forced to dry their Ox and Cow Dung for that Use.

The *Portland* Men, like the old Inhabitants of the *Baleares* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, were anciently the best Slingers of all the *Englishmen*. They have a Church in the E. Side of the Isle for Divine Worship, near which there are several Houses joining to one another, *Leland*, in his *Itinerary*, Vol. III. says, That in his Time there were about 80 Houses in the Isle, and had been as many more, as appear'd by the Ruins.

The Entrance into it is on the N. Side, the other Coasts being inaccessible, by Reason of the high and dangerous Rocks, where it is defended by a Castle, call'd *Portland Castle*, built by King *Henry VIII.* and well fortify'd. Over-against this, on the opposite Shore, is another Castle, call'd *Sanford Castle*, more lately built, but equally provided. These two Castles are not only sufficient to guard the Island from all Attempts of any Enemy, but to command all the Ships that come into this Road, called, *The Race of Portland*, the Sea having a strong Current here.

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Upon the Shore of this Island, among the Sea-Weeds, is often found a Plant, call'd by *Pliny*, who has it from *Juba*, *Isidis Plocamon*, i. e. *Isis's Hair*. It is a Shrub produc'd by the Sea, not much unlike Coral. It has no Leaves, and being cut, grows black and hard ; but is so very brittle, that the least Fall breaks it. The Inland Parts abound with divers Quarries of excellent Stone, found, by Experience, to be the most durable and handsome for all Manner of Buildings. Great Quantities of them have, since the Fire of *London*, been convey'd thither for the building of Churches, and adorning Houses, to the great Advantage of the Merchants and Traders in the Isle, and other Parts of the adjoining Country.

This Island has had the Honour to give the Title of Earl to

Sir Richard Weston, Knt. Son and Heir of *Sir Jerom Weston*, of *Roxwell* in *Essex*, Knt. who being a Person of great Abilities, was employ'd as Ambassador to several Courts in Affairs of the greatest Importance ; and after being made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, was first created Baron *Weston* of *Neyland*, 4 Car. I. and the same Year Lord Treasurer of *England*. In 8 Car. I. he was created Earl of *Portland*, in which Honour he was succeeded by

Jerom, his Son and Heir, who married the Lady *Frances Stuart*, Daughter of *Esme*, Duke of *Lenox*, and by her had Issue one Son, viz.

Charles, Earl of *Portland*, who was slain in the great Sea-Fight with the *Dutch*, June 3, 1665, leaving no Heirs ; whereupon his Uncle

Thomas, became his Successor in his Honours. He was married to *Anne*, the Daughter of *John Lord Butler* ; but dying without Issue, the Dignity and Title was vacant, 'till King *William III.* by Letters-Patents in 1689, created

William Bentinck, one of the most celebrated Statesmen of his Time, and descended of a very ancient and noble Family in the United Provinces, Baron of *Cirencester*, Viscount *Woodstock*, and Earl of *Portland*. He married

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married *Anne*, Sister to the late Earl of *Jersey*, by whom he had Issue eight Children, the Eldest of which,

Henry, his Heir, was created Duke of *Portland*, by his late Majesty, King *George I.* He married *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter and one of the Coheiresses of the Earl of *Gainsborough*, by whom he had three Sons, *viz.* *William* Lord Viscount *Woodstock*, who died young; *Henry*, born *A. D.* 1712, called Marquis of *Titchfield*, after his Father's being created Duke; and Lord *George*. He was succeeded in his Honours and Estate by the said

Henry, the present Duke of *Portland*, one of the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, who married the Lady *Margaret Harley*, only Daughter and Heiress of the Right Honourable *Edward*, Earl of *Oxford*, and the Lady *Henrietta Cavendish Holles*, Daughter of the late Duke of *Newcastle*.

To the Eastward of *Dorchester*, on the S. Bank of the River *Froom*, lies

Woodford, a small Town in *Winfrith* Hundred, where *Guido de Brient*, a Baron, and a very martial Hero, held a small Castle, afterwards the Habitation of *Humphrey Stafford* of *Southwick*, but by his Coheir came to Sir *Edmund Cheyney* of *Brooke*, and by his Daughter and Heiress it was translated to *Thomas Strangeways*, a Native of *Lancashire*, who being brought hither by the Marquis of *Dorset*, got the Inheritance of a fair Estate in this Country by this Marriage. His Posterity built a very fine House at *Milbery*. The *Froom* leaving this Place, washes

Bindon, call'd by the Saxons, *Beandun*, (where was anciently a Monastery) where *Kinegils*, in the Year 614, in a doubtful Battle overcame the Britons: But the Author of the Additions to *Camden* disputes this Conjecture, and says, That in all the Copies of the *Saxon Annals* it is written *Beamdun*, and not *Beandun*, and so believes that this Action was rather perform'd at *Bampton*, a Place on the Borders between *Somersetshire* and *Devonshire*, to which (adds he) the March of the Britons, and other Circumstances agree, as well as the Name. But how-
ever

ever probable these Things may be, will not those Works, viz. a double-formed Camp, which still remains upon an Hill on the South of *Bindon*, certainly cast up by some Army encamped there, be a casting Vote for Mr. *Camden's* Opinion, as well as his great Skill in History.

This Town, in ancient Times, was the Seat of the Lords *Marney*, the last of which Family, *John* Lord *Marney*, leaving only Female Heirs, *Elizabeth*, the youngest of them, married *Thomas Howard*, youngest Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who 1 *Eliz.* was advanced to the Title of Viscount *Howard* of *Bindon*, whose Son *Thomas* inherited that Honour, 4 *Jac.* I. 1606, but dying without Issue, this Honour lay dormant, 'till the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*, 5 *Reg.* the Right Hon. *Henry Howard*, then Son and Heir of *Henry*, Earl of *Suffolk*, and afterwards inheriting that Title, was created Earl of *Bindon*, and Baron *Chesterfield*, that he might be in a Capacity to bear the Office of Deputy Earl-Marshal of *England*, in the Place of the Duke of *Norfolk*, his Kinsman, Hereditary Earl-Marshal, but not qualify'd to exercise that great Place, being a Papist. The Viscount *Thomas* above-mention'd had a large Estate in these Parts, his Wife inheriting the Lands not only of her Father, but of the *Newburghs*, whose Heir her Mother had been. This Family *de Novo Burgo*, or *Newburgh*, derive their Pedigree from the younger Son of *Henry*, Earl of *Warwick*, the first of the *Norman* Line that enjoy'd that Honour. King *Henry* I. gave to this Family of the *Newburghs* the Town of

Winfrith, or *Winfort*, and all the Hundred adjoining, to hold of the King by the Service of Chamberlain in Chief of our Lord the King, as it is in the Inquisition; yet it seems, that this Tenure was afterwards chang'd; for we find, that in King *Henry* III's Reign, it was held by Serjeantry, by holding a Bafon for the King to wash in upon the Day of his Coronation.

Owres, the next Manor, was likewise held by *Ralph Moien* by the Service of Serjeantry in the Kitchen by the Gift of King *Henry* I. as was also the Manor of

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Welles, adjoining, by *Richard de Welles* ever since the Conquest, by the Service of the King's Baker.

Hard by *Dorchester* is the little Town of *Fordington*: This Manor was the Possession of *Edmund*, Earl of *Cornwal*, Grandson of King *John*, and Son of *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwal*, that eminent Soldier, who was chosen King of the *Romans* 39 *Henry III.* 1255. and after his Death, which happen'd *A. D.* 1300, it was allotted, with the Hamlet of *Whitwell*, to his Relict and Countess *Margaret*, Sister of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, for her Support. Here are frequently found certain *Roman* Coins, call'd by the common People King *Dorn's* Pence. Between this Place, and *Southover*, on the *Froom*, lies

Bradford, which Manor was Part of the Possession of the Monastery of *Shaftesbury*, and at the Dissolution was given, with the Woods, and the Advowson of the Benefice appertaining to it, by King *Henry VIII.* *October* 20, *Anno Reg.* 38. *A. D.* 1547, to *Edward Bellingham*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy-Chamber, for his good and faithful Services, done his Majesty, and to his lawful Heirs for ever, with a Reservation of a Yearly Rent of 9 *l.* and 8 *d.* to that King and his Successors, and to hold of the Crown by the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee. In the same Hundred, *viz.* *George*, lies

Chadmester, a Manor anciently belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Sarum*, but in the 38th of King *Henry VIII.* it was in the Possession of *Thomas Lord Wriothesley*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, who then exchange'd it with the King's Majesty for the Manors of *Milton*, *Sutton*, and *Witenham*, in *Berkshire*, the Manor and Parsonage of *Southwick*, and certain Lands and Hereditaments in *Hardell* in *Hampshire*, and the Parsonage and divers Lands and Tenements in *Brasbridge* in *Lincolnshire*, yet charg'd with the Salaries of three Priests to serve the Cures of *Chadmester*, 5 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* *Strotton*, *Grempton*, *Furston*, and *Pulston*, 11 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* In *Puddleton* Hundred, stands

Athelhampton, the Seat of the Knightly Family of the *Martins*, who have flourish'd here many Ages, tho' coming

coming hither originally out of *Devon*. They are descended of *Martin of Tours*, who came into this Nation with the Conqueror, and the *Martins* of *Devon* are a Branch of this Family, being descended of *William Martin*, Esq; Recorder of *Exeter*, Great Grandson of Sir *William Martin* of this Place. Near this Town is *Woodbury Hill*, noted for a Fair, which beginning about three Weeks before *Michaelmas* last several Days. In the same Hundred lies

Tolpuddel, whose Parsonage belonged to the Monastery of *Abbotsbury*; but at the Dissolution was given by King *Henry VIII. Anno Reg. 37*, among other Lands and Tenements, to his new College in *Oxford*, which he named *Christ-Church*, charg'd with a Stipend for a Vicar of 15 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum. It is farther memorable of this Division, that three of the Hundreds of it, viz. *Rowborough*, *Rushmore*, and *Hasler*, late Parcel of the Jointure of *Katharine* Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, was given by King *Edward VI.* by and with the Advice of his Privy-Council, to *Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*, Lord Protector of the King and his Subjects, and his Heirs for ever, in Recompence of the high and notable Service by him done by the Goodness of God to the King and his Realm at his last Voyage into *Scotland*.

Chardstock, a small Place in the Hundred of *Beminster*, is remarkable for the following Account, given in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, N^o 337, P. 265, of a Woman that had lain there six Days alive covered with Snow, without receiving any Nourishment.

“ One *Joanna Crippen*, of *Chardstock*, a Spinster of
 “ Yarn or Worsted, going on the 24th of *January* to
 “ *Chard*, to her Master's for Work, and coming home
 “ with some of her Neighbours, it happen'd to snow
 “ very hard, and very deep, so that she was forced into
 “ a Cottage for Shelter; but as they would not let her
 “ lodge there that Night, she was forced to proceed on
 “ her Way Home; but she had not gone a Quarter of a
 “ Mile, before she was oblig'd to lie down under a
 “ Hedge; in which Place she lay from *Monday Evening*

“ about six o’Clock, ’till *Sunday* following about Four in
 “ the Afternoon; and then she was discover’d by several of the Neighbours, who went out with Poles,
 “ Shovels, &c. to search for her, and, at length, found
 “ her buried in four Feet deep Snow, or thereabouts,
 “ one of the Men thrusting at her with his Pole, found
 “ she was there, and alive; and upon opening the
 “ Snow, she immediately spoke, and begg’d he would
 “ not poot her, as she term’d it, too hard; for she was
 “ almost naked; and some Women coming to take her
 “ forth, they found her without Stockings or Shoes,
 “ an old Whittle about her Shoulders, with a large
 “ Hole in it, which she had eat thro’; the Snow melting
 “ down upon her she drank to quench her Thirst;
 “ she had a Mortification on one of her great Toes;
 “ was very sensible at the first taking out, and continu’d
 “ so, knowing every Body perfectly well, and yet she
 “ had taken no Manner of Food all the Time of her
 “ lying in the Snow.

Cranford, in *Cogdean* Hundred, is a small Village, famous chiefly for an Accident, which proved a Damage to the whole Nation as our Chronicles shew. It was this: *John*, Earl of *Warren*, using the Assistance of a Kinsman of his, and other Agents, took away by Force *Alice Lacy*, the Wife of *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, and brought her to his Castle at *Rygate* in *Surry*, with the King’s Consent, as was suppos’d, which as it gave one *Richard Martin*, a crook-back’d Fellow, who claimed her for his Wife, an Opportunity to claim the Earldoms of *Lincoln* and *Salisbury*, of which she was Heir from the Earl of *Lancaster*, so it provok’d the Barons, of whom the said Earl was the Head, to make the more furious Opposition to King *Edward II.* whom they never left ’till they had deposed. In the same Hundred, a little S. W. of this Place, lies

Litchet-Maltravers, so called from the Lord *Maltravers*, who were Owners of the Manor here, and had the Advowson of the Church. *John* Lord *Maltravers*, who served King *Edward III.* successfully in his Wars with *France* in several Expeditions, and was upon that Account made Governor of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, and the adjacent

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jacent Isles, lies buried in this Church, where also his Wife *Agnes* appointed her Body to be bury'd near him. It was lately the Estate of *George Trenchard*, Esq; At the Entrance into *Sherburn* Division, just at the Rise of the River *Froom*, we meet with

Blakemore-Forest, once a Place well wooded, as the Name imports, but now almost naked, affording good Hunting only to the neighbouring Gentlemen. It is commonly call'd, *The Forest of White-Hart*, and Tradition helps the Inhabitants to a Reason for that Name which they say was given on this Occasion :

King *Henry III.* having been hunting here, among several Deers which he had run down, spared the Life of a Milk-white Hart, which afterwards *Thomas de la Linde*, a Gentleman of this County, with others in his Company, took and kill'd ; but they became soon sensible of the King's Displeasure ; for, he no sooner heard of the Fact, but being greatly incens'd, he fin'd them severely, and laid upon all their Lands which they then held, a pecuniary Acknowledgement, by Way of Fine ; which is paid into the King's Exchequer to this Day, being call'd *White-Hart Silver*. On the Borders of this Forest stands *Sherburn*, already spoken of : And in the Vale of *White-Hart*, stands

Hermitage, a small Village, but memorable for a strange Accident that happened in the 16th Century, viz. *January 13, 1585*. When a Piece of Ground of a considerable Bigness, was, by the Force of a subterraneous Wind, removed, and carried 40 Rod, leaving a great Pit where it had been, and retaining the Trees and Hedges entire. Eastward of this Town, the River *Stour* having receiv'd the River *Lyddon*, passes to

Stourton, a little Town in the Division and Hundred of *Sherburn*, anciently the Seat of the Lords *Stourton*, who had formerly large Possessions in these Parts.

The Earls, Marquises, and Dukes of *Dorset*, have been as follow :

Athelhelm, the first Earl of this Province, that we find upon Record, who lived in the Reign of the first *English* Monarch, King *Egbert*, A. D. 838. To whom succeeded

Ofric, or *Ofred*, who in the Year 845, in the Reign of King *Ethelwolf*, joining with *Earnulfe*, or *Enwulfe*, Earl of *Somerſetſhire*, and *Alſtane*, or *Adelſtan*, Biſhop of *Sherburn*, encounter'd the *Danes* in a Battle at *Pedredef-mouth*, ſlew a great Number of them, and obtain'd a ſignal Victory. After him

Egekward came to this Earldom; but nothing more is preſerv'd of him, than that he was the Founder of the Abbey of *Perſbore* in *Worceſterſhire*, and lived in the Reign of King *Edgar*, which began *A. D.* 959. After the Conqueſt

Oſmond, Earl of *Sees* in *Normandy*, was created Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and afterwards Earl of *Dorſet*, by *William*, the Conqueror. He died *A. D.* 1099; he left no Heirs, and ſo we meet with none bearing this Honour 'till it was conſerr'd on

John, the 6th Son of King *Henry II.* was firſt made Earl of *Mortaigne* by his Father ſoon after his Birth, and then Earl of *Cornwal*, *Dorſet*, *Somerſet*, &c. by his Brother King *Richard I.* and when he was made King this Earldom came to the Crown, where it reſted many Years, 'till King *Richard II.* reviv'd the Honour, and preferr'd

John de Beaufort, natural Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, by the Lady *Katharine Swinford*, but made legitimate by Act of Parliament, to be Marquis of *Dorſet* and *Somerſet*, by the former of which Titles he was commonly called, but that it ſeems was not entail'd on his Heirs; for

Thomas de Beaufort, his younger Brother, was, ſoon after his Deceafe, created by King *Henry IV.* 13 Reg. Earl of *Dorſet*. That King dying ſoon after, and his Son *Henry V.* ſucceeding him, this Nobleman grew into great Favour, and was made Governor of *Aquitain* and *Harſteur*, and had the Honour to command the Rear of that King's Army at the Battle of *Agincourt*. He was afterwards created Duke of *Exeter* for Life, and was made Protector of the Kingdom during the Minority of *Henry VI.* in the 6th Year of whoſe Reign he died without Heirs, and that King declar'd

Edmund

Edmund de Beaufort, younger Son of *John de Beaufort*, above-mention'd, first Earl, then Marquis, and lastly Duke of *Somerset*, setting aside *John de Beaufort*, the elder Brother, whom *Thomas*, the last Earl, had appointed his Successor. He had several Children, of whom his eldest Son and Heir

Henry de Beaufort, succeeded him in his Honours; but being engag'd in the *Lancastrian* Party, which grew every Day weaker and weaker, he was slain in the Quarrel, and

Edmund de Beaufort, his Brother, succeeded him, and had the like Fate; whereupon King *Edward VI.* of the House of *York*, coming to the Crown, he created

Thomas Grey, of the Family of *Ruthin*, who was his Son-in-Law, (for the King had married *Grey's* Mother) Marquis of *Dorset*, when he came to the great Estate of the *Bonvills* in this County, and those adjoining, in Right of his Wife.

Thomas Grey, his Son, succeeded him, and left for his Successor

Henry Grey, his Son and Heir, who having married the Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and Niece to King *Henry VIII.* by his Sister, was created by *Edward VI.* Duke of *Suffolk*. The Lady *Jane*, who was proclaimed Queen of *England* at the Demise of King *Edward VI.* was the eldest Daughter of this Marriage, and Heir to the Crown, as was pretended, because the Princess *Mary* and *Elizabeth* had been declar'd illegitimate by an Act of Parliament, and the Duchefs of *Suffolk* had no Male Issue. But the King and Parliament having revoked the said Act, and settled the Crown on the said Princesses, the Nation return'd to their Allegiance, and settled Queen *Mary* on the Throne, who beheaded this Earl and his Daughter for Treason, and so this Honour became extinct, as it remain'd, 'till King *James I.* conferr'd it on

Thomas Sackville, who having been created Lord *Buckhurst*, the Seat of his Family in *Sussex*, by Queen *Elizabeth*, 9 Reg. and sent afterwards upon divers Em-

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bassies, and made Lord High Treasurer; which Office King *James* I. her Successor, confirm'd to him, and farther created him Earl of *Dorset*, 1 *Reg.* He left four Sons, of which

Robert, his Eldest, was his Successor. He founded an Hospital for 31 poor People at *East Grinstead* in *Suffex*, and settled 330 *l. per Annum* upon it for their Maintenance. He left his Honour and Estate to

Richard, his eldest Son and Heir; but he dying without an Heir Male, the Honour descended to his only Brother

Edward Sackville, made Knight of the *Bath* at the Birth of Prince *Charles*, afterwards King *Charles* I. He was Chamberlain to Queen *Mary*, his Wife, and left his Son

Richard for his Successor, *A. D.* 1652. He married the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Lionel Cranfield*, Earl of *Middlesex*, who by the Death of her Brother *James*, Earl of *Middlesex*, became Heiress of his Honour and Estate. She had three Sons, *Charles*, *Edward*, and *Richard*; *Charles*, the Eldest, Lord *Buckhurst*, was, in his Father's Life-Time, created Baron *Cranfield*, and Earl of *Middlesex*, and after his Father's Death succeeded him by the Name and Title of

Charles Sackville, Baron *Buckhurst*, and Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*. He was of a sprightly Wit in his Youth, but something loose, which in his riper Years he corrected, and proved a great Statesman, a firm Friend to the Church, a great Patron of Men of Parts, and a steady Promoter of the Interests of the Kingdom, both at the Revolution and during all King *William's* Reign. He died at the *Bath*, *January* 19, 1705-6, and was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his only Son

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, created Duke of *Dorset* by his late Majesty King *George* I. chosen one of the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and made Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Lieutenant-General *Collyear*, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen *Anne*, by whom he has now living three Sons and one Daughter,

ter, viz. *Charles*, Earl of *Middlesex*, Lord *John Sackville*, and Lord *George*, all three Members in the present Parliament, and Lady *Caroline*, married to *Joseph Damer*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Boroughs of *Weymouth* and *Melcomb-Regis* in this County.

Persons of Eminence born, or inhabiting the County of *Dorset*.

Dr. *John Stafford*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, made Dean of the Arches by Archbishop *Chicheley*, then Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and at last Archbishop, born at *Hooke*.

Dr. *John Morton*, a Privy-Counsellor to King *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* first made Bishop of *Ely*, and then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *A. D.* 1486, was born at *Bere*. He was one of the principal Instruments in deposing King *Richard III.* and setting King *Henry VII.* upon the Throne, yet on Condition to marry *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *Edward IV.*

Dr. *Robert Morton*, the Archbishop's Nephew and Contemporary, Bishop of *Worcester*, *A. D.* 1486, of the same Family and Place.

Dr. *Thomas Jane*, Bishop of *Norwich*, *A. D.* 1500, was born at *Milton-Abbot*.

Sir *Symmond Dewes* was born at *Chardstock* in *Beminstre* Hundred. His Father was an *Essex* Gentleman; but marrying the Daughter of *Richard Symmond*, Esq; of that Place settled there.

Sir *Wiston Churchil*, a firm Adherent to King *Charles I.* in his Wars with his Parliament, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Clerk of the Green Cloth, who was educated a Scholar, and was the Author of *Divi Britannici*, and several other Tracts, was born at *Wootton-Glanville*, but his greatest Honour is being the Father of *John Churchil*, the glorious Duke of *Marlborough*.

Sir *John Port*, of *Etwall*, Knt. who gave 200 *l.* to *Brazen-Nose* College in *Oxford*, for the establishing two publick Lectures in Philosophy and Humanity.

Dr.

Dr. *Thomas Michel*, Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, 1510.

Dr. *James Turberville*, Bishop of *Exeter*, was descended of the *Turbervilles* of *Bere*, and made a Bishop out of a Monastery by *Queen Mary*, A. D. 1556.

George Turberville, a notable Poet in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, and Secretary to Mr. *Randolph*, when he went Ambassador to *Muscovy*. He publish'd divers Poems and Translations, was of the Family of the *Turbervilles* of *Bere*, but born at *Whitchurch*.

Thomas Bassard, another Poet, cotemporary with the last, was born at *Blandford*.

Thomas Basket, Esq; a Person famous for Valour in the Reign of King *Henry VIII*.

Dr. *Thomas Martin*, a learned Civilian, and Chancellor to Dr. *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*. He was a zealous Papist, and wrote several Treatises in Defence of their Doctrines; but he was too compliant with his Bishop's bloody Zeal, and is thought to have a great Share in the Persecution of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Cranmer*, and many others. He was born at *Wareham*.

William Warmington, Chaplain to Cardinal *Allen*. He took the Oath of Allegiance to King *James I.* and wrote a Book in Defence of his Action; but the Papists quite abandon'd him for it, and he was kindly entertain'd all the remaining Part of his Life by Dr. *Bilson*, Bishop of *Winchester*, with whom he liv'd comfortably, but never changed his Opinion.

Dr. *John Budden*, Head of *Broadgates-Hall* in *Oxford*, and the King's Professor of the Civil Law in that University, A. D. 1615, was born at *Canford*.

Dr. *Thomas Rives*, another famous Civilian and Judge-Advocate in the Reign of King *Charles I.* He gave the perpetual Advowson of the Church of *Abbot-Stoke* in this County to *New-College* in *Oxford* of which he had been a Member, he had wrote several Tracts, but was most celebrated for his *Vicar's Plea*, in which he became an Advocate for them to the King of Heaven against Lay-Impropriators. He was knighted, and fought

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fought as well as pleaded for his Master. He was born at *Damary Court*.

John Ruffel, Esq; an accomplish'd Soldier and Gentleman, who was in divers Battles with King *Henry VII.* in *France*, and lost one of his Eyes at the Siege of *Montreuil*; for which, and many other Services, he was made Comptroller of the King's Household, Knight of the Garter, Lord Privy-Seal, a Baron, and at length Earl of *Bedford*, by King *Edward VI.* having a large Share of Abbey-Lands bestowed on him. He was born at *Berwick* near *Bridport*.

Dr. Thomas Winniffe, Bishop of *Lincoln*, *A. D.* 1642, was born at *Sherburn* in this County.

Dr. Walter Blandford, Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* was born at *Melbury Abbot*.

Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of the same Diocese in the Reign of King *William III.* a Man of profound Learning, as his Writings of all Sorts abundantly testify, was born near *Shaftesbury*.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of *Shaftesbury*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and the greatest Politician in his Time, was born at *Winburn St. Giles*, his Mother's Estate as Heir to Sir *Anthony Ashley*.

Dr. Thomas Sydenham, the most eminent Physician of his Time, famous for his Truth and Sincerity, which, with his great Skill, made his Works admired in every Part of the Christian World, was born in the County of *Dorset*, and his Father was a Gentleman of good Reputation and a plentiful Estate in the same.

Sir Richard Bingham, a brave Soldier in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, Marshal of *Ireland*, and President of *Munster* descended of a very ancient Family in this County, was born at *Bingham-Melcomb*.

William Engelbert, a famous Engineer in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

George Summers, a great Adventurer in King *James I's* Reign, who gave his Name to the Islands of *Bermudas*, where he died, was born at *Lime*.

Captain

Captain *Richard Clark*, of *Weymouth*, a famous Seaman, who accompanied Sir *Humphry Gilbert* in his Voyage for the Discovery of *Norembegua*.

Arthur Gregory, who had such a Knack of opening of Letters, that none could perceive the Seal had been touched. Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Secretary of State, made great Use of him, and allow'd him a Salary for his Pains, was born at *Lime*.

Ignatius Jordan, a Merchant of *Exeter*, who, from a poor Boy, be came a very rich Man, and was Mayor of that City. He was much troubled in the *Star-Chamber*, and born at *Lime*.

Mr. *Robert Rogers*, an eminent and wealthy Citizen of *London* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was born at *Pool*, and left Money to build Alms-Houses, and for many other pious Uses in that Town, as *Stow* relates.

Colonel *Giles Strangeways*, who distinguished himself by his Loyalty in the Civil Wars for King *Charles I.* was born at *Melbury-Sampford*.

John Whetston, of *Rodden Ugscomb* Hundred, Merchant, who, at the Request of Mr. *Robert Ironside*, Father of the late Bishop of *Hereford*, gave 500 *l.* for the maintaining of poor Scholars in *Trinity College* in *Oxford*.

Thomas Pitt, Esq; Governor of *Fort St. George* in the *East-Indies* was born at *St. Mary Blandford*. This Gentleman was commonly call'd *Diamond Pitt*, from the large Diamond he brought with him from the *Indies*, and sold to the Duke of *Orleans*, late Regent of *France*, for Twelve Hundred Thousand Livres.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, in this County, are

I. *Hook-Castle*, about four Miles North of *Bridport*, a Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*.

II. *Cranborn*, on the Borders of *Hampshire*, a Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Salisbury*.

III. *Winburn St. Giles*, in the Hundred of *Knowlton*, the Seat of the Right Hon. *Anthony Ashley* Earl of *Shaftesbury*.

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IV. *Parnham*, about five Miles North of *Bridport*, and within one Mile of the Town of *Bemminster*, the Seat of *Thomas Strode*, Esq;

V. *Chettle*, near *Blandford*, the Seat of *George Chafin*, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Dorset*.

VI. *St. Andrews Milborn*, near *Blandford*, the Seat of *Edmund Morton Pleydell*, Esq; the other Knight of the Shire for this County.

VII. *Longbradey*, about six Miles East of *Bridport*, and the same from *Dorchester*, the Seat of *George Richards*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Bridport*.

VIII. *Buckland*, about seven Miles N. from *Dorchester*, a Seat of the Right Hon. *John Earl Powlet*.

IX. *Sherburn-Castle*, near *Sherburn*, belongs to the Right Hon. the Lord *Digby*.

X. *Puddletown*, about five Miles N. E. from *Dorchester*, a Seat of the Right Hon. *Robert Lord Walpole*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Orford*, Auditor of the Exchequer, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Devon*, and Ranger and Keeper of *Richmond-Park*.

XI. *Eastbury*, near *Cranborn*, the Seat of the Right Hon. *George Doddington*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Bridgwater*, in the County of *Somerset*.

XII. *Charborough*, near *Blandford*, the Seat of *Henry Drax*, Esq; who is Steward of the Manors for the Prince of *Wales* in this County, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Wareham*.

XIII. *Forsten*, the Seat of *John Browne*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Dorchester*.

XIV. *Enscomb*, by *Corfe-Castle*, and

XV. *Kingston*, by *Dorchester*, the Seats of *John Pitt*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Wareham*.

XVI. *Grange*, near *Wareham*, the Seat of *John Bond*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Corfe-Castle*.

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XVII. *Milton-Abbey*, four Miles from *Blandford*, late Sir *Jacob Bancks's*, at present, the Seat of *John Strachan*, Esq;

XVIII. *Tolpuddle*, in the Hundred of *Puddleton*, *Francis Hull's*, Esq;

XIX. *Hanley*, belongs to *Peter Walter*, Esq;

XX. *Stalbridge*, the Seat of *Peter Walter*, Jun. Esq; one of the present Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Shafton*.

XXI. *Shroton*, in the Hundred of *Redlane*, the Seat of *George Pitt*, Jun. Esq; the other Representative in Parliament for *Shafton*, and Son of *George Pitt*, of *Stratfield-Sea*, in *Hampshire*, Esq;

XXII. *Gassage*, near *Cranborn*, the Seat of *Joseph Damer*, Esq; one of the Representatives in the present Parliament for the Boroughs of *Weymouth* and *Melcomb-Regis*.

XXIII. *Charmister*, in the Hundred of *George*, the Seat of the late *George Trenchard*, Esq;

XXIV. *Compton-Valence*, belongs to *Alexander Thistlethwaite*, Esq;

XXV. *Chrichill*, the Seat of the late Sir *Nathaniel Napper*.

XXVI. *Hanford*, in *Redlane* Hundred, *Robert Seymour's*, Esq;

XXVII. *Hawkechurch*, in *Whitway* Hundred, *Thomas Wyndham's*, Esq;

XXVIII. *Upway*, in *Ugscumb* Hundred, belongs to *John Gould*, Esq;

R O A D S.

From LONDON to DORCHESTER, 97 Miles.

Hide Park-Corner	to Ken-	Three-Burrows	6
sington	Miles 3	Sutton	4
Hounslow	7	Stockbridge	6
Stanes	5	Eastdean	7
Bagshot	8	Dunkton	5
Hartley-Row	8	Cranborn	9
Basingstoke	8	Blandford	9
		Milton	

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	Brought up	85	comb to <i>Weymouth</i>	6
<i>Milton</i>		6	<i>Abbotsbury</i>	6
<i>Dorchester</i>		6	<i>Bridport</i>	7
			<i>Lime</i>	7
		97		26
Cross-Roads to <i>Lime</i> ,		26		
Miles.				
From <i>Dorchester</i> thro' <i>Mel-</i>				



D U R H A M.

THE Inhabitants of the Bishoprick, or County Palatine, of *Durham*, in the Time of the *Romans*, were call'd *Brigantes*, with the People of *Cumberland*, *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, and *Westmorland*. During the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy is made a Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*.

Soon after the *Saxons* were converted to Christianity, this County, by the Devotion of the *Saxon* Kings was given to *St. Cuthbert*, who was then Bishop of *Lindisfarne*, and his Successors for ever; from whence the Monkish Writers call it *St. Cuthbert's Land*, or *Patrimony*. The *Danes* and *Normans* confirm'd the ancient Liberties and Privileges given it by the *Saxons*, and added several other to the Church of *St. Cuthbert*, as, That it should be a Sanctuary, and the County a Palatinate, enjoying the same Prerogative *within*, as the King did *without* the Bounds thereof, with Regard to Forfeitures, &c. Thus it was a Kind of Royalty subordinate to the Crown.

This County, which is 107 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the N. by the River *Tyne*, which parts it from

from *Northumberland*, on the E. by the *German Ocean*, on the W. by Part of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, and on the S. by the River *Tees*, which parts it from *Yorkshire*.

It is in the Diocese of *Durham*, and contains about 610,000 Acres, and 15,984 Houses; the Whole is divided into four Wakes instead of Hundreds, wherein are 118 Parishes, containing one City, and eight other Market-Towns; and sends four Members to Parliament, two for the County, and two for the City of *Durham*.

The Air is wholesome, and tho' sharp in the Western Parts, is yet mild and pleasant towards the Sea, whose warm Vapours mitigate the Severity which generally attends the Winter in a Situation so far North. The Soil is likewise very different, the Western Side being mountainous and barren, whereas the Eastern and Southern Parts, nearly resemble the S. of *England*, and are enamelled with beautiful Meadows, rich Pastures, Corn-Fields, and Woods. But it is not the Surface only to which the Inhabitants are beholden, for the Bowels of the Earth well reward their Industry with immense Quantities of Coal, Lead, and Iron.

The chief Rivers are the *Tyne*, the *Were*, and the *Tees*: The *Were* rises in the Western Part, and runs Eastward 'till it comes to *Bishop-Auckland*, where it runs Northward; then passing by *Durham*, in the same Direction, 'till it reaches *Lampton*, from whence it runs Eastward into the Sea at *Sunderland*. The *Tees* takes its Rise within three Miles of the Head of the *Were*, but edges away to the Southward, and makes, as was said before, the Boundary between this County and *Yorkshire*.

The chief Towns are the City of *Durham*, and nine other Market Towns, viz. *Sunderland*, *Hartlepool*, *Wolsingham*, *Stanhope*, *Auckland*, *Bernard-Castle*, *Stainthorp*, *Stockton*, and *Darlington*.

Durham, corruptly so call'd, for the *Latin* Word *Dunelmum* has a plain Reference to the *Saxon* Name *Dunholm*, which *Bede* says, signifies *Dun*, an Hill, and *Holm*, a River Island, and so shews that its Name is taken

taken from the Situation, and is call'd *Durham* only by common Use.

It is situated on a Hill, as the Name imports, but its Suburbs extend to the Bottom of it. It is very strong, being walled about, defended by a Castle, and surrounded with Hills all but the lower Parts, which are well water'd by the River *Wear*, which encircles the best Part of it, and over which there are two Stone-Bridges, so that it is a Peninsula.

The Town is pretty large, and well compacted, and contains six Parish Churches besides the Cathedral, which is very noble and magnificent, adorn'd with a high Tower, which rises from the Midst of it, and two Spires at the W. End.

It was at first but a small Oratory, made of wreathen Wands and Hurdles, according to the Poverty of their Condition, and so it remain'd for about 100 Years, 'till *William de Careleph*, to re-settle Monks in it, (for the *Danes* had every where destroy'd their Cloysters,) pulling down the old Fabrick, began a new Church upon a larger Foundation, which his Successor, *Ralph Flambard*, finish'd, and afterwards Bishop *Fernham*, and Prior *Melcomb* much enlarg'd. The Shrine of St. *Cuthbert*, which was placed here, drew Multitudes of People of all Qualities and Degrees to it to pay their Devotion, and bring their choicest Offerings.

To this Cathedral, which is inferior to none in *England* for Beauty and rich Ornaments, as Tapestry, Plate for the Sacrament, Copes, Organs, &c. belong a Dean, two Archdeacons, twelve Prebendaries, (who have each of them a convenient House allotted them in the *College-Yard* adjoining to it) eight Canonries, and many other inferior Officers, which serve for the decent and devout Administration of divine Service.

In the Chapel, built at the W. End of this Church by Bishop *Skirlaw*, is the Tomb of venerable *Bede*, who being a Man of great Sanctity, innumerable Pilgrims flocked thither Yearly to visit his Tomb, which much increas'd the Honour of this Church. It still remains in St. *Mary's* Chapel, and over it hangs an old Parchment, containing a large Collection of his Virtues and Graces,

and among others this Encomium, viz. That he was, *Omni Major, et Angelus in Orbis Angulo, &c.* concluding with this jingling *Latin* Verse, according to the Humour of that Age :

Hac sunt in Fossa, Bedæ Venerabilis Ossa.

When *William*, the *Norman*, had got Possession of the *English* Throne, many of the *English*, who were uneasy under the *Norman* Government, got into this Town, as being a Place of Strength, and gave him no small Disturbance from it, for (as *Gul. Gemeticensis* testifies) they built a Castle with a Rampart, which they call'd *Dunholm*, and out of it made frequent Sallies, waiting for King *Swenoe*, the *Dane*'s coming : But *William* coming against them, with his Forces, and they failing of the Assistance expected, betook themselves to Flight, and he entering into *Durham*, granted the Inhabitants many Privileges, confirm'd the Liberties of the Church, and built the Castle upon an higher Part of the Hill, which afterwards became the Bishop's Palace, and the Keys of it in a Vacancy were hung upon St. *Cuthbert*'s Tomb. From this King's Time, this Country has been accounted a County-Palatine, and some of the Bishops as Counts Palatine, have bore in their Seals a Knight armed, sitting upon a Horse with Trappings, with one Hand brandishing a Sword, and with the other holding out the Arms of the Bishoprick.

Altho' the *Scots*, by their continual Inroads, wasted the Country, and destroy'd many Towns and Villages in these Northern Parts, yet we never find that this City endur'd any Troubles from them ; for when *David Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, laid all Places waste with Fire and Sword as far as *Beau-Park*, or *Beer-Park*, (which is just under the City) and King *Edward III.* being then at the Siege of *Calais* in *France*, *Henry Piercy*, then Earl of *Northumberland*, and *William Zouch*, Archbishop of *York*, with such Troops as they could raise on a Sudden, encounter'd the *Scots*, and charged them with such Heat and Bravery, that they almost cut off their
first

first and second Battalions to a Man, took the King himself Prisoner, and put the third into such Consternation, that they fled with all Haste into their own Country. This Battle by us was call'd the Battle of *Nevil's-Cross*, and was the most fatal and bloody to the *Scots*, because they were forced to part with much of their Country, and many of their Castles, into the Hands of the *English*, to redeem their King.

The Bishop at this Time, as absolute Lord of the Town and County, appoints all Officers of Justice, as a Count Palatine, viz. a Judge, Steward, Sheriff, and other inferior Magistrates. The City is govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, a Recorder, and Sheriffs. It has but one Market, which is on *Saturdays*, in a spacious Market-Place; and its principal Fair is on the 20th of *March*.

The Choice of Members of Parliament is in the Corporation, Citizens, and Freemen, who, at a Poll taken a few Years ago, were upwards of 1000.

The ancient Government was by Bailiffs appointed by the Bishop, who were stil'd *Ballivi Burghi Durham*, which in the Time of Bishop *Nevil*, who govern'd this See from 1438 to 1457, began to be call'd *Ballivi Civitates Dunelm*; and in his Time there is Mention of an Alderman of *Durham*, by which Name of Alderman and Burgeses Bishop *Pilkington*, in the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, by Charter, incorporated this Place, appointing *Christopher Surtis*, Gent. Alderman, and 12 Burgeses to assist him; which 12 were to chuse other 12, which, together with them, were Yearly to chuse an Alderman, on *October 4*.

Bishop *Matthew* changed the Name of Alderman into that of Mayor, and of Burgeses into Aldermen; which Liberties being surrender'd to the late Bishop, the Right Honourable and Reverend *Nathaniel Lord Crew*, *August 25*, 1684, he procur'd them a Charter, dated *March 7*, 1684-5, in the first Year of King *James II.* by the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the City of *Durham*, confirming to them their ancient Privileges and Liberties,

which besides what are common to other Corporations, are these that follow :

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this City, by their Recorder and Town Clerk, can hold a Court-Leet and Court-Baron, within their City, under the Stile of, The Court of the Right Rev. Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Durham, and his Successors, held before A. B. Mayor, and C. D. Recorder of the City of Durham.

They keep also a Court of Pye-Powder on the Fair Days.

The Bishops of the See must be consider'd in a double Capacity, *viz.* as Ecclesiastical Governors, and so they are properly Bishops ; and Civil, as so they are Counts Palatine.

It is probable, the Bishops of this See were Counts Palatine before the Conquest ; however, it is clear, that they were so in the Conqueror's Time, and their Power was very great, for it was a Maxim in those Days, *Quicquid Rex habet extra Comitatum Dunelmensem, Episcopus habet intra, nisi aliqua sit concessio aut præscriptio in contrarium ; i. e. The Bishop has as large a Power in his Bishoprick, as the King out of it.* They had Power to levy Taxes, make Truces with the Scots, and to raise defensible Men within the Bishoprick from 16 to 60. They could call a Parliament, and create Barons to sit in it, of whom the Prior of Durham, Hilton of Hilton, Conyers of Sockburn, Bulmer of Branspath, Surrese of Dinsdale, Hansard of Ewenwood, &c. are said to be some. There is amongst the old Rolls of Durham an Account of the Parliaments, and the Subsidies granted by them, with several Acts of their Council, which then consisted of many noble and prudent Persons, call'd Barons.

And altho' the Ecclesiastical Canons forbid any Clergyman to be present when Judgment of Blood is given, the Bishops might sit in their Purple Robes in giving Judgment of Death, from whence arises this Saying, *Solum Dunelmense judicat stola & ense.* They had a Mint and Power to coin Money. The Courts, which
in

in other Parts of *England* are held in the King's Name, were, 'till the Statute of King *Henry VIII.* held in the Bishop's, at which Time he could make Justices of Assize, of Oyer and Terminer, and of the Peace, and all Writs went out in his Name: He had a Register of Writs of as much Authority in his See, as that in the King's Courts. He had his Courts of Chancery, Common-Pleas, and County-Court, and Copyhold or Halmot-Court, held by his Stewards, who were generally Persons of good Quality.

Most of the Lands of the Palatinate belonged to the Bishop, and were held of him as Lord Paramount, *in Capite*, and by several other Tenures, as the Lands in other Parts were of the King. All the Moors and Wastes in the County, to which no other Person could make a Title, belong'd to him, and could not be inclos'd without a special Grant from him. Neither could Freehold Lands be alienated without his Leave, and if any were, they were oblig'd, upon Discovery, to sue to him for his Patent of Pardon, which he could also grant for all Intrusions, Trespasses, &c.

He had Villains and Bondmen, whom he manumitted when he pleas'd, and made them free. The Lands, Goods, and Chattels, of such as committed Treason, were forfeited to the Bishop, as were also those of such as were convicted of Outlawries and Felonies. He had the Profits of all Tenures by Wardships, Marriages, Liveries, Premier-Seizins, Ouster-le-Mains, &c. He gave License to build Chapels, found Chantries and Hospitals, made Boroughs and Incorporations, and granted Markets and Fairs, &c. and appointed Stewards of all Borough Courts, and Clerks of the Market in all Cities, Boroughs, and Towns.

He created several great Officers under him by Patent, either with these Conditions, *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*, and *quamdiu Episcopo placuerit*, (i. e. *To hold their Places as long as they behav'd themselves well in them, and as long as the Bishop pleased*) or for Life or Lives, viz. a Chancellor, Constable of the Castle of *Durham*, Great Chamberlain, Under-Chamberlain, Secretary, Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller of his Household,

Prothonotaries, Clerks of his Chancery, Crown and Peace, Supervisors of his Lordships, Castles, and Mines of Coal, Lead and Iron, Coroners, Conservators of the Rivers and Waters, &c. But none of these Patents were valid any longer than the Bishop lived who granted them, unless they were confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter.

He had several Forests, Chaces, Parks, Woods, where he had his Foresters, (who kept Courts in his Manor, and determined all Matters relating to his Forests, and the Tenants to them) Parkers, Rangers, and Pale-keepers. He was Lord Admiral of the Seas and Waters within his County-Palatine, and had his Vice-Admirals, Courts of Admiralty, Judges, Registers, Examiners, Officers of Beaconage and Anchorage, and awarded Commissioners to regulate Waters and Passages of Waters.

But many of these Privileges are since either taken away by the Statute of the 27th Year of King *Henry VIII.* Chap. 24, or were grown obsolete before; for as to the Bishop's Liberty of Coinage, and maintaining a Mint for that End, we find from our Histories, that they coined Money in the Reign of King *Richard I.* A. D. 1196, and continu'd it to the Year 1540; but it has been disus'd ever since. The Statute of King *Henry* abridg'd the Bishops of several of their chief Prerogatives, by enacting,

“ That after *July 1, 1536*, no Person or Persons, of
 “ what Estate or Degree soever, shall have any Power
 “ or Authority to pardon or remit any Treasons, Mur-
 “ ders, Manslaughters, Felonies, or Outlawries, nor
 “ any Accessaries to the same committed, perpetrated,
 “ or done by or against any Person or Persons in any
 “ Part of this Realm, *Wales*, or the Marches of the
 “ same, but that the King's Highness, his Heirs and
 “ Successors, Kings of this Realm, shall have the whole
 “ and sole Power and Authority thereof. As also, that
 “ no Person or Persons, of what Estate or Degree so-
 “ ever they be, shall from the said *July 1*, have any
 “ Power or Authority to make any Justices of Eyre,
 “ Affize, Peace, or Gaol Delivery, but that all such
 “ Officers

“ Officers and Ministers shall be made by Letters-Patents under the King’s Great Seal, in the Name and by the Authority of the King’s Highness, and his Successors, in all Shires, Counties, Counties-Palatine, and other Places of the Realm, &c.

“ As also, That all Original Writs and Judicial Writs, and all Manner of Indictments of Treason, Felony, and Trespafs, and all Manner of Process to be made upon the same in every County-Palatine, and other Liberties within this Realm of *England*, &c. be made only in the Name of our Sovereign Lord the King, and his Heirs, Kings of *England*; and in every such Indictment for any Thing done or committed against the King’s Peace, it shall be made and supposed to be done only against the King’s Peace, his Heirs and Successors, and not against the Peace of any Person or Persons whatsoever. Any Act of Parliament, Grant, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

By these Clauses, the Bishoprick of *Durham* is stripp’d of three chief Branches of its ancient Power; and tho’ it retains the Name of a Palatinate, has no other Privileges, than are consistent with the general Rules of the *English* Government; yet the same Statute has annexed to the Bishop one Privilege above others, *viz.*

“ *Provided always, and be it Enacted*, That *Cuthbert*, now Bishop of *Durham*, and his Successors, and their Temporal Chancellor of the County-Palatine of *Durham*, for the Time being, and every of them, shall from henceforth be Justices of the Peace within the said County-Palatine of *Durham*, and shall and may exercise all Manner of Things within the said County-Palatine that appertaineth or belongeth to any Justice of Peace within any other County of this Realm of *England*, to do or exercise; any Thing or Things in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

In this State King *Henry VIII.* left this See, which fell under a more severe Censure in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* for by an Act of Parliament, (never printed) all the Lands, and whole Rights and Possessions of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, were conferr’d upon the Crown;

and the Town of *Gateſide* being ſeized, was annexed to the Town of *Newcaſtle*, yet with this Proviſo, That the Inhabitants of *Gateſide* ſhall ſtill enjoy their Privilege of Common in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and have Wood out of *Gateſide* Park for their Reparations. But the Biſhoprick was not diſſolved long, before Queen *Mary I.* ſucceeded to the Crown, and in her ſecond Parliament repealed the Statute of Diſſolution made 7 *Edward VI.* and reſtoring *Cuthbert Tunſtal*, the Biſhop who had been ejeſted for his obſtinate Reſiſtance to the Reformation, gave him the ſaid Biſhoprick, and all the Lands, Poſſeſſions, and Franchiſes thereunto belonging, (excepting one Capital Manſion-Houſe in *Thames ſtreet*, *London*, and five Tenements thereunto adjoining) with the ſaid Town of *Gateſide*. And from this Time the See has continu'd and enjoy'd many of its other Privileges, which are not taken away by the Statute of King *Henry VIII.* which his Daughter Queen *Mary* did not repeal.

The Biſhop of *Durham*, beſides being a Palatine-Count, is alſo Earl of *Sadberg*, a Place in this County, which he ſtill holds by Barony. It was bought of King *Richard I.* by *Hugh Pudſey*, Biſhop of this See, who annexed it to it, as it is now enjoy'd. This County has never given Title to any of the Nobility beſides, becauſe it is abſolutely inveſted in the Biſhop, who is Sheriff Paramount, and appoints his Deputy, who never accounts, as other Sheriffs do, in the Exchequer, but makes up his Audit to him.

The Biſhop's See, now fix'd at *Durham*, was firſt ſettled at *Lindiſfarn*, a little Iſland upon the Sea Coaſts of *Northumberland*, upon this Occaſion; *Oſwald*, King of *Northumberland*, a virtuous and well-diſpoſed Prince, having obtain'd that Kingdom about *A. C.* 634, was not more ſollicitous for the Temporal than the Spiritual Intereſt of his Subjects, and thereupon ſent certain Meſſengers to his Neighbours the *Scots*, who had long before embrac'd the Goſpel of Chriſt, to deſire them to ſend him ſome fit Perſon to preach the Goſpel in his Dominions. The *Scots* willingly conſented to his Petition, and ſent a certain Priest, a good Man, but of a peeviſh Diſpoſition, who not meeting with the Succeſs
he

he expected immediately, return'd Home, and told them, that there was no Possibility of converting so barbarous a Nation. *Aidan*, a pious and prudent Man, was present, with others, when this Answer was return'd, and hearing him, said, That he had not dealt with the People with that Gentleness and Condescension that was suitable for Babes in Christ; he ought to have fed them with Milk, *i. e.* the easy Doctrine of the Gospel, 'till they were capable of more strong Meat. These Words so pleased the whole Assembly, that they all judg'd him the fittest Person to convert that People, and accordingly creating him a Bishop, sent him to preach the Gospel to the *Northumbrians*.

Oswald gladly received this *Aidan* into his Dominions, and having fixed his See at the Isle of *Lindisfarn*, as he desir'd, gave him all the Encouragement and Assistance in the preaching the Gospel that he could desire; for he not only attended diligently himself to his Doctrine, but having learn'd the *Scottish* Language in his Banishment into that Country, he became an Interpreter of his Sermons to his Nobles and Commanders, 'till he got a more perfect Knowledge of the *English* Tongue: *Adian* presided here 14 Years, and bestow'd wonderful Pains to convert the Nation, going on Foot into all Parts to preach the Word, and bestowing what Gifts so ever were given to him by the Rich for the Relief of the Poor. He died *August* 31, *A.* 651, with Grief for the Loss of King *Oswald*, who was treacherously slain by his Subjects twelve Days before, and was buried at *Glastonbury*.

After a Succession of Bishops to the Year 990, when *Alffius*, or *Elffinus*, the last Bishop of *Lindisfarn* died, the See was translated to *Durham*.

The BISHOPS of Durham.

Aldwinus, the next Bishop, fixed his Seat here, with the Monks of *Lindisfarn*, who here buried St. *Cuthbert's* Relicks, over which this Bishop rais'd a Church built of Stone. This was the Original of the City and Church
of

of *Durham*. He sat 29 Years, and his See was vacant three Years, 'till the Monks chose

Eadmundus, who, in a jesting Way, offer'd himself to be their Bishop, which the Monks supposing to be a Motion of the Spirit, fixed upon him *Anno* 1020, and made him, by the Consent of King *Ethelred*, their Bishop. He perfected the Building of the Church, and much promoted the Interest of the See, where having sat 23 Years, he died at *Gloucester*, *A.* 1048, and was buried at *Durham*.

Eadredus succeeded him, but sat but ten Months, and then left his See to

Egelricus, Abbot of *Peterborough*, who built the Church of *Chester on the Street*, and dedicated it to St. *Cuthbert*, as is above-mention'd. He left his Bishoprick *A.* 1056, and was succeeded by

Egelwin, who flying from *William* the Conqueror's Fury, who was coming to revenge the Death of Earl *Robert Comin*, whom the *Northumbrians* had slain at *Durham*, and joining in a Rebellion with *Morkar*, *Hereward*, and other *Englishmen*, was taken, and dy'd in Prison at *Abingdon*. His See was, sometime before, given to

Walcher: He was a very covetous Man, and having bought the Government of *Northumberland* of the King, manag'd all Affairs for his own Advantage, by which Means he became so odious to the People, that they slew him, *May* 14, 1080, with 100 of his Attendants. The Monks of *Yarrow* got his Body privately, and bury'd it in the Chapter-House at *Durham*. He was succeeded by

William de Carilese, Abbot of St. *Vincent*. He pulled down the Church built by *Alwin*, and rebuilt it more large and sumptuous, and remov'd the Monks of *Yarrow* to *Durham*. After his Death, this See was vacant above three Years, and then

Ralph Flambard was preferr'd to it by the Conqueror. He was made his Treasurer and Chancellor, being expert at squeezing Money right or wrong from the People because he saw it pleas'd his Master, who protected him
against

against all Complaints. He built a Castle at *Norham*, an Hospital at *Kepar*, and a Bridge at *Frammologate*: And dying *September 5, 1128*, was succeeded by

Galfrid Rufus, who was then Chancellor of *England*, and was consecrated *October 6, 1128*. He built the Castle of *Alverton*, and having sat 12 Years, died in 1140.

William de St. Barbara, Dean of *York*, succeeded him, and was consecrated by *Henry*, Bishop of *Winchester*, the Pope's Legate, *June 20, 1143*. He died *Nov. 14, 1152*, and

Hugh Pudfar, or *Pudsey*, succeeded him, and was consecrated at *Rome*, because *Henry*, Bishop of *York*, was against his Election. He did many good and memorable Things in his Time: He repair'd and built several Manor Houses, belonging to his See. He built a Church at *Darlington*, a Priory at *Finchdale*, an Hospital at *Sherburn*, &c. He sat 42 Years, and died *March 3, 1194*, and was buried in the Chapter-House at *Durham*.

Philip of Poictou succeeded him *December 30, 1195*, and was consecrated at *Rome*, *May 12, 1197*. He went in Pilgrimage to *Compostella* in 1200, and persuaded King *John* not to value the Pope's Curses, and so was excommunicated with that King, in which State he died *April 22, 1207*, and was buried by some Laymen privately. His See was vacant ten Years, and then

Richard de Marisco, Chancellor of *England*, and Dean of *Salisbury*, was put in by the Pope's Legate. He was a prodigal Prelate, and left his See, very much in Debt, to

Richard Poor, who was removed hither from *Salisbury* in 1228, where he had made himself honourable for the good Deeds he did here by clearing his Predecessor's Debts. He died *April 15, 1237*, and was bury'd in the Nunnery at *Tarent*, built by him.

Nicholas de Fernham succeeded him, a Person of great Learning and Piety. He hardly accepted the Charge, and within nine Years obtained Leave of the Pope to resign it, and then

Walter de Kirkham, was chosen in his Room, and dying in 1260, left it to

Robert

Robert Stichell: He built an Hospital at *Gritham*, and settled the Lands forfeited by *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester's* Treason, upon it. He sat 14 Years, and died *August 4*, 1274.

Robert de Insula succeeded him. He sat nine Years, and was bury'd in a Marble Tomb in the Chapter-House, *June 23*, 1283. He was succeeded by

Anthony Beck, the greatest Prelate that had ever sat in this See, having besides the Revenues thereof, a great Estate of his own. He got himself made Patriarch of *Jerusalem* by the Pope, and Governor of the *Isle of Man* by the King. He converted his House at *Auckland* into a Castle, and placed a Dean and Prebendaries in the Chapel, which he much adorn'd. He built a Collegiate Church at *Chester on the Street*, and did many other pious Works. He sat 28 Years, and died in 1311.

Richard Kellow succeeded him, and tho' he enjoy'd this See but five Years, he spent much in Building at *Middleham*, *Stockton*, and *Wellhall*. He died in 1316, and was succeeded by

Lewis Beaumont, a Person descended of the Royal Family of *France*, but so illiterate, that he could not read the Bull for his Consecration; yet, being install'd, he prov'd a great Benefactor to the See, defending its Rights, and recovering what had been taken from it in his Predecessor's Time. He died suddenly *September 28*, 1333, and

Richard Bury, Dean of *Wells*, succeeded him, a very learned Man, and on that Account made Tutor to Prince *Edward*, afterwards King *Edward III*. He was a great Minister of State under that King, and was sent on several Embassies; yet, when he had any Leisure, apply'd himself to his Studies, and is said to have had a greater Library than all the Bishops in *England* besides. He wrote several Books, of which he stiled the Chief, *Plutobiblus*, and was very bountiful to the Poor. He gave his Library to a College at *Oxford*, and allowed Salaries for five Students to look after it. He sat 11 Years, and died at *Auckland*, *April 24*, 1345, and

Thomas Hatfield, Secretary to King *Edward III*. was at the King's Desire, put into his See by the Pope, and consecrated

consecrated *July 10, 1345*. He founded a College at *Oxford* for eight Monks and eight Boys, which fell at the Dissolution of the Abbeyes by King *Henry VIII*. And a Monastery for Carmelites at *Northallerton* in *Yorkshire*, and a noble Palace at *London* for himself and his Successors, where he died *Anno 1381*, and was buried at *Durham*, which See

John Fordham obtained the 29th of *May* following. He sat seven Years, and then was depriv'd by the Interest of a Faction; but their Power being lessen'd, he was the same Year made Bishop of *Ely*, and afterwards Lord Treasurer.

Walter Skirlaw succeeded him, being translated hither from *Bath*. He built Cloysters to his Church, and a Guard Room to the Palace, the Steeple to the Church, and divers Bridges in the County. He sat 18 Years, and died in 1406, and

Thomas Langley, Chancellor of *England*, took his Place. He founded two Schools at *Place Green*, the one to teach Grammar, and the other Musick, and spent a great Sum in repairing that Part of the Cathedral, call'd *Galilee*, built by Bishop *Pudsey*. He presided 31 Years, and dying in *A. D. 1437*, was buried in the said Building.

Robert Nevil succeeded him, being translated hither from *Salisbury*. He built a Place, call'd the *Exchequer* at the Castle-Gate, and died in *Anno 1457*, and left his See to

Lawrence Booth, who was consecrated *September 25, 1457*. He was made Chancellor of *England* by King *Edward IV*. He built a Gate to the College at *Auckland*, and the Houses adjoining. He govern'd 20 Years, and being removed to *York*, *Anno 1476*,

William Dudley, Dean of *Windsor*, was consecrated to this See. He was of the noble Family of the *Dudleys*. He sat six Years, and was buried at *Westminster* in 1483.

John Sherwood succeeded him, and was consecrated the same Year. He was a learned Man, and sent Ambassador into *Italy*, where he collected many *Greek Books*. He died in 1494.

Richard

Richard Fox, after his Death, was removed hither from *Bath* the same Year, but was translated to *Winchester* in 1502, and

William Siweir, Master of *Merton-College*, and Provost of *Eaton*, who was made Bishop of *Carlisle* in 1496, was removed hither, but dy'd within two Years, and

Christopher Bambridge obtain'd this See in 1507, after a Vacancy of two Years, but he was remov'd to *York* within a Year, and was made a Cardinal, and

Thomas Ruthall, Doctor of Laws, created Bishop here by King *Henry VII.* He was in great Esteem with King *Henry VIII.* who made him of his Privy-Council, and used him in several Embassies, and other State-Matters of great Importance. He died at *London* in 1523, and was buried at *Westminster.* To him succeeded

Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop and Cardinal, who seiz'd the Bishoprick, and held it seven Years, 'till *Winchester* fell, which he took, and leaving this

Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of *London*, was translated hither from thence. He was a very learned Man, and an excellent Orator, and not only a skillful Lawyer and Divine, but Mathematician and Arithmetician, as his Works in both Kinds shew. For these Endowments he was prefer'd, first by Archbishop *Warham*, and then by the King, who made him Master of the Rolls, Lord Privy-Seal, Bishop of *London*, and now of *Durham*; but the Reformation coming on, he prov'd such a firm Adherent to the Popish Doctrine, that he was imprison'd in the *Tower*, and his Bishoprick seized on, and at length dissolved by King *Edward's* Authority, tho' not his Will: This Prince liv'd but a few Months after, and Queen *Mary I.* came to the Crown, and restor'd *Tunstall* to his See, and all the Revenues to him; but she living but a short Time, Queen *Elizabeth* succeeded her, to whom this Bishop refusing to swear Allegiance as supreme Head of the Church, tho' he had taken that Oath to her Father, and perswaded others to it, was again depriv'd, and being under the Custody of Archbishop *Parker*, died at *Lambeth*, November 18, 1559, and there lieth buried under a Marble Stone, with an Epitaph declaring his Excellencies.

James

James Pilkington was made Bishop soon after his Death, viz. March 2, 1560. He had been exil'd in Queen *Mary's* Days, and upon his Return Queen *Elizabeth* preferr'd him to this See, which he was so faithful a Preserver of, that he contended with that Princess for certain Forfeitures due to it by the Attainder of the Earl of *Westmorland*; but the Parliament adjudg'd them to the Queen for that once. He held this See 16 Years, and dying in 1576, was succeeded by

Richard Barnes, who was translated from *Carlisle* hither in 1577, and presided over this Diocese 11 Years. After his Death the See was vacant awhile, 'till

Matthew Hutton, Dean of *York*, was raised to it; but he held it five Years only, and then remov'd to that Archbishoprick, and

Tobias Matthews, Dean of *Durham*, succeeded him first in this See, and then in the other after his Death, which happen'd in 1606. His Successor was

William James, first in his Deanry, and then in his See. He was a very grave Divine, and having sat 11 Years, left it to

Richard Neyle, who being within the Year removed to *Winchester*,

George Mountain succeeded him, and held it ten Years, after whom

John Howson was made Bishop of it. He sat but four Years, and left his Seat to

Thomas Jackson, who was dispossessed of it by those usurping Powers who deposed the King from his Throne, and took away his Life, and stripp'd the Nobility of their Honour and Privileges, as well as the Hierarchy of their Power. He lived 'till 1659, and

Dr. *John Cosins* was made Bishop of this See immediately upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* in 1660. He found the Palace here in those deplorable Ruins that Sir *Arthur Haslerig* left it, and at vast Expence repair'd it; but not being contented therewith, he afterwards bestow'd great Sums in beautifying it, and raising it to a Magnificence suitable to so rich a See. He also erected a Library, and well furnish'd it with Books, built a stately Chapel, in which he lies buried; and lastly,

lastly, as an Instance of his Charity, he founded and endow'd an Hospital for two Men and two Women of the Parish of *Auckland*, to be maintain'd for ever. He died in 1674, and

Nathaniel Crew, then Bishop of *Oxford*, was translated hither; who, after the Decease of his elder Brothers, and their Issue, without Heirs Male, became a Lord Temporal as well as Spiritual. He was above 40 Years Bishop of this wealthy See, and dying in the Year 1721, was succeeded by

Dr. *William Talbot*, who had before been translated from *Oxford* to *Salisbury*, he was Father to the late Lord *Talbot*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, and dying in the Year 1730, was succeeded by

Dr. *Edward Chandler*, the present Bishop of *Durham*, translated from the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

As to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, this Diocese contains the County of *Northumberland*, and Bishoprick of *Durham*, one Dean, who is the Rev. Dr. *Bland*, and two Archdeacons, one of *Northumberland*, and the other of *Durham*. The next Market-Town we are to mention is

Sunderland, a Sea-Port, standing on the Southern Bank of the *Were*, populous and well-built, at present, but either not at all in Being in Mr. *Camden's* Time, or so small and inconsiderable as not to deserve his Notice. At high Water it is a Peninsula, almost quite surrounded by the Sea, which seeming to pull it asunder from the main Land, may be thought to give it that Name.

It is a Borough-Town, tho' it sends no Representatives to Parliament. The Market, which is but small, is kept on *Fridays*.

The Coal Trade, for which it is very much noted in the Southern Parts has greatly enrich'd it; and were the Harbour deep enough to receive Ships of the same Burthen as the River *Tine* doth, it would be a great Loss to *Newcastle*.

This Town hath been honour'd by our Kings in giving the Title of Earl to several noble Families, viz. *Emanuel Lord Scroop* of *Bolton*, who having been first made

made President of the King's Council in the N. by King *James I.* February 6, 1618, was by his Son King *Charles I.* created Earl of *Sunderland*, June 9, 1628, but dying without any * lawful Issue, the same King created

Henry Lord Spenser of Wormleighton, in Respect to his approved Loyalty and Adherence to him in the Civil Wars then on Foot, Earl of *Sunderland*; but he enjoy'd his Honours but a small Time, for he was slain the same Year, at the Battle of *Newbury*, leaving Issue, by *Dorothy* his Wife, his only Son and Heir,

Robert, then Earl of *Sunderland*. He was made Knight of the Garter by King *Charles II.* and in the Year 1678, Secretary of State. King *James II.* advanced him to be President of the Council, because he thought him inclining to Popery, but afterwards turned him out, yet he was suspected as an Enemy to the Revolution, and, therefore, being excepted in King *William's* Act of Indemnity, fled to *Holland*, but afterwards recover'd that King's Favour, and was made Lord Chamberlain, but resign'd that Office after some Time, and dying in the Year 1702, left his Son

Charles, Earl of *Sunderland*, his Heir, a Peer of excellent Parts and Learning, made Secretary of State by her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, but resign'd that Place, on

N^o XXVI.

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* But this Scroop, Earl of *Sunderland*, had four Natural Daughters, who had the King's Patent to take Place as Earl's legitimate Children, and (notwithstanding this was in a late Instance represented, by ignorant Persons, as an unprecedented Thing) from these four Ladies, are lineally descended a great Part of our present Nobility of the very first Rank, for the eldest Daughter marrying the Duke of *Bolton*, was Grandmother to the present Duke of *Bolton*, and *Scroop*, Duke of *Bridgwater*, and consequently Great-Grandmother to the Duchess Dowager of *Bedford*; another, the Lady *Arabella Scroop*, marrying Mr. *How*, was Great-Grandmother to the Duchess of *Norfolk*, the first Duchess of *England*, John Lord *Chedworth*, *Scroop* Lord Viscount *Howe*, *Charles*, Earl of *Tankerville*, *Mary*, Countess Dowager of *Pembroke*, and many others; another of the Ladies marry'd the Earl of *Rivers*.

the Change of the Ministry in 1710. King *George I.* made him again Secretary of State, and he was esteem'd first Minister. He was succeeded at his Death by his Son

Robert, Earl of *Sunderland*, who not living long after his Father, the Title came to

Charles, the present Earl of *Sunderland*, who has likewise succeeded to the Title of Duke of *Marlborough*, in Right of his Mother, one of the Daughters of the ever-memorable *John Churchill*, Duke of *Marlborough*.

Hartlepool, the next Place we are to mention, stands on a small Promontory, encompassed on all Sides, but the W. by the Sea. It is a Market Town, and hath under it a safe Harbour, the Corporation, which is ancient, is govern'd by a Mayor, his Brethren, and other subordinate Officers. The Market is on *Mondays*, and tho' it was considerable in Mr. *Camden's* Days, it is of late very much disused, so that the Town depends almost entirely upon the Harbour, which is chiefly famous for receiving the Coal Fleets passing to and from *Newcastle*, in Strefs of Weather.

In the Year 1315, the *Scots* ravag'd all this Territory, and entering this Town plundered it of all they could find; for the frightened Inhabitants got aboard their Ships with such Goods as they could carry off in their Haste, and put to Sea to save themselves. On the Northern Banks of the *Were*, but to the S. W. of *Durham*, lies

Wolsingham, a little Market-Town of no Note, and which has almost lost its Market. From hence we go Westward along the N. Bank of the *Were*, for about three Miles to

Stanhope, a small Market-Town, where the Market is kept on *Tuesdays*, but almost discontinu'd. It is only noted for a very good Park, which lies near it, where King *Edward III.* besieging the *Scots* in their Camp, had like to have been surpriz'd in his Tent by one *Douglas*, an adventurous *Scot*, had not the King's Chaplain defended him with the Loss of his own Life. To the S. of *Durham*, likewise on the *Were*, is

Auckland, formerly call'd *North-Auckland*, and sometimes *Market-Auckland*, but now commonly *Bishop-Auckland*,

land, which is a Market-Town, pleasantly seated upon a Hill, in a very good Air, and is noted for a most noble Palace, beautify'd with Turrets, belonging to the Bishop, and also a fine Chapel, founded and built by Bishop *Cofins*, who re-edify'd the Palace, after the Enthusiastic Rage of the late Civil Wars had ruined it. The next Market-Town we are to speak of is

Bernard-Castle, which takes its Name from *Bernard-Baliol*, the Great-Grandfather of *John Baliol*, King of *Scots*, who built it. He left it to his said Son, whom King *Edward I.* having rais'd to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, oblig'd by an Oath to hold it as a Dependence upon the Kings of *England*; but *John* falling from his Allegiance, King *Edward* depriv'd him of this and his other Possessions in *England*, which (according to Custom) had fallen to the Bishop of this See; but the King being displeas'd with the then present Bishop, *Anthony Beck*, he gave this Castle, with all its Appurtenances, to *Guido Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, *Herkes* and *Hertnes* to *Robert Clifford*, and *Kewerston* to *Galsfrid de Hertlepool*; yet in the next Reign *Ludovicus Beaumont*, a Person more famous for his Pedigree from the Royal Line of *France*, than for his Learning, (for it is said he was a meer Stranger to Letters) being made Bishop of this See, went to Law with the Possessors of those Estates, and recover'd them, Sentence being given for him in these Words: *The Bishop of Durham ought to have the Forfeitures within the Liberties of this Bishoprick, as the King has them without.*

In the Rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmorland* against Queen *Elizabeth*, this Castle was bravely maintain'd by Sir *George Bows*, and *Robert Bows*, Esq; his Brother, for 11 Days, against the whole Power of the Rebels, who, at last, were forced to give them honourable Terms to surrender.

It is a little Market-Town: The Market is on *Wednesday* Weekly, and the Fair on the 21st of *July* annually. It consists of one handsome Street, near as long as *Fleet-street* in *London*, having divers Lanes branching out from it. The chief Trade is in Stockings and Bridles.

This Town was honour'd by the late King *William III.* with the Title of a Barony, which he conferr'd on Sir *Christopher Vane*, A. D. 1699. This Gentleman is descended of an ancient Family in *Wales*, which for many Years have been settled in *Kent*. We find in our Histories one Sir *Henry Vane* knighted by the Black Prince for his Valour at the Battle of *Poitiers*, A. D. 1356, and another Sir *Ralph Vane* knighted by King *Henry VIII.* at the Siege of *Bologne*. This last left no Issue, and so the Estate of the Family descended to

John Vane, Brother to the said *Henry*, who left two Sons,

Henry Vane, from whom the Lord *Bernard* is descended, and *Richard*, the Ancestor of the Earls of *Westmorland*. This *Henry* was succeeded by his Son,

Sir *Henry Vane*, Great-Grandfather of the present Lord *Bernard*. He found the Estate of the Family small, but being employ'd by King *Charles I.* in divers Places of Trust, left it considerably increas'd to his Son,

Sir *Henry Vane*, who being made Treasurer of the Navy by a Patent from King *Charles I.* for Life, left it much augmented to

Sir *Christopher*, his Son, whom King *William III.* in the 10th Year of his Reign, created a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Bernard*, of *Bernard-Castle*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*. He married *Elizabeth Holles*, Sister to the late Duke of *Newcastle*, and had by her two Sons, viz. *Gilbert*, the present Lord *Bernard*, and *Henry*, Lord Viscount *Vane*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, so created by his late Majesty, King *George I.* who was Father of the present Lord *Vane*.

Stainthorpe is the next Market-Town we are to speak of: The Market is on *Saturday* Weekly. Here was formerly a Collegiate Church, built by the *Nevils*, which was a Burial Place for that Family, *Ralph de Nevil*, the Founder of it, being interr'd there in the Midst of the Choir in a stately Tomb, whereon are engraven the Figures of himself and both his Wives. He died *October 21, 1426*. King *Canutus*, the *Dane*, gave this Town to the Church of *Durham*, to have and hold it for

for ever. Near it is *Raby-Castle*, built by the *Nevils*, anciently Lords of the Place, and given by the same King *Canutus*, with the Lands about it, to the Church of *Durham*, but held by the Family of the *Nevils*, or *de Nova Villa*, of the said Church by the Yearly Rent of 4*l.* and a Stag.

This Family of the *Nevils* is said to be descended of *Waltbeof*, Earl of *Northumberland*, of whose Posterity, *Robert*, the Son of *Malredus*, Lord of *Raby*, having married the Daughter of *Galfred Nevil*, the *Norman*, whose Grandfather, *Gilbert Nevil*, is said to have been Admiral to King *William I.* their Posterity took the Name of *Nevil*, and growing up to be a considerable and numerous Family, built a Castle of no small Compass, and made it their principal Seat for many Generations. Of this ancient Family was descended the famous Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, who for his great Merit was first created Baron *Wentworth*, of *Wentworth-Woodhouse*, in the County of *York*, and afterwards in the 15th Year of King *Charles I.* January 12, 1639. Baron *Raby*, Viscount *Wentworth*, and Earl of *Strafford*, of which Honour and Family farther Mention will be made under the Earls of *Strafford*. This Castle is now the Seat of the Hon. *Henry Vane*, Esq; Son of the Lord *Bernard*.

Stockton, the next Place we are to speak of, is risen up, instead of *Yarum* now decay'd, from a pitiful Village, with Clay Walls and Straw Covering to the Houses to a well-built Corporate Town, of great Resort and Business, govern'd by a Mayor, &c. and the Market is on *Saturday* Weekly. The Ale brew'd in this Town is very famous, and a good Trade is carried on here in Lead and Butter, by the *Tees*, with *London*, which formerly was altogether at *Yarum*; but *Stockton* lying nearer the Sea, and consequently more convenient, has almost engross'd the whole Trade to itself.

Darlington, or *Darnton*, seated on the S. W. of the *Skern*, over which it has a good Stone-Bridge, is a Market-Town of good Resort; the Market is on *Mondays*, for Cattle, Corn, &c. the Fair on *Easter-Monday*, and so every Fortnight 'till *Christmas*. The Market-

Place is spacious, and the Town consists of several Streets.

Seir, a *Saxon*, the Son of *Ulphus*, Lord of the Town, having obtain'd Leave of King *Ethelred*, gave it to the Church of *Durham*, and *Hugh de Puteaco*, or *Pudsey*, adorn'd it with a fair Church, and many other Buildings. Here was also anciently a College for a Dean and six Prebendaries; but we have no Account from our Histories, when it was demolish'd, or by whom.

It being upon the Road from *London* to *Berwick*, it is made a Post-Town, which increases the Trade, by bringing a Concourse of People to it.

This Town is one of the most noted Places in *England* for the Linnen-Manufacture, for here are made not only fine Linen Cloths, but the most substantial and best Hugabacks, of which some are ten Quarters wide, and are made no where in the Kingdom, but at this Place: Great Quantities of both Sorts, but especially of the Hugabacks, are sent from hence to *London*, and other Parts every Year, besides what are spent in the Counties adjoining. Near this Town, at a Place call'd

Oxenball, are three Pits call'd *Hell-Kettles*, or, *The Kettles of Hell*, because the Water, by an Antiperistasis, or Reverberation of the cold Water, is hot in them. The common People tell many fabulous Stories about them, and think them bottomless; but wise Men seeing them to be unusual in Nature have, after some careful Inquiries, given us this Account of them:

I. That they derive their Original from an Earthquake, which as they do not think improbable in itself, so they take their Conjecture to be confirm'd by the Chronicle of *Tinmouth*, which tells us, " That *A. D.*
 " 1179, upon *Christmas* Day, at *Oxenball*, in the Out-
 " Fields of *Darlington*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*,
 " the Earth rais'd itself to a great Height in the Man-
 " ner of a lofty Tower, and remain'd all that Day 'till
 " the Evening, as it were fix'd and immoveable, in that
 " Posture; but then it sunk down with such an horrid
 " Noise, that it terrify'd all the Neighbours, and the
 " Earth

“ Earth suck’d it in, and made there a deep Pit,
 “ which continues to this Day.” But such as have
 more lately consider’d them, think them like some old
 wrought Coal-Pits that are drown’d; but can’t find
 that ever any Coal, or other Mineral, has been dug
 thereabouts.

II. That they are full of Water, and that not hot,
 as Mr. *Camden* was inform’d, but cold, up to the very
 Brim, and keeping much the same Level with the *Tees*,
 which runs near them. But as to the Nature of the
 Water, the Curious differ, some saying it is deriv’d by
 some subterraneous Passages from that River, as they
 say Bishop *Tunstal* proved by marking a * Goose, and
 putting it into one of them, which not long after he
 found in the *Tees*; but others assert, that the Waters are
 of a different Kind from the River Water, because it
 curdles Milk, and will not bear Soap.

III. That the Depth of them has been sounded, and
 they are found to be so far from being without a Bottom,
 that the deepest of them did not take up above 15 Fa-
 thoms, or 30 Yards of Line.

Heighington is a small Village N. of *Darlington*, where
Elizabeth Penyson founded a School in the 43^d Year of
 Queen *Elizabeth*, to which *Edward Kirkby*, a late Vicar
 of it, gave 70 l.

To the S. E. of *Darlington*, and on the N. Bank of
 the *Tees*, lies

Stockburn, where the ancient and noble Family of the
Coigniers had their Seat, and where there are yet re-
 maining divers handsome Tombs belonging to it: The
 Barons *Cogniere* of *Hornby*, in *Yorkshire*, are descended of
 this Family, and have been much enrich’d by their Mar-
 riages with the Heirs of the *Darcies* of *Menil*, *William*
Newil, Earl of *Kent*, and Lord *Falconbridge*, but above
 200 Years ago their Estate went to the *Atherstons* and
Darcies. In the Reign of King *Henry VII.* *William*
Coigniers, Grandson of the foremention’d, was made

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Lord

* This Story of the Goose has no Certainty in it.

Lord *Coigniers*, and his Posterity enjoy'd that Honour two Successions, and then his Estate came to the Female Heirs as above: But tho' this Family lost their Honour, one of the same Blood, viz. Sir *John Coniers* of *Horden*, was created a Baronet, July 14, 1628. Between *Stockburn* and *Stockton*, already mention'd, is *Yarum*, once a considerable Market-Town, but now a mean Village, having lost all its Trade, as is before taken Notice of, to the Town of *Stockton*, near which is

Sadburg, a Manor, which Bishop *Hugh Pudsey* bought of King *Richard I.* and annexing it to his Bishoprick, he and his Successors sometimes have born the Title of Earls of *Sadburg*. From *Stockton* the *Tees* has no eminent Towns upon it, unless it be *Bellofse*, which gives Name to a noble and ancient Family in these Parts, but holding on a winding Course by green Fields and Country Villages, falls thro' a large Mouth into the Ocean, which makes the E. Side of the Country, where we shall observe these Towns, viz.

Gretham, where *Robert*, Bishop of *Durham*, built a good Hospital, the Manor of this Town being bestow'd upon him by *Peter de Montfort*, Lord of it; thus *Camden* relates it, but Bishop *Godwin* gives this Account of it: That King *Henry III.* having slain *Simon de Montfort* in a Rebellion against him, seiz'd upon his Estate in all Parts of the Realm; whereupon *Robert Stichel*, Bishop of this See, also seiz'd his Farms in his Jurisdiction, which the King denying him, it came to be try'd, and being judg'd to be the Bishop's Right, he founded this Hospital, and endow'd it with them, being then annually worth 97 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* 2 *q.* By this Place is

Claxton, which gives Name to an ancient Family hereabouts, of which was *Thomas Claxton*, a famous Antiquary, whose Merit alone might make this Town worthy of Notice. About four Miles from *Gretham*, the Shore juts out into a small Promontory, on which stands *Harlepool*, already spoken of, from which Town, for 15 Miles together, the Shore affords nothing remarkable, but a pleasant Prospect to the Sailor, whose Eye is entertain'd all along with green Fields and Villages,

lages, 'till at length they come to the Mouth of the River

Were, call'd by *Ptolomy*, *Vedra*, and by *Bede*, *Wirus*. This River rises in the farthest Part of the County Westward, where being increas'd by two small Rivulets, the *Kelhop* and the *Bernhop*, it runs swiftly to the Eastward thro' vast Heaths and large Parks belonging to the Bishop, and in its Way passes by many Places worthy of Remark, viz. *Stanhope*, already mention'd, and continuing its Course by *Wolsingham*, where it receives the little River *Wascrop*, which runs thro' *Wolsingham-Park*, and having pass'd by *Redborn Park*, comes to

Witton, a Castle of the Lord *D'Evers*, a Family of ancient Note and Eminence in this County, being descended from the Lords of *Clavering* and *Warkworth*, and by the Daughters of the *Vescies* and *Attons*, famous for their warlike Bravery against the *Scots*; for *Ketness*, a little Town in the farthest Parts of *Scotland*, was bestow'd upon them by King *Edward I.* for their great Services in the Wars with that Nation. In King *Henry VIII's* Reign, Sir *Ralph Evers*, Lord Warden of the Marches, did so many Exploits against the *Scots* in *Tiwiotdale*, that the King gave him all the Lands he could win from the *Scots*, with which he was so animated, that he invaded *Scotland*, and being engag'd by the Earl of *Arran* in *Halidown-Field*, was slain with the Lord *Ogle*, and many other Gentlemen of Note. *William Ever*, Brother of the second *Ralph* Lord *Ever*, was a Colonel in the Army of King *Charles I.* and was slain fighting for him at *Marston-Moor* Battle in *Yorkshire*, *A. D.* 1645. The late Lord *Eure*, or *Evers*, who was living *A. D.* 1674, but dy'd without Issue Male, was of this Family.

The River *Were* having pass'd by *Auckland*, turns Northward, and touches upon a small Village now called

Binchester, but by the great Ruins of Walls and Houses still visible in and about it, and by the Description of *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, it plainly appears to be the ancient Roman *Vinovium*, or *Binovium*, tho' *Ptolomy*

so misplaceth it, that it may seem almost seated under another Pole, and not to be found in *England*. Many *Roman Coins* are often dug up here, which are called *Bincheſter-Pennies*, and ſome Inſcriptions which make it often reſorted to not only by the Curious, but the common People themſelves.

This Place was anciently Part of *St. Cuthbert's* Patrimony; but the Earls of *Northumberland* tore it, with ſome other Villages belonging to the Church, from it, when the Thirſt of Gold ſwallow'd ſacred and prophane Things with equal Greedineſs. On the other Side of the *Were*, among the Hills, we ſee

Branspeth-Caſtle, built by the *Bulmers*, a Family of Reputation in theſe Parts, who had their Reſidence here for ſome Generations, 'till Male Iſſue failing in *Bernard* (ſays *Camden*, but *Bertram* ſays *Dugdale*) *de Bulemer*, *Geoffry Nevil* married *Emme*, his only Daughter, and brought this Town, with other great Poſſeſſions, into the Family of the *Newils*. *Margaret*, the Wife of *Ralph de Nevil*, who founded the Collegiate Church at *Staindroppe*, and Daughter of *Hugh*, Earl of *Stafford*, lies buried in the Choir of the Church of this Place.

In this Pariſh lies *Haireholme*, commonly call'd *Hairum*, whither it is ſaid that ſome of the Murderers of *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, fled after the Fact, and built a Chapel there to his Memory. The Family of the *Coles* had their Seat here in King *Charles I's* Days, for we find that Sir *Nicholas Cole* of *Branspeth* in this County was created a Baronet by that Prince, *March 4, 1640*, and to him Sir *Nicholas Cole*, now or late enjoying the ſame Title and Eſtate, is (as we ſuppoſe) his Son and Heir. *George Grey* alſo, Etq; the Father of that pious Divine *Anthony Grey*, Earl of *Kent*, who being in holy Orders before he arriv'd at the Honour, would not take his Hand from the Plough, but exerciſ'd his Miniſterial Function to his Death, had his Habitation here. From hence the *Were* continues its Courſe, and having receiv'd two little Rivulets near *Batterſby*, winds in as if it deſign'd to make an Iſland, and therein ſtands the chief City of this County, call'd *Durham*, already ſpoken of. About *Batterſby* are many large

large Stones, where at low Water in the Summer Time, the Country People gather a Salt Water, red of Colour, that when hardened by the Heat of the Sun turns into exceeding white and hard Salt. Following the Course of the *Were*, more Northward is

Lumley, a small Place, but famous for its Castle, with a Park quite round it, the ancient Seat of the *Lumleys*, who are descended from *Liulphus*, (a Man of great Nobility in these Parts in *Edward* the Confessor's Time) who married *Aldgitha*, the Daughter of *Aldred*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and by her had *Roger de Lumley*, whose Son, *Robert*, marrying the Eldest of three Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas de Thweng*, of *Kilton-Castle* in the County of *York*, had Issue by her *Marmaduke*, who in her Right came into the Possession of the rich Inheritance of the *Thwengs*, and took the Arms of her Family, which were, in a Field Argent, a Fess Gules, between three Poppinjays Vert.

This *Marmaduke* had two Sons, *Robert*, who died without Heirs, and *Ralph*, who succeeding in his Father's and Brother's Estate, was made Governor of *Berwick*, and had a Licence granted him to make a Castle of his Manor-House at *Lumley*. King *Richard* II. summon'd him to Parliament *Reg.* 8. and so he became a Baron; and tho' he join'd in an Insurrection with *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, to restore King *Richard*, and being attainted, lost his Honour and Estate, yet his Son *John* was, 13 King *Henry* IV. restor'd fully in Blood, and had Livery given him of all his Father's Castles, Manors, and Lands. His Posterity enjoy'd them for six or seven Generations more, and in Mr. *Camden's* Time *John*, the ninth Lord of that Line, was living, a Person of accomplish'd Virtue and Integrity, and then in his old Age most honourable for all the Ornaments of true Nobility. He left two Sons, *Charles* and *Thomas*, and a Daughter *Mary*, who all died childless.

By the Death of these Persons, the Honour of this Family was extinct; but the Estate was given by the last of the Barons to *Richard Lumley*, created by King *Charles* I. Viscount *Lumley* of *Waterford* in *Ireland*, 4 *Reg.* He had a Son, *Henry*, who being married to
Mary,

Mary, the Daughter of Sir *Henry Compton*, Knight of the *Bath*, died before his Father, but left a Son,

Richard, who succeeding his Grandfather, was first, *A. D.* 1681, 33 *Car. II.* created a Baron of this Realm, by the Name of Lord *Lumley* of *Lumley-Castle*, and in 1689, being the first Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, was made Viscount, and in the next Year had the Honour of Earl of *Scarborough* in the County of *York* conferr'd on him, by the Letters-Patent of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, bearing Date *April* 15, 1690. He took the Duke of *Monmouth* Prisoner at the Battle of *Sedgmore*, with the Lord *Grey*, and a German Count, and being Lieutenant-General to King *William*, and Captain of the first Troop of Guards, attended his Majesty in his Wars in *Flanders*. He had many Children by the only Daughter of Colonel *Henry Jones*, of which

Richard succeeded him in Honour and Estate, who had been call'd up to the House of Peers in his Father's Life Time by King *George I.* as a Baron of the Realm, by the Title of the Lord *Lumley*. He was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to his present Majesty, King *George II.* when Prince of *Wales*, and after his Accession to the Throne, was made Master of the Horse, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, and one of the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, but dying without Issue, the Honour and Estate came to his next Brother

Sir *Thomas Lumley Saunderson*, Knight of the *Bath*, the present Earl of *Scarborough*, who marry'd the Lady *Frances Hamilton*, one of the Daughters of the late Earl of *Orkney*. Over-against this Place, cross the River, stands

Chester upon the Street, i. e. *A Castle*, or little City by the Highway. It is call'd by the Saxons, *Concester*; for which Reason Mr. *Camden* is of Opinion, that it is probably the *Roman Condurcum*, where upon the Line of the *Vallum*, the first Wing of the *Astures* kept Garrison in the *Roman* Times, as the *Notitia* tells us, for it is but some few Miles distant from the *Vallum*; but others suppose that *Benwall* in *Northumberland* is more truly assigned

signed for the Place, not only from an Altar found there, but because it is nearer, *ad lineam Valli*.

The Bishops of *Lindisfarn* lived retiredly here for 113 Years, with the Body of *St. Cuthbert*, in the Times of the *Danish* War, in Memory of which, while *Egelrick*, Bishop of *Durham*, was laying the Foundation of a new Church there, he digg'd up such a Sum of Money, bury'd there, as it's thought, by the *Romans*, that he left his Bishoprick, as being now rich enough, and return'd to his Monastery at *Peterborough*, where he had before been Abbot, and enlarg'd and improv'd the Buildings of it. He also perform'd divers Works of great Expence, and particularly rais'd a Causey from *Deeping* to *Spalding* thro' a fenny Country, with Chalk and Gravel, making several Bridges in proper Places, which to this Day retains the Name of *Elrick Road*.

Long after this *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*, and Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, founded a Collegiate Church here for a Dean and seven Prebendaries. In this Church *John Lord Lumley*, above-mention'd, placed Monuments for all his Ancestors, in their Order, as they succeeded one another, from *Liulphus* down to himself, which he had picked up either out of the suppressed Monasteries, or made new. More inward we meet with

Lanchester, another small Village, lately noted for a College for a Dean and Prebendaries, founded and endow'd by the said *Anthony Beck*. Mr. *Camden* was of Opinion, that it was the *Roman Longovicum*; and by what Mr. *Hunter* hath written to the Royal Society about it, we have Reason to rest in that Conjecture; for he writes, that several Inscriptions have been dug up there, and the *Roman* Street, call'd *Watling-street*, lies thro' it. 'Tis seated on the Top of a Hill, and over-look'd by another. It is now a tolerable Country Village, with an handsome Church, which before the Reformation was endow'd with a Deanery and six Prebends. By the Ruins, we may discern it has been a much larger Place, in a square Form, and fortify'd with a thick strong Stone-Wall, about which now, both within and without, are nothing but Ruins and Rubbish.

The

The *Were* now happening to wind towards the E. we come to

Hilton, a Castle antiently belonging to the Family of the *Hiltons*, who were Barons of this Realm, and had their Residence here, for we find that *Robert de Hilton*, of *Hilton* in the County Palatine of *Durham*, had a Summons to Parliament among the Barons of this Realm in the 23^d, 24th, and 25th Years of King *Edward I.* and was in an Expedition against *Scotland*, 4 *Edward II.* He married one of the Coheirs of *Mar-maduke de Thweng*, by whom he had large Possessions.

The *Were* runs but a little farther, and then falls into the Sea at

Weremouth, or, as *Bede* calls it, *Wiranmouth*, now commonly stiled *Monks-Weremouth*, because it lies at the Mouth of the *Were*, and before the Reformation belong'd to the *Monks*. *William* of *Malmesbury* writes thus of it. "The *Were* flowing into the Sea here, " kindly receives the Ships that are brought in with a " gentle Wind; upon each Bank whereof *Benedict* " Bishop, built a Church, and likewise in the same " Places founded two Monasteries, one to *St. Peter*, " and another to *St. Paul*. Whoever reads the Life of " this Man, will admire his Industry in bringing great " Store of Books, and being the first Man who introduced Masons and Glaziers, into *England*.

The Author of the Additions to *Camden* charges this Quotation out of *Malmesbury* with a Mistake, and says, our Historians all agree, that he built *St. Paul's* Church at *Giray*, or *Jarrow*, which is some Miles distant from this Place, but does not produce their Words; and if it be true, *Melcomb*, King of *Scots*, dealt very inhumanly by this Place, in burning down *St. Peter's* Church, when he invaded this Country to revenge the Ravages *Earl Gospatrick* had committed in *Cumberland*, leaving the People without a Church.

We have an extraordinary Account very lately from this Town of *Monk-were-Mouth*, of a Woman, who having been brought to Bed there of a fine Boy, seven Weeks before, and was up and well, on the 19th of *April* last 1744, was taken ill in the Night and next Morning

Morning deliver'd of another Boy, which, with the Mother, both continue very well.

Advancing more Northward, we come to the *Tine* and *Derwent*, which are the Northern Boundary of this County, upon the last of which there is no Place eminent, unless it be

Ebchester, (as they now call it) a small Village, so call'd from a Saxon Saint nam'd *Ebba*, descended of the Blood Royal of the *Northumbrians*, who flourish'd about the Year 630, and was in so great Repute and Esteem for her Sanctity, that she was solemnly canoniz'd for a Saint, and has many Churches in this Island dedicated to her, which are commonly call'd *St. Tabbs*, or *St. Ebbs*. On the *Tine*, the first Place that is remarkable is

Gateshead, in Saxon, *Gaetsheved*, and in the same Sense by Historians *Capræ Caput*, i. e. *Goat's-Head*. It is a Kind of Suburbs to *Newcastle*, tho' upon the other Side of the *Tine*, being join'd to it by a great Stone Bridge; yet because it is in a different Country, there is an Iron Gate in the Middle of it to preserve the Bounds. When King *Edward VI.* suppress'd the Bishoprick of *Durham*, he annexed this Place to the Town of *Newcastle*; but Queen *Mary I.* soon after restor'd it to the Church. It is thought to have been built before *Newcastle* itself, which yet is very ancient; for Mr. *Camden* is of Opinion, that they were then but one Town, parted by the River, and that it was the Frontier Garrison against the *Scots* and *Picts*, which in the Times of the later Emperors was call'd *Gabrasentum*, and defended by the second Cohort of the *Thracæ*.

This seems the more certain, because the Sense of the present Name is retain'd in this old one, (tho' *Newcastle* has taken on it a more modern Name once or twice) for the British Word *Gaffr* signifies a Goat, and *Hen* is put in Composition for *Pen* an Head, and so *Gabrosentum* is *Capræ Caput*, or, *Goat's-Head*. Mr. *Camden* supposes that Town took its Name from some Inn that had the Goat's-Head for its Sign, as the Cock in *Africa*, Three Sisters in *Spain*, and Pear in *Italy*, did in the Judgment of many learned Men, and *Antoninus* mentions them to prove it.

Our Historians unanimously call it *Capræ Caput*, when they tell us, that *Walcher*, Bishop of *Durham* (who was constituted Earl by *William*, the Conqueror, to govern the *Northumbrians*) was slain in this Place by the furious Rabble, for his Cruelty in killing Earl *Liulphus* and his Family. Below this Place, almost upon the Mouth of the River *Tine* stands

Girwy, or *Jarrow*, where venerable *Bede* was born, and a little Monastery heretofore flourish'd. The Founder, and Time when it was erected, may be learn'd from an Inscription, still legible, and remaining in the Church Wall, viz.

*Dedicatio Basilicæ S. Pauli VIII. Kal. Maii Anno XV.
Egfridi Reg. Ceolfridi. Abb. Ejusdemq; Eccles. Deo
Auctore Conditoris Anno IIII.*

In the primitive Times, the greater Churches were call'd *Basilicæ*, either because the *Basilicæ*, which were the stately Buildings, where the Magistrates held their Courts of Justice, were, upon the Conversion of the *Gentiles*, turn'd into Churches by the Christians, as *Ausonius* says, *Basilica olim negotiis plena, nunc votis*, i. e. The *Basilica*, throng'd heretofore for Business, is now frequented for Prayers: Or, because they were built in an oblong Form like the *Basilicæ*.

In this Place venerable *Bede*, the great Glory of *England* for his eminent Piety and Learning, took up his Residence to study the Scriptures, and wrote many Books full of Divinity and History. After his Death, says *William of Malmesbury*, a Spirit of Ignorance and Laziness invaded this Island, and there was a general Decay of all useful Knowledge, and Neglect of History. Some small Remains of the Monastic Life were kept up in these Parts, and this Town was assigned by Bishop *Walcher* for their Abode; but the *Danes* had been so troublesome, that in the Beginning of the *Norman* Times their Church, or Chapel, where they celebrated Divine Service, was a poor thatch'd Fabric, made up of some old Walls, and a Roof of rough unhewn Timber. Upon the Coast, joining to this Place, is

Sheilds,

Shields, or *Sheals*, a Village very eminent for its Salt-Pans, where great Quantities of Salt are boil'd and made, and on the Banks, on both Sides of the River, are many convenient Houses for the Entertainment of Seamen, and Habitation for Colliers; for here usually most of the *Newcastle* Coal-Fleet have their Station, 'till their Coals are brought down to them from *Newcastle* in Barges and Lighters.

PERSONS of Eminence born, or inhabiting the County of Durham.

Venerable *Bede*, before-mention'd, the Glory of his Time, and greatest Scholar of his Age, was born at *Gir-woy*, or *Jarrow*. He had been a Soldier, but after taking Orders retir'd to this Place of his Nativity, where he gave up himself entirely to Study and Devotion, and was equally eminent for both. He wrote many Books, as, *A Comment upon most Parts of the Bible*, of which he translated the *Psalms* and *New Testament* into *English*; *The Church History of the six first Centuries*; *A Martyrology*, and several other Tracts, which make up 8 Vols.

John of *Darlington*, Confessor to King *Henry III.* and afterwards Archbishop of *Dublin*, was born at *Darlington*.

William Shirewood, made Archbishop of *Roan*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* was a Native of this County.

Dr. *John Wickliff*, the first Reformer, who lived in King *Edward III.*'s Days, is said, by Dr. *Fuller*, to have been a Native of this Bishoprick.

Ralph Nevil, Bishop of *Chichester*, A. D. 1240.

Alexander Nevil, Archbishop of *York*, A. D. 1373.

Robert Nevil, Bishop of *Durham*, A. D. 1456, and

George Nevil, Archbishop of *York*, A. D. 1470, were all of the same Family, and descended of the ancient and noble Family of the *Nevils* of *Raby-Castle* in this County.

Sir *Richard Empson*, the great Favourite of King *Henry VII.* who with Mr. — *Dudley*, were so instrumental in filling that King's Treasury, to the great Dissatisfac-

tion of all his Subjects, was born at *Shinkley* in *Effington* Ward.

Dr. *Robert Horn*, Dean of *Durham* in King *Edward VI*'s Reign, and an Exile in Queen *Mary*'s, who was made Bishop of *Winchester* at his Return Home by Queen *Elizabeth*, was a Native of this Bishoprick, as Bishop *Godwin* tells us, but mentions not the Place.

Dr. *Richard Cosins*, Dean of the Arches in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, was born at *Stanhope*.

Dr. *Thomas Jackson*, a famous Preacher in *Newcastle*, being Vicar of St. *Nicholas*'s Church there, and Bishop of *Durham*, was born at *Witton*.

William Sewer, Bishop of *Durham*, so call'd because his Father was a poor Sewer maker, was born at *Shinkley* in *Effington* Ward.

John Heathersal, who join'd with Mr. *Bernard Gilpin* in founding a Grammar School at *Houghton on the Spring*, was born at *Kepar*, or *Kepry*, near *Durham*.

Mr. *Bernard Gilpin*, that eminent Divine in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, who, for his zealous Preaching, was called, *The Northern Apostle*, was a Minister in this County, not far from *Houghton on the Spring*. He was offer'd the Bishoprick of *Carlisle*, but refus'd it with a becoming Modesty, contenting himself with his Parsonage, where he enjoy'd his belov'd Privacy, and did Good to his Neighbours, and when he dy'd, gave all his Estate equally between the Poor of his Parish, and poor Scholars, to be laid out in providing Exhibitions for them at the University. Mr. *Ralph Ironside*, Father of Dr. *Ironside*, late Bishop of *Hereford*, enjoy'd one of them.

Robert Ward, a Popish Priest, who disputed with the pious Martyr and Bishop, *Nicholas Ridley*, is said to be born in this County, as was also

Samuel Ward, Master of *Sidney College*, in *Cambridge*, in King *Charles I*'s Reign.

Francis Mason, who, for his strenuous Vindication of the Church of *England* against the Papists, was stiled, *Vindex Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, was also born here.

Colonel *John Lilburn*, and his Brother *Robert*, a Colonel likewise, and Sons of *Richard Lilburn*, Esq; busy Men

Men in the late Times of Rebellion, and too much concern'd in the Murder of King *Charles I.* were born at *Thickly-Puncharden* in *Darlington Ward*.

George Grey, Esq; Father of *Anthony Grey*, afterwards Earl of *Kent*, a Person so famous for his Behaviour in his Honour, for being bred a Scholar, and made Minister of *Barbache* in *Leicestershire*, before the Earldom fell to him, he never would part with his Parsonage to his dying Day, but continu'd there, exercising his Ministerial Function, as tho' his Honour had made him only better qualify'd for his good Office. He was born at *Brandspath*, his Father *George* dwelling there. The late Duke of *Kent* was Great Grandson to this Reverend and Noble Divine.

Robert Hegge, a famous Mathematician and Historian in the Reign of King *James I.* was born at *Durham*.

John Hall, a busy Man, and great Writer in the Time of the Rump Parliament, which allow'd him a Pension for his Work, was born at *Durham*.

The Rev. Mr. *Daniel Newcome*, the Rector of the new Church in *Sunderland*, of which he was the principal Architect, and spent the greatest Part of his Income in beautifying and adorning it. He began by building a Dome, adjoining to the E. Side, into which he remov'd the Altar, placing it under a Canopy of inlaid Work, supported in Front by two fluted Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with proper Capitals. His Benevolence and Charity were equally extensive to all who were proper Objects of them, and he delighted in doing Good. This worthy Man, however, lived not to see his new Work to the Church quite compleated, dying very much lamented, on the 5th of *January*, 1738.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in this County are,

- I. *Lumley-Castle*, the Seat of the Right Hon. *Thomas*, Earl of *Scarborough*.
- II. *Auckland-Castle*, the Bishop of *Durham's*.
- III. *West-Auckland*, Sir *Robert Eden's*.
- IV. *Stretlam-Castle*, in *Darlington Ward*, the Seat of

George Bowes, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of *Durham*.

This has long been the Seat of the famous and Knightly Family of the *Bowes*, or *de Arcubus*, who have signalized themselves in the Defence of their King and Country. They are descended from *William de Arcubus*, to whom *Alanus Niger*, Earl of Britain, and *Richmond*, gave it in these Words, *That he should bear for his Arms the Escutcheon of Britain, with three bent Bows*.

V. *Chester-Deanry*, the Seat of *John Hedworth*, Esq; the other Knight of the Shire.

VI. *Raby-Castle*, the Seat of the Hon. *Henry Vane*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*.

VII. *Raewensworth Castle*, near the City of *Durham*, the Seat of Sir *Henry Liddel*, Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of *Morpeth*, in the County of *Northumberland*.

VIII. *Whitworth*, near *Darlington*, the Seat of the late *John Shafto*, Esq;

IX. *Sherburn*, the Seat of *John Tempest*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of *Durham*.

X. *Lambton-Hall*, near *Durham*, the Seat of *Henry Lambton*, Esq; the other Representative for *Durham*.

XI. *Stow-House*, Mr. *Clawering's*.

XII. *Horden*, Sir *John Conyers's*.

XIII. *Hilton-Castle*, Mr. *Hilton's*.

XIV. *Harber-House*, Mr. *Forcer's*.

XV. *Branspath-Castle*, the Seat of Sir *H. Bellasis*.

XVI. *Park-House*, Mr. *Ramsay's*.

XVII. *Hebborn*, Mr. *Ellison's*.

XVIII. *Denton*, Mr. *Place's*.

XIX. *Morton House*, Mr. *Smith's*.

R O A D S.

From LONDON to DURHAM, 200 Miles.

To Waltham	Miles 12	Durham	14
Ware	8		<hr/>
Roydon	13		200
Huntingdon	15		
Stilton	9	Cross-Road from Durham	
Stamford	12	to Whitby in Yorkshire,	
Grantham	16	42 Miles.	
Newark	10		
Tuxford	10	From Durham to	
Doncaster	18	Sedgfield	8
Wenbridge	7	Norton	6
Tadcaster	12	Marton	6
York Micklegate	8	Gisbrough	5
	<hr/>	Skillingdam	8
	150	Whitby	9
Topcliff	17		<hr/>
Northallerton	9		42
Darlington	10		



E S S E X.

THE Inhabitants of this County, with those of Middlesex, and Part of Hertfordshire, were called, in the Time of the Romans, the *Trinobantes*, and by Ptolomy, *Trinoantes*, who were, when Cæsar arriv'd in the Island, the stoutest People in it. During the Time of the Saxon Heptarchy, this County, with the other Parts before-named, made the Kingdom of the *East-Saxons*, which Kingdom was one of the first

that embrac'd Christianity, for King *Sebert* being the Nephew of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, the first Christian Prince of the *Saxons* in this Island, was so wrought upon by his Uncle, that he became a zealous Christian, and among many other pious Acts, converted the Heathen Temples of *Diana* at *London*, his chief City, into a Cathedral Church, and of *Apollo* at *Westminster* into a Collegiate, dedicating one to *St. Paul*, and the other to *St. Peter*.

After the *Saxon* Heptarchy was dissolv'd, and became a Monarchy, we find nothing particularly related in History concerning the Inhabitants of this Shire, save that when the *Danes* became formidable for their Power, they are said to favour it more than any other Part of *England*.

At the *Norman* Conquests they submitted to the same Fate that others did, and continued Loyal to the Conqueror's Posterity, except in the Reign of *Richard II.* they begun that terrible Insurrection, which ended in *Wat Tyler's* Rebellion; but they made some Amends for this Fault, in rising under Colonel *Far*, and Sir *Charles Lucas*, to support King *Charles I's* Interests, and prevent his Death; and again under Mr. *Thomas Fanshawe* in 1659, to promote King *Charles II's* Restoration, tho' in both those Attempts they were disappointed, and only shew'd their good Design.

Essex and *Hertfordshire* were anciently united under the Jurisdiction of one High-Sheriff, of whom *Richard Bassett*, in the first of King *Henry II.* was the first; and so continu'd 'till the 9th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, when *George Tuke*, Esq; was declar'd High Sheriff of *Essex* alone: And it has had its own Sheriff ever since.

This County, which is 150 Miles in Circumference, is bounded on the E. by the *German Ocean*, on the N. by the River *Stour*, which separates it from *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*; on the W. by the River *Stort*, which divides it from *Hertfordshire*, and the River *Lea*, or *Ley*, which parts it from *Middlesex*; and on the S. by the River *Thames*, which separates it from *Kent*.

It is in the Diocese of *London*, and contains about 1,249,000 Acres, and 34,800 Houses: The whole is divided

vided into 20 Hundreds, wherein are 415 Parishes, containing three Boroughs, and 22 other Market-Towns, and sends eight Members to Parliament, two for the County, and six for the three Boroughs.

The Air of this County is in general thought bad, tho' in some Parts, as the Western and Northern, it certainly deserves a better Character, being, in all Probability, as healthy as *Middlesex*, or *Surry*. The Truth is, the Hundreds are so very pernicious to Strangers, that the rest of the County suffers from their ill Repute: However, the Fruitfulness of this unwholsome Part makes some Amends, if any can be made, for the Badness of the Air: And in the highest Lands we find great Fertility, (tho' not equal to that of the Hundreds) especially in the *Rodings*, and *Bumsted*s. About *Saffron-Walden*, the Ground, after three Years bearing Saffron, will bear good Barley for eighteen Years successively, without any Manure.—The Produce is very plentiful, consisting of Corn, Cattle, Saffron, Fowl, Fish, especially Oysters. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth, Stuffs, particularly Bays, which are, at least have been very lately, famous all over the World, and large Estates have been fairly acquir'd by this valuable Branch of Trade; which, tho', at present, it seems to droop a little, may, we hope, once more flourish, and bring as large Quantities of Money as ever into the Kingdom.

The principal Rivers of this County are the *Thames*, the *Stour*, the *Lea*, the *Stort*, or *Little Stour*, the *Coln*, *Chelmer*, the *Black-water*, the *Crouch*, the *Roding*, and divers others, which yield both Plenty and Variety of Fish to the Inhabitants, and for travelling have near 30 Bridges over them.

This County gave the Title of Earl, in very early Times, to

Brithnolf, constituted Earl of *Essex* by King *Alfred*, A. D. 897. Yet we meet with no other 'till A. D. 991, when

Brithnot, being made a Witness to a Charter granted by King *Ethelred* to the Abbey of *Tarvisstock* in *Devon*, writes himself *Dux Essexiæ*.

Harold, Son of Earl *Godwin*, was the next Earl of this County, but, upon the Death of his Father, the Earldom of the *West-Saxons* being given to him, he resign'd this of *Essex* to

Algar, Son of *Leofric*, Earl of *Chester*, who was then living : He enjoy'd this Earldom about four Years, and then, by the Death of his Father, became Earl of *Chester*, both which he in two Years left to his Son

Edwin, who, with his Brother *Morkar*, gave the Conqueror no small Trouble in these new-acquir'd Dominions, but being slain by Treachery in the Isle of *Ely*, and his Brother kept in Prison, we find none bearing this Title, 'till

Geoffrey de Magneville, or *Mandeville*, was created Earl of *Essex* by *Maud*, the Empress. He was slain at *Burwell*, fighting against King *Stephen*, and was succeeded by

Geoffrey, his Son, who was restor'd to his Honour and Estate by *Henry II.* To him succeeded his Brother

William de Magneville, who was also Earl of *Albemarle* in Right of his Wife, the sole Daughter and Heir of *William de Grosse*, Earl of *Albemarle* ; but having no Children by her, nor by his second Wife *Christiana*, Daughter of the Lord *Fitzwalter*, his Titles lapsed to King *John*, who for a Sum of Money, made

Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, a very prudent and grave Man, Earl of *Essex*, because he had married *Beatrice*, the eldest Daughter of *William de Say*, descended from the Sister of *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, the first Earl of *Essex*, to whom he pleaded, that by an Hereditary Title it belong'd ; but his Money effected more than his Claim. His Sons,

Geoffrey and *William*, took the Name of *Mandeville*, and died without Issue, after they had both been Earls. The one died young, and the other was slain at a Tilt-ing, and so the Honour and Estate fell to

Humphry de Bohun, the Son of their Sister *Maud*, who had married *Henry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, and who thereby

thereby became Earl of *Hereford* and *Effex*. His Son *Humphry* died before him, but left a Son,

Humphry, who was slain at *Boroughbrigg*, leaving by *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter of King *Edward I.* and Dowager of the Earl of *Holland*, a numerous Issue, viz.

John de Bobun, his eldest Son, who inherited his Honour; but dying without Issue,

Humphry, his Brother, succeeded him. He also was named

Humphry de Bobun, Lord High Constable, and the last Earl of that Name of *Hereford*, *Effex*, and *Northampton*; for he left only two Daughters, viz. *Eleanor*, married to *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and *Mary*, the Wife of *Henry*, Duke of *Hereford*, and at last King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry IV.*

Thomas de Woodstock enjoy'd this Title and Dignity by Right of his Wife, by whom having only a Daughter, *Anne*, married afterwards, first to *Edmund*, Earl of *Strafford*, from whom came the Dukes of *Buckingham*, and then to *William* Lord *Bourchier*, and Earl of *Erwe* in *Normandy*, by whom she had one Son,

Henry Bourchier, who was advanced to the Honour of Earl of *Effex*, by King *Edward IV.* because he was descended of *Thomas de Woodstock*, and had marry'd *Isabel*, his Aunt, by whom he had a Son, *William*; but he dying before his Father,

Henry, his Grandson, succeeded him. He was a Person of singular Endowments, and in great Esteem with King *Henry VII.* and lived to a great Age; but being killed by a Fall from his Horse, left only one Daughter, named *Anne*, the Wife of *William* Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*; whereupon King *Henry VIII.* after his Death, created

Thomas Cromwell, who had been very serviceable to him in suppressing the Monasteries, and promoting his Supremacy, and was before made Principal Secretary of State, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and Vicar-General, Lord *Cromwell* of *Okeham*, and Earl of *Effex*, in the 31st Year of his Reign: But he soon after falling from
the

the King's Favour, for advising that King's Marriage with *Anne of Cleve*, was beheaded, and

William Parr was created Earl of *Effex* in Right of his Wife, the King having newly married the Lady *Katharine Parr*, his Sister. This Earl had no Issue, so

Walter Devereux, Viscount *Hereford*, whose Great-Grandmother was *Cicely Bouchier*, Sister of *Henry Bouchier*, the last Earl of that Name, was promoted to this Earldom of *Effex* by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 14th Year of her Reign, and left it to

Robert Devereux, his Son and Heir, who was in great Favour with his Mistress. She made him Earl-Marshal of *England*, Master of the Ordnance, and Deputy of *Ireland*; but growing more and more ambitious, he began to look up towards the Crown, as direct Heir from *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and made a great Party among the Puritans to attain it, which when his Enemies, Sir *Robert Cecil*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and their Party perceiv'd, they so wrought Matters about, that they brought him to the Scaffold, Feb. 25, 1600. His Son

Robert Devereux having by Act of Parliament, been restor'd in Blood and Honour, inherited this Earldom, was made General of the Army, sent against the *Scots* by King *Charles I.* in 1639, but afterwards, upon Discontent, accepted of the same Commission from the Parliament, and fought against his Sovereign. He died September 14, 1646, without Issue, and this Honour lay dormant 'till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* Soon after which

Arthur Capel, Baron of *Hadham* in *Hertfordshire*, in Consideration of his Father's great Services to King *Charles I.* and his own Loyalty, was created Viscount *Malden*, and Earl of *Effex*, Anno 1661, sworn one of his Majesty's Privy-Council, and made Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*. He came to an unfortunate End in the Tower of *London*, either cutting his own Throat, or, as it was suspected, having it done for him at the Instigation of the Duke of *York*, on July 13, 1683, and

Algernoon, his Son, succeeded him in his Honour. He was Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces,
Con-

Constable of the *Tower*, &c. He died in 1710, and left his Heir

William, his Son, who was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, &c. He died in the Year 1742-3, and was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Son,

William, the present Earl of *Essex*, a Minor.

The principal Towns in this County are, *Colchester*, *Harwich*, *Malden*, (which are the three Boroughs that send Representatives to Parliament) *Chelmsford*, *Barking*, *Walton-Abbey*, *Epping*, *Hatfield*, *Walden*, *Haveril*, *Thaxted*, *Dunmow*, *Chipping-Ongar*, *Rumford*, *Brentwood*, *Ingatestone*, *Billericay*, *Horndon*, *Raleigh*, *Rochford*, *Witham*, *Coggeshal*, *Braintree*, *Halsted*, and *Maningtree*.

Colchester, the ancient *Colonia*, from whence both the River *Coln*, which runs thro' some Part of the Town, and the Town itself, seem to have taken their Names. It is probable, this Place was a Colony of the *Londoners*: For *Tacitus* reports, that *London* was then a famous Town, and very populous, and that *Colchester* flourish'd much under the *Romans*, not only abundance of their Coin frequently found here do fully evince, tho' few or none of them are ancients than the Emperor *Gallienus*, but several of their Buildings yet standing, viz. their Churches and Towers, which are built of *Roman Bricks* and Ruins. At the *Queen's-Head* Inn in the Market-Place, the Stable and Room over it are *Roman* Buildings, and there are often found old *Roman Bricks* equilaterally square, like paving Bricks, but thinner, and some huge thick ones. The Inhabitants also boast, that *Fl. Julia Helena*, Mother to *Constantine* the Great, and Daughter of King *Coel*, (whom they will have to have been Duke of their City, which he built and call'd by his Name, and after King of the *Britons*) was born here, and in Memory of the Cross which she found, they bear for their Arms a Cross engrail'd between four Crowns. In old Inscriptions she is stiled, *Piissima & Venerabilis Augusta*.

This

This Town, by the *Saxons*, was call'd *Coleceaster*, in whose Time it was much batter'd and ruin'd by the Wars with the *Danes*. *Edward*, the Son of King *Alfred*, call'd *Edward* the Elder, repair'd it, and built a strong Castle in it for its future Defence, of which there are still some Remains, but ruin'd almost with Age.

Colchester is pleasantly seated on an Eminence above the River *Coln*, and is, at present, a large and populous Town, adorn'd with handsome Streets, and, tho' it cannot be said to be finely built, yet there are abundance of good Houses in it. In the Conclusion of the late Civil War, in the Year 1648, it suffer'd a severe Siege, which, as it made a resolute Defence, was turn'd into a Blockade, wherein the Garrison, and Inhabitants also, suffer'd the utmost Extremities of Hunger, being reduc'd to eat Horse-Flesh, Dogs, and Cats, and were at last oblig'd to surrender at Discretion; when their two chief Officers, Sir *Charles Lucas*, and Sir *George Lisle*, were shot to Death under the Castle-Wall, in cool Blood, contrary to the Law of Arms.

The batter'd Walls, the Breaches in the Turrets, and the ruin'd Churches, still shew Marks of this Siege, except that the Church of *St. Mary*, where they had a Royal Fort, is rebuilt, but the Steeple, which was two-thirds batter'd down, the Besieg'd having a large Culverin upon it, which did Execution, remains still in that Condition.

The Lines of Contravallation, which surrounded the whole Town, and the Forts of the Besiegers, remain very visible in many Places.

The Government of the Town is by a Mayor, High-Steward, a Recorder, or his Deputy, Eleven Aldermen, a Chamberlain, a Town-Clerk, Assistants, and 18 Common-Council-Men. It elects Burgeesses to serve in Parliament. There are two Markets Weekly, *viz.* on *Wednesdays*, and *Saturdays*; and the Fairs are on *June 24*, *July 22*, and *October 13*.

It is computed that there are 40,000 Souls in the Town of *Colchester*, including the Out-Villages, within the Liberty of which there are a great many, the Liberty of the Town being of a large Extent.

There

There are within the Walls of *Colchester*, eight Churches, besides those which are damag'd, and five Meeting-Houses, whereof two are for Quakers; besides one *Dutch*, and one *French* Church. The other publick Edifices are,

The *Bay-Hall*, where the Goodness of the Manufacture of Bays made in this Town is ascertain'd by a Corporation establish'd for this Purpose, consisting of a Set of Men, call'd Governors of the *Dutch-Bay-Hall*.

The *Guild-Hall* of the Town, call'd by them the *Moot-Hall*; contiguous to which is the Town-Jail.

The *Work House* for the Poor, which has been enlarg'd of late Years.

A *Grammar Free-School*, which has a good Allowance to the Master, who is chosen by the Town.

Two *Charity-Schools* set up here, and carried on by a generous Subscription, with very good Success.

The River *Coln* hath three Bridges over it near this Town, and is navigable within three Miles of it, for Ships of large Burden, a little lower it may receive even a Royal Navy, and up to that Part call'd the *Hithe*, close to the Houses, it is navigable for Hoys and small Barks; for which it is indebted to three Acts of Parliament, pass'd for that Purpose, one in the Reign of King *William* III. one in the Reign of King *George* I. and the other in that of his present Majesty King *George* II.

This *Hithe* is a long Street, passing from W. to E. on the S. Side of the Town, and is so populous towards the River, that it may be call'd, *The Wapping of Colchester*. There is one Church in that Part of the Town, a large Quay by the River, and a good Custom-House.

The Town chiefly subsists by the Trade of making Bays, tho' indeed all the Towns around carry on the same Trade; as *Witham*, *Coggeshal*, *Kelvedon*, *Braintree*, *Bocking*, &c. and the whole County, large as it is, may be said to be employ'd, and in Part maintain'd by the Spinning of Wool, for the Bay Trade of *Colchester*, and its adjacent Towns.

This Town is also famous for its barrell'd Oysters, which, being taken at the Mouth of the *Colchester-Water*,

ter, and about the Sand, they call the *Spits*, are carried up to *Wyvenhoe*, where they are laid in Beds, or Pits, on the Shore to feed, as they call it, and then being barrell'd up, and brought to *Colchester*, which is but three Miles off, they are sent to *London* by Land, and are from thence, call'd *Colchester Oysters*.

The Town is also noted for candying Eringo Roots, which are made an excellent Sweetmeat, and great Stomachick.

Not much above an 150 Years ago this Town was the Seat of a Suffragan Bishop, as was customary in ancient Times in many Places of this Realm, and was particularly appointed by the Statute of 26 *Henry VIII.* which was repealed by *Queen Mary*, but reviv'd again by *Queen Elizabeth*, *Reg. 1.* We find in our Histories two who bore this Office, *viz. William More*, Rector of *West-Tilbury*, and *John Stern*, D. D. who was consecrated at *Fulham* by *John*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishops of *London*, *Rochester*, and *Bristol*, *Nov. 12, 1592.* He was then also Vicar of *Witham*.

In, or near this Town, was the ancient and noble Family of the *Lucas's* settled, of which *Ægidius Lucas* was return'd among the Gentlemen in the 12th Year of *King Henry VI.* and *Thomas Lucas*, Esq; was Sheriff of this County in the 10th Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, whose Descendant, Sir *John Lucas*, a Person of eminent Learning and Loyalty, was created Lord *Lucas of Shenfield* by *King Charles I.* with Remainder, for Want of Issue-Male, to his Brothers *Charles* and *Thomas*, of whom we shall speak when we come to *Shenfield*. He left only one Daughter, *Mary*, for whom he obtain'd the Honour of Baroness *Lucas of Crudwell* in *Wiltshire*, and the Heirs Males of her Body. She married *Anthony de Grey*, Earl of *Kent*, by whom she had the late Duke of *Kent*.

Dr. Harfenet, Archbishop of *York*, who was born in this Town, left his Library to the Bailiffs and Corporation, upon Condition that they should provide a convenient Place to put it in, for the Use of the Clergy, and other learned Persons of the Town and neighbouring Parts.

King

King *Charles I.* erected this Town into a Viscounty in the Person of *Thomas Lord Darcy of Chiche*, whom he made Viscount *Colchester*, and Earl of *Rivers*, with Remainder to Sir *Thomas Savage of Rock Savage in Cheshire*, if he died without Issue-Male; which failing in his Son, the Title of Honour descended to *John Savage*, Son of the said Sir *Thomas*, which *John*, marrying one of the Daughters of *Scroop*, Earl of *Sunderland*, had by her a Son, who was his Successor, named

Richard, with whom the Title became extinct, having no legitimate Issue but one Daughter, marry'd to the Earl of *Barrymore*; but among his illegitimate Children was that unfortunate Man *Richard Savage*, the Poet, the Circumstances of whose Birth and Adventures have been too often mention'd in Print to need any particular Notice here, especially as they do not come properly within the Design of this Work.

Before we leave *Colchester* we shall speak of *Lexden*, a small Village in the Liberty thereof. This Manor, in the Reign of *Henry III.* was Part of the Inheritance of *Harwyse*, sole Daughter and Heir of *William de Lanvales*, who being married to *John de Burgh*, brought him this Town as Part of her Inheritance, which descended to *John de Burgh*, who leaving three Daughters Coheiresses, this Manor pass'd with the second, nam'd *Denorgild*, to *Robert Fitzwalter*, whose Posterity held it for some Generations, 'till by a Daughter it came to the *Ratcliffs*, Earls of *Suffex*, and from them to the *Lucas's*. The Rectory of this Parish was always appendant to the Manor; but *Eudo*, the Founder of the Abbey of *St. John* at *Colchester*, endow'd it with two Parts of the Tithes of *Lexden*, which, upon the Dissolution, came to the Crown. The next Place we are to speak of is

Harwich, the chief Town of the Hundred of *Tendring*, seated near the Mouth of the *Stour*, famous for a Sea-Fight between the Saxons and Danes, Anno 884. It is a very safe Harbour for Ships, as the Name importeth; for the Saxon *Hare-wic* signifies an Haven, or Bay, where an Army may lie.

The Town is not large, but well peopl'd, and fortify'd both by Art and Nature, the Sea almost encompassing it,

it, and Queen *Elizabeth* having added some strong Works for its Defence. It is walled in, and the Streets are paved for the most Part with a petrify'd Sort of Clay, which tumbling down from the Cliff, is, in a short Time, turned into * Stone.

It was first made a Borough by *Thomas Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and Marshal of *England*, fifth Son of King *Edward I.* who obtain'd that Privilege for it of his Brother King *Edward II.* and that it should have a Market on *Tuesdays*, &c. But this Charter was new modell'd in *James I.*'s Days, by the Interest of Sir *Edward Coke*, Knt. then Attorney-General, and the Government of the Corporation settled, as it still remains, in a Mayor, annually chosen out of eight Aldermen, who, with 24 Capital Burgesses, constitute the Corporation, Sir *Edward* himself being made Recorder for Life. This Charter gives them Liberty to elect two Burgesses for Parliament, with the Grant of a second Market Weekly upon *Fridays*, and two Fairs annually, each to endure three Days, the one on the Feast of St. *Philip* and *James*, and the other on the Feast of St. *Luke*, the *Evangelist*: All which Immunities, and divers others, were confirm'd by King *Charles II.* Reg. 17. by the Mediation of Sir *Harbottle Grimstone*, Master of the Rolls, and then Recorder of the Town.

The Mayor hath a Power to keep Admiralty-Courts, which have a Jurisdiction over all Naval Affairs, as also for Return of all Writs, Fines, Amerciaments, &c. and, with the preceding Mayor, any one of the Eleven, appointed for that Purpose, may put them in Execution.

The King hath here a very good Building-Yard for Ships, with a Convenience for Storehouses, Cranes, Launches, and all other Necessaries for that Purpose, and many good Men of War have been built here since the

* This Account of the Clay tumbling from the Cliffs, and being petrify'd, has occasion'd some Disputes among the Learned, of which Notice is taken in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, Numb. 291, P. 1568.

the Restoration of King *Charles II.* From hence also the Packet-Boats between *England* and *Holland* go out and come in ; but the Inhabitants are not fam'd for their good Usage and Civility to Strangers, which being observ'd upon, has encourag'd the setting up of Sloops, which they now call Passage-Boats, to go directly from the River *Thames* to *Holland*; tho' the Passage may be something longer, yet the Masters of the Sloops are said to be more obliging to Passengers, and more reasonable in the Expence, and the Vessels good Sea-Boats. *Harwich* has been a Sufferer on this Account.

King *William* honoured this Place by erecting it into a Marquisate in Favour of Duke *Schonberg*, who accompanied that Prince in his Expedition into *England*, and by him was created, in 1688, Baron of *Tey*, Earl of *Brentford*, Marquis of *Harwich*, and Duke *Schonberg*, his Son bore the Title of Marquis of *Harwich*, but dying without Issue, it is now extinct.

Harwich being within the Confines of the Parish of *Dovercourt*, is only a Chapelry to the Mother-Church there, tho' we do not find that it was annex'd to *Dovercourt* 'till after the Reformation, but was a free Chapel before. In all other Things it is reckon'd but as a Part of

Dovercourt, of which it is necessary to treat for that Reason. This Town, in *Domesday-Book*, is written *Druvuracourt*, and was then held by *Alberic de Vere* for a Manor and six Hides, worth, in *Edward* the Confessor's Time, 6 *l.* but in the Conqueror's, 12 *l. per Annum*. This *Alberic* founded a Cell for some Monks taken from the Abbey of *Abingdon* in *Berkshire*, to serve God at *Coln*, and endow'd it with the Church of *Dovercourt*, which *Hugh Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, who married *Juliana*, the Heir of that Family, confirm'd and gave withal the Chapel of *Harwich*, which he had lately built. The Abbot and Convent, reserving to themselves the Rectory, endow'd a Vicarage, of which they continued Patron 'till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, in which it still continues, tho' the Glebe was given by King *James I.* together with the Lordship, to Sir *George Whitmore*, whose Posterity now enjoy it. Over-against *Harwich* is

Landguardfort, built in the Reign of King *James I.* when it was a much more considerable Fortification than at present, having four Bastions, named the *King's*, the *Queen's*, *Holland's*, and *Warwick's*, mounted with 60 very large Guns, particularly those on the Royal Bastion, where the King's Standard was display'd, which would throw a 28 Pound Ball over *Harwich*; and it had a constant Garrison, with a Chapel and many Houses, for the Governor, Gunners, and other Officers. But it has been demolish'd, and a small Platform made instead of it by the Water Side; but yet the Harbour is sufficiently defended by it from sudden Invasion, for tho' the Entrance, or Opening, into the Sea is very wide, especially at High-Water, at least two Miles, if not three over, yet the Channel, in which the Ships must keep and come to the Harbour, is deep, narrow, and lies only on the Side of the Fort; so that all the Ships which come in, or go out, must come within Gun-Shot of the Fort.

The Fort is on the *Suffolk* Side of the Bay, but stands so far in the Sea upon the Point of a Sand, or Shoal, running out towards the *Essex* Side, that, in a Manner, it covers the Mouth of the Haven; and is always written, by the Officers of the Ordnance in the Tower of *London*, in *Essex*. The making this Place, which was formerly no other than a Sand in the Sea, solid enough for the Foundation of so good a Fortification, cost many Years Labour, frequent Repairs, and a prodigious Expence; but now it is so firm that neither Storms nor Tides affect it.

The present Governor of this Fort is *Mordaunt Cra-cherode*, Esq;

The Harbour here is of vast Extent; for the River *Stour* from *Maningtree*, and the River *Orwel* from *Ipswich*, both empty themselves here; and the Channels of both are large and deep, and safe for all Weathers; and where they join they make a large Bay, or Road, able to receive the biggest Ships of War, and the greatest Number that ever the World saw together. In the *Dutch War* great Use was made of this Harbour; and there have been 100 Sail of Men of War with their Attendants,

Attendants, and between 3 and 400 Sail of Colliers, all riding in it at a Time, with great Safety and Convenience.

On the Promontory of Land, which they call *Beacon-Hill*, lying beyond or behind the Town of *Harwich* towards the Sea, is a Light-House, to give the Ships Direction in their Sailing by, as well as their coming into the Harbour at Night: From hence is a fine Prospect of the Coasts of *Essex* and *Suffolk*, the Town of *Harwich*, and the Men of War riding in the *Gunfleet*. The next we are to mention is

Malden, which was a *Roman* Colony, suppos'd by *Camden*, to be the ancient *Camalodunum*; but *Salmon*, in his *History of the Antiquities of Essex*, will have it to be the *Villa Faustini*, which has been long attributed to *St. Edmund's-Bury* in *Suffolk*.

The *Britons* being treated with Cruelty by the *Roman* Veterans, were so exasperated by them that they renew'd the War with greater Fury than ever; and *Boadicea*, the valiant Queen of the *Iceni*, having gather'd a numerous Army from all Parts of her Dominions, besieg'd, plunder'd, and burnt this Town, and in two Days Space storm'd the Temple, where the Soldiers routed the Ninth Legion, which was come to their Assistance, and in a Word kill'd 70,000 of the *Romans*, and their Allies; yet the *Romans* rais'd it again out of its Ashes, as appears from *Antoninus*, who mentions it a long Time after.

In the Time of the *Saxons* we find but little Mention of it, only *Marian* informs us, that *Edward*, Son to King *Alfred*, commonly call'd *Edward*, the Elder, finding it much ruin'd by the *Danes*, repair'd it, and fortify'd it with a Castle.

Of the State of this Town, in the Reigns of the Confessor and Conqueror, we have this Account in *Domesday-Book*. In the Time of King *Edward*, the King had one Carucate and a half of Land, valued at 10 *s.* but in the Conqueror's Days but at 5 *s.* that he receiv'd 6 *s.* 8 *d.* from the King's Hall, and 16 *d.* out of the Houses of *Eudo*, the Sewer, and 4 *s.* out of *Svennus's* Land. In the Conqueror's Days, the King had a House and Pasture for 100 Sheep, 180 Houses held by the Burgeses,

and 18 Mansions lying waste, of which 15 contain'd an Hide and 21 Acres. The rest of the Inhabitants hold no more than their Houses in the Borough, and have among them 12 , 140 Cattle, 13 Hogs, and 336 Sheep.

It is, at present, a Borough-Town, and a Corporation, govern'd by two Bailiffs and Aldermen, with a Steward, Recorder, and other Officers, and sends two Representatives to Parliament. His Majesty, King *Charles II.* made it a Viscounty, in creating *Arthur Capel*, Lord *Capel* of *Hadham*, Viscount *Malden*, and Earl of *Essex*, 13 Reg. 1661.

It is a Liberty of itself, and hath a convenient Haven for Ships, and some of the Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade in Coal, which is convey'd from thence into most of the Parts of their County. It is a pretty populous and large Town, having one Street, besides Lanes, near a Mile long. The Market is on *Saturdays*; and the Fairs on *March 25*, *July 20*, *September 21*, and *Whit-Monday*.

In a Garden in the Town was found a Piece of Gold as large as a Guinea almost, having on one Side, *Nero*, and on the Reverse, *Agrippina*, very exactly done.

There were anciently three Churches in this Town, viz. *St. Mary's*, near the Water, *All Saints*, and *St. Peter's*, the two last of which were given to the Abbot and Convent of *Bileigh juxta Malden* by *Robert Mansel*, Founder of that House; but after the Dissolution King *Henry VIII.* granted the Advowson of both to Sir *John Gate*, to hold in *Capite*, who alienated them to *William March*, from whom they are now translated to the *Frankes* and the *Ingrams*. This last is now changed into a Grammar-School, and the Revenues annex'd to the Church of *All Saints* and *St. Mary's*.

A little beyond this Town, begins the Bay call'd, *Blackwater-Bay*, famous for the *Walfleet* Oysters, so much esteem'd. They are so call'd from the Shore of that Name, where they lie, which is five Miles in Length, and is guarded by a Wall of Earth to defend the Country from the Encroachments of the Sea, and by this Wall it is that those choice Oysters are gather'd.

Dr.

Dr. *Thomas Plume*, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, and a Native of this Town, hath given a large Library to it, for the Uſe of the Miniſter of that Place, and the Clergy of the Hundreds adjoining to the Sea, who many of them reſide there, by Reaſon of the Unwholſome- neſs of the Air where their Livings lie; yet any Clergy- man, or Man of Learning, may have the Uſe of the Books, depoſiting the Value, 'till they return them; and to the End they may be carefully preſerved, he hath left 40 *l.* a Year to a Librarian to look after them.

The abundant Charity of this Reverend Divine to this Town is farther manifeſted in this, that he rebuilt the School which was fallen down, and erected a Place for his Books above it. He likewiſe gave 20 *l.* per *Annum*, to the Poor of the Town to buy them Firing in Winter, 200 *l.* to build them a Work-Houſe, and 1000 *l.* or more, to eſtabliſh a Trade of weaving Sack- cloth, to the End that the Poor might be maintain'd comfortably for ever by their Labour; a pious Piece of Charity, which, at the ſame Time that it relieves the Poor, keeps them employ'd.

Mr. *Sutton*, the Founder of the *Charter-Houſe*, in *London*, gave 100 *l.* towards repairing the Roads be- tween this Town and *Southmiſter*, the Place where ſe- veral of the Lands lay with which he endow'd that Hoſ- pital. [*See Hern's Life of Sutton.*] The next Place we are to treat of is

Chelmsford, or *Chelmerford*, commonly, but corruptly, call'd *Chenſford*, which is a pretty large and populous Market-Town, ſtanding almoſt in the Centre of the County, a great Thorough-fare in the Eaſtern Road to *London*, and tho' not the biggeſt in the County, yet is the moſt frequented, becauſe of its Convenience for publick Buſineſs; for here the Aſſizes for this County are almoſt always kept, and the General-Quarter-Seſ- ſions for the Peace held, as alſo the Petty-Seſſions and County Courts: And here the Commiſſioners for the Land and Window-Tax ſit, as often as it is requir'd, Elections of Knights of the Shire are made, and here is the County-Jail. The Market is on *Fridays* Weekly;

and the Fairs on the Festivals of *St. Philip and James May 1*, and *All-Saints, November 1*, Yearly.

Chelmsford is seated on a Conflux of two Rivers, the *Chelmer*, which comes from the E. rising about *Hadstock* in *Fresbwell* Hundred, and gives Name to the Town; and another from the S. of which, Mr. *Camden* says, if the Name be *Can*, (as some will have it) we may safely enough conclude this Place to have been *Canonium*; but since the same River passes thro' *Writtle*, if other Reasons favour that Conjecture, this Argument will be of no Force, especially seeing that Name is not generally received, tho' it bears no other.

This Town was of no great Repute, 'till *Maurice*, Bishop of *London*, about the Reign of King *Henry I. Anno 1100*, built a Bridge over the *Chelmer*, which brought the Road that Way, that before lay thro' *Writtle*, and this gave some Increase to the Town by Travellers. About 100 Years after, *William de Santa Maria*, Bishop of *London*, procur'd the Market and Fairs of King *John, Reg. 2*, which much augmented it both in Buildings and Wealth, and hath made it one of the most famous Towns in the County: King *Edward VI.* founded a Free-School in this Place, and having settled the Government of it in four Families, viz. Sir *William Petre's*, Sir *Walter Mildmay's*, Sir *Henry Tyrell's*, and *Thomas Mildmay, Esq;* who had been the principal Instruments in erecting it, endow'd it largely with the House, Lands, Gardens, and all the Appurtenances belonging to *Hills-Chantry* in *Baddow-Magna*, *Plumborough-Marsh* in *Southminster*, *Barries*, and *Squite-Crofts* in *Hatfield-Peverel*, and the Marsh of *Wyke*, or *Cortwyke*, in *West-Tilbury*, and *Stonehouse-Chantry* in *East-Tilbury*, paying out of them only 40 s. 8 d. to the Poor of *Much-Baddow* aforesaid, and 7 s. 10 d. to the Court of Augmentations, for the Maintenance of one Master and an Usher. The School-House, and a Dwelling for the Master, with other handsome Accommodations, have been long since purchas'd and provided by the good Management of the Governors, and particularly of Sir *John Tyrel*.

There

There is also paid out of the Parsonage of *Tarling* 20 Marks Yearly, which was given by *Thomas Mildmay*, Esq; to be laid out in divers pious Uses in this Town, as appears by his Will, with several other less Charities.

Moulsham is an Hamlet to this Town. In the Conqueror's Survey it is call'd *Molesham*, (and in other old Writings *Mulsho*) and was then held by the Abbot and Convent of St. *Peter's, Westminster*, for a Manor, one Hide, and 30 Acres of Land, valued, in the Confessor's Time, at 9 *l. per Annum*, and at the Survey at 12 *l. per Annum*.

Here was, before the Dissolution, a little Monastery built by *Melcolm*, King of *Scotland*, which still preserves the Name of the *Friars*; but that which renders this Hamlet most famous, is, that in it hath been long the Seat of the ancient and honourable Family of the *Mildmays*, now Lords *Fitzwalter*, from whom the Right Hon. *Benjamin*, the present Earl of *Fitzwalter* is descended.

This ancient and worthy Family of the *Mildmays* is descended of the *Mildmays* of *Stonehouse* in *Gloucestershire*, where they had their Seat before the Reign of King *Edward III.* and removed into *Essex*, about the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward IV.* where they not only increas'd into several Families, but have lived in great Honour and Esteem.

Sir *Thomas Mildmay* of this Place, the Head and Chief of them, descended of *Thomas Mildmay*, Esq; who had a numerous Issue, as appears from a Monument in *Chelmsford* Church, married Lady *Frances*, the only Daughter of *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, and Cousin and Heir to the last *Robert*, Earl of *Suffex*, who died without Issue. By her he had Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Bart. who in the Parliament of 1640, 16 *Car. I.* laid Claim to the Title of Lord *Fitzwalter*, by Reason of his Descent from *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Walter* Lord *Fitzwalter*, who died without Issue-Male, 10 *Henry VI.* but the Troubles coming on between the King and Parliament, nothing was done in it.

At the Restoration of King *Charles II.* *Henry Mildmay*, Esq; Grandson, and next Heir to the aforesaid Sir

Henry, renewed his Claim by Petition to his Majesty, who referr'd it to the House of Peers: But dying soon after, his Brother *Benjamin* pursued it, and tho' oppos'd by *Robert Cheeke*, Esq; who pretended himself Heir by the whole Blood, whereas the *Mildmays* were by half Blood only, the House of Lords resolv'd, *That in Case of Dignity, the half Blood was no Impediment*; and so the Right Honourable

Benjamin Mildmay had Summons to Parliament, 22 Car. II. 1669, as by Descent, Baron *Fitzwalter*. He married the Lady *Katharine*, Daughter and Coheir to *Thomas Viscount Fairfax*, of *Emmely* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by whom he had several Sons, the Eldest,

Charles, succeeded him in his Estate and Title of Baron *Fitzwalter*, and married *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Charles Bertie* of *Uffington*, a younger Son of *Montague*, Earl of *Lindsey*, but leaving no Male-Issue he was succeeded by his Brother,

Benjamin, created Earl of *Fitzwalter*, by his present Majesty, King *George II.* He married the Countess Dowager of *Holderness*, one of the Daughters of the late Duke *Schonberg*.

Having spoke of the Honourable Part of this Family of the *Mildmays*, we must not pass over some worthy Branches of it, who have deserved well of the Publick; as, 1. Sir *Walter Mildmay*, of *Danbury Park*, a chief Instrument of the Foundation of *Chelmsford School*, whose Family are the perpetual Governors, so long as the Issue-Male continues. 2. Sir *Walter Mildmay*, fifth Son of *Thomas Mildmay* above-mention'd, from whose eldest Son, Sir *Thomas*, the Lord *Fitzwalters* are descended, and who was also another Promoter of the Foundation of the School, of which his Heirs-Male are perpetual Governors. This Sir *Walter* being Chancellor of the Duchy and Exchequer, was first a Benefactor to *Christ-College, Cambridge*, where he had been a Student, founding a *Greek Lecture* of which Mr. *Mede* was the famous Reader several Years; but not herewith content, unless he had a College of his own, he founded one at his own Charge, by the Name of *Emanuel College*, in the same University. It had been a Priory for *Dominicans*,

cans, founded by *Alice*, Countess of *Oxford*, and at the Suppression was given to one *Mr. Sherwood*, who made it his Dwelling-House for some Time; but selling it to *Sir Walter*, he converted it into his College, bestowing Revenues upon it, sufficient to maintain a Master, three Fellows, and four Scholars, *Anno* 1584, which are now increas'd, by the Donations of other Benefactors, to 12 Fellows, and 60 Scholars.

This Church is a Rectory, rebuilt about 350 Years since, as appears by an Inscription on the Outside of the S. Wall, in these Words: *Pray for the good Estate of the Township of Chelmsford, that hath been willing and prompt of Helpys to build this Church, MCCCCLXXXIX.*

Before the Reformation there were four Guilds, or Chantries, belonging to this Church, *viz.* *St. John's* Guild, *Corpus Christi* Guild, *Lady's* Guild, and *Mountnes* Chantry, to which last divers Lands in *Chignal*, *St. James's*, and *Bromfield* did belong.

The Advowson of it continu'd in the Bishops of *London* from King *Edward* the Confessor's Time to the Dissolution, when it came into King *Henry VIII's* Hands, and remained in the Crown 'till Queen *Elizabeth* gave it *Thomas Mildmay*, of *Moulsham*, Esq; in whose Family, now *Earl Fitzwalter*, the Patronage remains; to whom also King *Henry VIII.* had before given the *Crane-Inn*, lately belonging to *Elsing-Spittle*, *London*. The next Place we are to speak of is

Barking, or *Berking*, which stands upon the *Thames*, having the River *Rothing* on the West. It seems named from the Saxon Word, *Berg*, a Hill, and *Ing*, a Meadow; so the *Rising Ground in the Meadows*.

It is a small Market-Town, and the Market is kept on *Saturdays*; the Fair *October* 9, Yearly.

To this Place *William*, the Conqueror, some short Time after his Coronation, retir'd, 'till he had erected strong Holds in the City of *London*, to check the Instability and Power of that People; and hither it was that the two great Earls *Edwin* of *Mercia*, and *Morcar* of *Northumberland*, came and swore Fealty to him.

Here was founded by *Erkenwald*, the fourth Bishop of *London*, the first Nunnery of the Saxons in *England*; he

was

was also Founder of the Abbey of *Chertsey* in *Surry*. He gave all his Substance to these two Houses ; and to *Berking*, *Hodelredus* gave his Lands in *Essex*. The first Abbess was *Erkenwald's* Sister *Ethelburga*, who, with her Successor *Heldeſha*, were canoniz'd ; *Ethelburga* died *Anno* 676. The Abbess was Lady Paramount in all the Manors in the Hundred of *Becontree*, as is still the Lord of *Barking*. She held of the King an entire Barony. There were but four of these in *England* ; the Prioreſs of *Wilton*, of *Shaſteſbury*, of *Barking*, and of *Wincheſter*.

The *Danes* deſtroy'd the Monastery of *Berking*, and many others, *Anno* 870. *Domeſday-Book* calls it *Berchingas*, which *St. Mary* always held for 32 Hides ; then four Carucates in *Demeſne*.

To this Manor belonged, in the Time of King *Edward*, 24 Acres, which *Gofceline Loremar*, Lord of *Little-Ilford*, took away from thence.

This large Pariſh now conſiſts of four Wards, that of *Barking*, of *Great-Ilford*, of *Chadwell*, and of *Ripple*.

The Abbess ſurrender'd it *November* 14, 31 *Henry VIII*. The Revenue by *Dugdale* valued at 862 *l.* by *Speed* 1048 *l.*

The Manor of *Barking* is now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Fanshawe*, or his Heirs, who bought it of King *James I.* in Fee-Farm, but the Rectory and Pariſh Church, with the Advowſon and Right of Patronage of the Vicarage, was long before, *viz.* 3 and 4 *Phil.* and *Mary*, ſeparated from the Manor, and ſettled upon the Warden and Fellows of *All-Souls College* in *Oxford*, and their Succeſſors for ever, upon Condition of ſettling there a Vicar perpetually reſident, which they now obſerve. The next Town we are to mention is

Waltham-Abbey, or *Waltham-Holy Croſs*, near which ſpreads out a Foreſt of large Extent, full of Game, and well flock'd with Deer, the largeſt and fatteſt in the Kingdom. It was anciently call'd the Foreſt of *Essex*, and that with good Reaſon, for it extended thro' this County as far as the Sea, as appears by *Edward the Confeſſor's* Grant to *Randolpb Peperkin* ; and tho' it be much leſſen'd

fen'd at present, it still thrusts itself into several Hundreds.

There happening many Contests about the Bounds and Limits of this Forest, an Act of Parliament was made 17 Car. I. empowering certain Commissioners to call together and examine the most ancient Inhabitants of the County concerning them, and it was determin'd, and agreed, " That *Wansted, Leyton, Walthamstow, Woodford, Loughton, Chigwell, Lamborn, and Stappleford, Abbots*, are within the Forest; that *Stratford, East and West-Ham, Ilford, Barking, Dagenham, Navistock, and Thoydon-Boys*, are Part within and Part without the Forest; and that the Hundreds of *Harlow, Uttleford, Hinkford, Lexden, Tending, Dengy, Wytham, Chelmsford, Dunmow, Clavering, Freshwell, Chafford, Barnstable, Thurstable, Rochford, and Winsfree*, and all the Parishes in them contained, are out of the Bounds of the Forest." It is now call'd *Waltham-Forest*, from this Town, whose Name *Waltham*, in Saxon, *Wealddham*, i. e. *A Dwelling in Woods*, refers to its Situation; but of late it is better known to the distant Parts of the County by the Name of *Epping-Forest*, another Town, which borders on it, and is of more Note.

The Town is of no ancient Original, for in the latter Times of the Saxons, one *Tovius*, a Man of great Wealth and Authority, Standard-Bearer to the King, by Reason of the abundance of Deer, built this Place, and guarded it with 66 Men to preserve them. After his Death, his Son *Athelstan* squander'd away this Estate, and *Edward*, the Confessor, bestow'd the Village upon *Harold*, the Son of Earl *Godwin*, who built here a Monastery, where himself was afterwards interr'd, for having possess'd himself of the Crown of *England* after *Edward's* Death, he rais'd that Structure in Honour of the *Holy Cross*, and upon the Invasion of the *Normans*, made his Vows for Success solemnly here; but being soon after slain fighting in the great Battle of *Suffex*, against *William*, the Conqueror, his Mother, by many Intreaties, obtain'd his Body, and deposited it in this Place, but no Monument was built over it, only a flat Stone laid upon it, with this Inscription, *Harold Infelix!*

His

His Body is thought to have been dug up in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, by the Workmen employ'd by Sir *Edward Denny* to convert the old Abbey into a Seat for himself and his Posterity.

This Monastery was, at the Dissolution, bestow'd by King *Henry VIII.* with many other Lands, upon Sir *Anthony Denny*, then one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole, for 31 Years; before which Term Sir *Anthony* dying, Dame *Joan*, his Wife, purchas'd the Reversion in Fee, with many large Privileges in the adjoining Forest, of King *Edward VI.*

Edward, the Grandson of this Sir *Anthony*, inherited this Estate in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and was by her knighted Anno 1589, which Title he so well deserved, that King *James I.* created him, 3 Reg. Baron *Denny of Waltham*, and summon'd him to Parliament by that Honour. King *Charles I.* rais'd him to an higher Degree of Dignity, being made by Letters-Patents, bearing Date October 24, 1627, 2 Car. I. Earl of *Norwich*; but both Honours dy'd with him, he leaving only one Daughter, *Honora*, marry'd to *James Lord Hay*, afterwards Earl of *Carlisle*: He repair'd the remaining Buildings of the Abbey, and made himself a Seat in it, which now is of the same Use to — *Jones*, Esq; not long since High Sheriff of the County. While the Monastery flourished, it had several Fairs and Markets, which were granted by King *Richard I.* and King *Henry III.* of which one Fair continu'd seven Days; but since the Dissolution, the Market is but small, on *Tuesdays* Weekly, and the Fairs on *May 3*, and *September 21*.

This Town gave Birth and Name to two Persons of Note and Distinction, viz. *Roger de Waltham*, Canon of *St. Paul's* in *London*, i. e. of *Cadington-Minor*. He was much in Favour with *Fulk Basset*, Bishop of that See, and wrote many learned Books, of which two especially are worth Perusal, his *Compendium Morale*, and *Imagines Oratorum*. For the rest, see *Pitt's de Illust. Angl. Script.* Anno 1250, and

John de Waltham, Bishop of *Salisbury*, Lord-Privy-Seal, and Chancellor of *England*. He was so much in the Favour of *Richard II.* that that King expressed
great

great Sorrow for his Death, and in Testimony of his Love to him, caus'd his Body to be buried in *Westminster-Abbey* among the Kings, with an Epitaph on him (tho' now defaced) declaring the same.

This Church is neither Rectory, nor Vicarage, but a Curacy, or Donative, *cum Curà Animarum*, and had anciently a poor Stipend of 8 *l. per Annum*, only belonging to it, 'till by the pious Bounty of *Edward*, Earl of *Norwich*, above-mention'd, 100 *l. per Annum*, with other considerable Accommodations, were settled upon the late Curate and his Successors, and good Lands ty'd for the true Payment thereof.

Dr. Thomas Fuller, a famous Writer in his Time, and the Author of the *Church History of England*; *Pisgah-Sight*; *The Holy War*; *Worthies*, and divers other Works of good Use, had this Curacy given him by the Right Hon. *John Hay*, Earl of *Carlisle*.

Mr. Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of *Exeter*, was Minister here, and a principal Instrument in determining *Mr. Sutton* to erect his Hospital of the *Charter-House* in *London*. *Hern. in Vit. Sutton*, P. 59.

The Nomination to this Curacy is in the Owner of the Site of the Abbey, which is the fore-mention'd *Mr. Jones*. The next Market-Town is

Epping, call'd in the Conqueror's Survey, *Eppinges*, and then found to be a Manor, containing two Hides and 15 Acres of Land, worth 15 *s. per Annum*. King *Henry II. A. D. 1177*, upon the removing of the Secular Canons from the Abbey of *Waltham*, and placing Regulars in their Room, granted to the said Regulars this Manor of *Epping*, with all its Appurtenances, to which it continu'd annex'd 'till the Dissolution of the Abbeys, when it came to the Crown, and was by Queen *Elizabeth*, 15 *Reg.* granted to Sir *Thomas Hineage*, then Treasurer of the Chamber, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, and *Anne*, his Wife, to be held of the Crown as of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, by his Military Service.

While this Manor was in the Possession of the Abbey of *Waltham*, the Abbots had erected in it for themselves a convenient Mansion for Pleasure and Privacy, now call'd

call'd *Coptball*, but in ancient Records *Copice-Hall*, so named from the neighbouring Woods. After the Dissolution of the Abbeyes, it became the Seat of the *Fitz-Auchers*, who sold it to Sir *Thomas Hineage* soon after he became Lord of the Town. Sir *Thomas* much enlarg'd it, and built there one of the largest and most stately Galleries in *England*, being 56 Yards long, which by a strange Hurricane was blown down in *November 1639*, and the Lord *Coventry's* Picture carried away, without any Damage, as many others.

From Sir *Thomas Hineage*, this Manor and Seat descended to Sir *Moyle Finch*, of *Eastwell* in *Kent*, by his Marriage with *Elizabeth*, his only Daughter and Heir, by whom he had seven Sons and four Daughters; first Sir *Theophilus*, Knt. second, Sir *Thomas*, Knt. third, *John*; fourth, Sir *Heneage Finch*, Knt. Father of *Heneage* Lord *Finch*, of *Darwentry*, and Earl of *Nottingham*; fifth, *Francis*; sixth, *William*; seventh, *Robert*: *Anne*, marry'd to Sir *William Twisden*, of *Kent*, Bart. *Catharine*, to Sir *John Wentworth*, of *Gosfield*, in *Essex*, Knt. and two who dy'd young.

Sir *Theophilus* dying without Issue, Sir *Thomas* succeeded his Mother, who had been created Viscountess *Maidstone*, 21 *Jac. I.* and Countess of *Winchelsea*, 4 *Car. I.* with Limitation to her Heirs-Male. This *Thomas*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, sold his Estate at *Epping*, valued at 1200 *l. per Annum*, for 21,000 *l.* to *William* Lord *Grey*, of *Werk*, 11 *Car. I.* This *William* Lord *Grey*, afterwards Earl of *Tankerville*, left his Estate at *Epping* to his Cousin *William* Lord *North* and *Grey*, who dying without Issue, his Widow and the Lord *Guilford*, sold it *Edward Conyers*, Esq; The House here is commonly call'd *Rollston*.

Thomas, Earl of *Winchelsea*, before-mention'd, or his Mother, sold *Coptball* to the *Sackvilles*, Earls of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, the Progenitors of the present Duke of *Dorset*, who made it their Seat for some Time; but it was sold by his Grace's Father, *Charles*, the last Earl of *Dorset*, that great Statesman and Patron of Wit and Learning, to Sir *Thomas Webster*, Bart. who afterwards sold it to

Edward

Edward Conyers, Esq; named before, who married *Matilda*, Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord *Lempster*, and Sister to the present Earl of *Pontefract*.

S. E. of the Parish-Church, at about a Mile and a half distant, is an Hamlet belonging to it, call'd *Epping-Street*, where is a Market kept Weekly on *Thursdays*, and *Fridays*; and the Fairs are on *April 2*, *September 2*, *November 2*, and *Whit-Tuesday*. The next Place is

Hatfield-Regis, or *Brad-Oke*, situated in the N. E. Part of the Hundred of *Harlow*, joining to the *Rothings*. The Name is from *Heth*, or *Heath*, Land rude and uncultivated. The Adjunct of *Regis* seems to have been given upon the Conquest, because this was the King's Demesne: That of *Brad-Oke*, is from the *Saxons*, generally thought to be from a Tree of extraordinary Bigness; there hath been another since, for it will hardly be allow'd the same, the Remains of which seem to be some hundred Years old, which cover'd a great deal of Ground. This, call'd *Doodle-Oak*, on the Forest near *Stane-Street*, looks as if fresh Branches had grown out of the Roots, as the other decay'd, or were cut.

This Parish is of great Extent, and hath been the most considerable in the Half Hundred, if we judge by the Rent it brought in to the Sheriff, after the Conquest, of 80 *l.* or if we look at the Remains of Building and Foundations for half a Mile by the Road leading towards *Shering* and *Harlow*; this is call'd *Holfsted Hill*, corrupted, as Mr. *Salmon* believes, from *Old-Street-Hill*. And of later Years the Return of the Chuntries, makes it a very great and populous Town, having in it, by Estimate, 500 houseling People.

Earl *Harold*, held this Town in the Reign of King *Edward*, the Confessor, as a Manor, and containing 20 Hides of Land; but afterwards it came into the Confessor's Possession, and so gained that Privilege which we call ancient Demesne. To it then belong'd three Hamlets, *Hartford*, *Amwell*, and *Hodestun* in *Hertfordshire*. The Conqueror, after he obtain'd the Crown, kept it in his own Hands, as did the Kings, his Sons, and Successors, 'till King *Henry I.* by his Charter, gave to the Church of St. *Julian*, and St. *Botolph* in *Colchester*,
and

and to the Canons serving God there, the Tithes of his Lordship in the Parish of *Hatfield*, which because the Prior and Convent of *Hatfield*, founded by *Aubrey de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in King *Henry III's* Reign, who gave them the Parish Church, and all the Tithes of his Possession there, claimed as their Due, there was a Composition made between these Priors in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* that the Prior and Convent of *Hatfield* should pay to the Prior and Convent of *St. Botolph* in *Colchester*, 3 *l.* Yearly for ever, and so share the Property and Benefit of the whole Tithes.

At the Suppression of the Monasteries, this Manor, with all its Appurtenances, were in the King's Hands, 'till in the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, 2 *Reg.* they were granted to *Thomas Nocke*; or *Noke*, whose Heirs enjoy'd them, and held them by Knight's Service to the 7th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, who granted him a Licence to alienate the same to *Thomas Barrington*, the Ancestor of the present Sir *John Barrington*.

This Family of the *Barringtons*, who gave Name to their ancient Seat in this Town, call'd *Barrington-Hall*, have been several Times render'd illustrious by marrying into noble Families, and once into the Royal. In King *Stephen's* Reign, they married into the Lady *Montfitchet's* Family, and were much enrich'd by her Estate, which for Want of Male Issue fell to them. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, they contracted an Alliance with the Royal Family, by matching with a Daughter and Heir of *Henry Pole*, Lord *Montacute*, Son and Heir to *Margaret*, Countess of *Salisbury*, who was the Daughter of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward IV.* hence they quarter the Royal Arms.

Sir *Thomas* had Sir *Francis Barrington*, who married *Joan*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Cromwell* of *Hinchinbroke*. Sir *Francis* was Knight of the Shire for *Essex* in 43 *Eliz.* and 1 *Jac. I.* and was succeeded by his Son

Sir *Thomas Barrington*, who married *Frances*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Gobert*, of *Coventry*, Esq; and had Sir *John Barrington*, Bart. and Sir *Gobert*, Knt. *Thomas Barrington*, Esq; who died in the Life-Time of his

his Father, Sir *John*, married the Lady *Anne*, Daughter and Coheir to *Robert Riche*, Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had Issue, *John*, *Charles*, and *Riche*, *Mary* and *Anne*, Sir *John Barrington* succeeded his Grandfather in Honour and Estate; he was educated at *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, and gave the Plate, which bears his Name there: He travell'd, and soon after his Return, died of the Small Pox, unmarried. Sir *Charles*, his next Brother, was Heir; he married first *Bridget*, sole Daughter of Sir *John Munson*, of *Broxborn* in *Hertfordshire*, Baronet; and afterwards *Anna-Maria*, Daughter of *William Lord Fitz-williams* of *Milton* in *Northamptonshire*, and had no Issue by either. *Riche Barrington* died single.

Sir *Charles* was five Times Knight of the Shire for *Essex*, and in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, Deputy-Lieutenant, and Vice-Admiral of *Essex*. He died *January 29, 1714-15*, and is buried in the Chancel. His Estate in the Isle of *Wight*, he suffer'd to go to his Heir at Law, Sir *John Barrington*, Bart. Son of *John Barrington* of *Dunmow*, his Father's younger Brother; that in *Essex*, he gave to his Sister *Anne*, Wife of *Charles Shales*, Esq; for Life, and to her Children after her. Upon her Death, *Riche Barrington Shales*, Esq; succeeded, and upon his Death *John Barrington Shales*, Esq; his younger Brother, was Heir, and is present Possessor.

Sir *Gobert Barrington* married *Lucy*, Daughter of Sir *William Wiseman* of *Torryls-Hall*, his Residence was at *Tofts* in *Little-Baddow*: He had six Sons, and five Daughters; *Thomas*, the Eldest, succeeded. He sold it to his next Brother, *Francis*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Samuel Shute*, Esq; once Sheriff of *London*; having no Issue he re-convey'd the Estate to his Brother *Thomas*, and the Reversion, for Want of Issue, to *John Shute* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; first Cousin to Mrs. *Elizabeth Shute*, his Wife, who was created Baron *Barrington*, of *Newcastle* in *Ireland*, and Viscount *Arglase*. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son the Right Hon. *William Wildman*, Lord *Barrington*, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, who married the Daughter of Mr. *Lovel* of *London*, and Widow of the Hon. *Samuel Grimston*, Esq;

eldest Son of the Lord Viscount *Grimston*, Baron *Dunblain*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

The Priory was the Seat of the Family 'till, growing ruinous, Sir *Charles* pulled it down; *John Barrington*, Esq; has built an elegant House more to the N. than the Priory stood, and has inclos'd it in a Park.

The Priory of *Hatfield* was founded by *Albrey de Vere*, the second Earl of *Oxford*, Lord High Chamberlain: *Dugdale* calls him the third of that Name. *Weever* makes *Robert de Vere*, Son of the third *Albrey*, the second Earl, to be the Man, led, probably, into it by finding *Robert de Vere* entomb'd here under this Inscription, which he has preserv'd:

*Sire Robert de Vere le Premier Count de Oxenford Le Tierx
gist icy Dieu de Lalme si lui plest face Merci ei par
L'Alme priera XL. jours de pardon avera. + Pater
Noster.*

His Effigies in Armour, cross-legg'd, lies now in the Chancel, having been remov'd, as it is said, from a Chapel in the Priory: More probably it lay in an old Church, which was rebuilt.

The Market at *Hatfield* is on *Saturdays* Weekly; and the Fair on the Festival of St. *James* Yearly, viz. the 25th of *July*. The next Market-Town we are to speak of is

Walden, call'd in our *Saxon* Language, *Vealtden*, in *Domesday-Book*, *Wcleduna*, and lately call'd *Saffron-Walden*, on Account of the Plenty of *Saffron*, which the Soil hath produced near this Place in the two last Centuries, a Commodity never known to grow in *England* before the Reign of King *Edward III*. It was more anciently call'd *Walden Burgh*, and after *Chipping-Walden*.

In *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, one *Ansgarus* held this Town, as a Manor, containing 19 Hides and a half of Land, then worth 36 *l.* after 50 *l.* per Annum. In the Conqueror's Time, *Jeoffrey de Mandeville*, or *de Magna Villa*, held it, and was the first who gave Life to this Place; upon this, *Maud*, the Empress, labouring

to win him to her Party from King *Stephen*, who had made him Constable of the *Tower*, and advanc'd him from a Baron to be Earl of *Essex*, not only confirmed these Grants, but made him hereditary Sheriff of *London* and *Middlesex*, and besides many other Gifts, gave him *Newport*, a pretty neighbouring Town by his Manor of *Walden*.

Upon this Grant, *Jeoffrey de Mandeville*, Grandson to the before-mention'd *Jeoffrey*, having appointed *Walden*, as the Head of his Honour, and of the whole County, for a Seat for himself and his Heirs, built him a famous Castle for his Residence, in which he and his Heirs dwelt for some Generations; and when the Male Issue fail'd, the first Female Heir *Beatrice* marrying to *Jeoffrey Fitz Pierce*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, perswaded her Husband to suffer her Issue to bear the Name of *Mandeville*, which they did for two Successions, and then another Female Heir, *Maud*, brought it into the Family of the *Bobuns*, where it remain'd for several Generations, 'till by Female Heirs it was brought into other Families.

Belonging to this Town, there is an Hamlet, call'd *Little-Walden*, where *Jeoffrey de Mandeville*, the first Earl of *Essex*, founded a Religious House, first a Priory, and then an Abbey of Benedictines, *Anno* 1136, which being suppress'd by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 29, was given by that Prince to Sir *Thomas Audley*, his Chancellor, who was near that Time created Lord *Audley* of *Walden*, and to his Heirs Male, but he enjoy'd neither his Honour, nor great Wealth (which consisted chiefly in such religious Endowments) long, for he died in little more than four Years after, leaving his whole Estate to *Margaret*, his Daughter and Heir, who was married to *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, by whom he had *Thomas*, who being a Person famous for his Skill in Maritime Affairs, was summon'd to Parliament by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1587, by the Name of Lord *Audley* of *Walden*, and after was created Earl of *Suffolk* by King *James I.* being then Lord Chamberlain, and afterwards Lord High-Treasurer. He built a stately Fabrick out of the Ruins of the Monastery, and gave it the Name of *Aud-*

ley-Inn, or *Audley-End*, the largest Palace of any in *England*; and tho' a great Part of it has been since pulled down, is still one of the most magnificent Structures in the whole Kingdom.

It was design'd for a Royal Palace for King *James I.* and when it was finish'd with all the Elegance agreeable to the Taste of those Times, the King was invited to see it, and as he pass'd to *Newmarket*, he took up a Night's Lodging there. And after having view'd it with great Surprize and Astonishment, the Earl asked him, How he approved of it? The King answer'd, *Very well: But, troth Man*, said he, *it is too much for a King; but it may do for a Lord High Treasurer*; and so left it upon the Earl's Hands, who is reported to have had then an Estate of 50,000 *l.* a Year, which has been gradually decaying ever since, and is now reduc'd to about 3000 *l.* a Year, with Incumbrances upon it.

King *Charles II.* purchas'd this House, and so it became, what it was originally design'd for, a Royal Palace. The King mortgaged the Hearth-Tax to the Earl, to answer the Purchase-Money; and appointed *James*, then Earl of *Suffolk*, House-keeper thereof, with a Salary of 1000 *l.* a Year; which Office continued in the Family 'till the Revolution, when the Hearth-Tax was abolish'd; and the Exigence of the State being such as it could not afford to pay the Purchase-Money, King *William III.* re-granted the said House to the Family, upon which *Henry* Earl of *Suffolk*, (who, in his Father's Life-Time, was created Earl of *Bindon*, to qualify him for the Post of Deputy Earl-Marshal of *England*) pull'd down a great Part of this noble Edifice, and reduc'd it considerably, as hath been said above.

The Entrance is, by a Pair of Iron Gates, into a most spacious Court-Yard, on each Side of which was formerly a Row of Cloysters, in which stood the Out-Offices belonging to the House; which have been all pulled down, and supply'd with a Stone-Wall. We pass in at the Fore-Front, thro' Part of the House, into a large open Quadrangle, inclos'd by four different Parts of the House, and almost surrounded with Cloysters.

The

The Apartments above and below are very lofty and spacious ; and there is a very long wide Gallery, which extends the whole Length of the Back-Front of the House. The Gardens are very indifferent, but very capable of Improvement: Behind the House is a fine Park, extending to the Town, well stor'd with Deer, but not over-burthen'd with Timber; in which there is a rising Spot of Ground, whereon, if the House had been erected, it would have had a much better Effect as to Prospect; for its present Situation is low, neither are the Grounds about it very fertile.

But, however great and magnificent this noble House appears, it bears an indelible Stain, if what is said be true, that it was built with *Spanish* Gold, upon the Ruin of the great and learned Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who sell a Sacrifice to the Revenge of *Spain*, the Arts of *Gundamoor*, the Avarice of *Suffolk*, and the unpardonable Weakness of his own King. But the present Earl's Mind is more nobly endow'd than that of his great Ancestor, for he is a benevolent and truly charitable Nobleman, which he has testify'd by many bountiful Acts among his poor Neighbours, especially during the great Frost in the Winter 1739.

The Town of *Saffron-Walden* was incorporated by King *Edward VI.* and is govern'd by a Mayor and 24 Aldermen, out of whom is Yearly chosen a Treasurer, who is the Head-Officer for that Year, and two Chamberlains his Assistants. The Market is kept Weekly on *Saturdays*, and is a very plentiful one; and the Fair is on the 21st of *October*, annually.

This Place hath the Honour of conferring Title of Baron upon the Right Honourable the Earl of *Suffolk*, whose eldest Son, by the Courtesy of *England*, is always call'd Lord *Walden*.

The Living here is a Vicarage, in the Presentation of the Earl of *Suffolk*, whose Ancestors built the E. End of the Church, and many of them lie buried in it. The Tomb of the Lord *Audley* still remains, and his Epitaph may deserve our Notice, not for the Goodness, but to shew how mean the Poetry was of those Days; and, indeed, at present, how pompous soever the Mo-

numment may be, very little Care is taken to employ a Person of Genius on the Inscription, tho' it is of more Consequence than all the rest of the Cost. We have an Instance of a Monument set up not many Years ago in *Westminster Abbey* by a great Duchess, for one of the greatest Wits in *England*, and yet the Person who wrote the Inscription could not spell; the Words *Wit* and *Friendship* being spelt, the first with a double *tt*, and the other with a double *pp*, at the End of them. But to the Lord *Audley's* Epitaph:

*The Stroke of Death's inevitable Dart,
Hath now, alas! of Life bereft the Heart
Of Sir Thomas Audley, of the Garter Knight,
Lord Chancellor of England under our Prince of Might,
Henry, the Eighth, worthy of high Renown,
And made him Lord Audley of this Town.*

How does such Trash debase the most sumptuous Monument? While an Epitaph like that of *Ben Johnson's* on *Mary*, Countess of *Pembroke*, reflects Honour on the Person it names, and will be admir'd and remember'd with Pleasure, when the Marble itself is crumbl'd in Ashes:

*Underneath this sable Herse,
Lies the Subject of all Verse;
Sidney's Sister, Pembroke's Mother;
Death, e'er thou has kill'd another,
Fair and learned, good as she,
Time shall throw its Dart at thee.*

But, perhaps, some of our great People, who have much false Taste in their Magnificence, may imagine, that after 4 or 500 Pounds is laid out in erecting a Monument, five, or even two Guineas, may be a superfluous Expence to a Man of Letters, whose Work, if well executed, is the greatest and most lasting Ornament of the whole.

It deserves our Remembrance, that Mr. *Sutton*, who erected the *Charter-House* Hospital in *London*, gave 100 *l.* for the amending the Road between this Town and *Asbden*, commonly call'd *Walden-Lane*, 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
for

for repairing the Road between this Place and *Lynton*, and 60 *l.* for repairing *Horsebeath Lane* near

Haveril, which is the next Market Town we are to mention ; but this is partly in *Suffolk*. By the Ruins of a Castle and Church still to be seen here, it appears to have been of greater Consequence formerly than at present. The Market is on *Wednesdays* ; and the Fairs on *May 1*, *July 6*, *August 15*, and the *Thursday* after *July 3*. We come next to

Thaxted, or *Thacksted*, and in some old Records it is call'd, *Tasted*. Before the *Norman Conquest*, the Church here, which is a regular and stately Building, was Part of the Possessions of the Collegiate Church of *St. John Baptist*, of *Clare* in *Suffolk*, which was founded in King *Edward the Confessor's* Reign by one *Eleuric*, for seven Secular Canons ; for when *Gilbert de Clare*, Son of *Richard*, made this College of *Clare* a Cell to the Abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*, Anno 1090, the third Prebend contain'd *Ecclesiam de Tasted*, which is more distinctly set down in the Statutes of the College, a Pension of five Marks out of the Church of *Thaxted*, if the Prebendary resided.

This Church was appropriated to the said College by *Richard*, Bishop of *London*, and confirm'd by *Roger Niger*, Bishop of *London* in 1123, and a Vicarage obtain'd and endow'd by him, of which the Prior and Convent were Patrons 'till the Suppression.

Upon the Dissolution of this College, the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage fell to the Crown, and there continu'd 'till Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1570, granted them to *Henry Howard*, afterwards Lord *Howard of Effingham*, to hold them of the Crown *in capite* by Knights Service. His Son *Charles* alienated them by Licence, with the Manor of *Thaxted* to *Robert Petre*, Esq; from whom they came to Sir *William Maynard*, Knt. and Bart. in whose Family (now Lord *Maynard*) they all remain. The Right Hon. *William* late Lord *Maynard* of *Little-Easton*, being sensible that the Vicarage of this Town, was too poor a Maintenance for the Minister of so great a Place, gave 2000 *l.* to be laid out in Lands for an Augmentation to this Vicarage for ever,

(*Kennet's Case of Impropr.* 323) which was done accordingly, and settled upon the Vicarage with the greatest Care imaginable by the Rev. Mr. *Robert Bernard*, Vicar.

Henry VIII. by Letters-Patent, dated in the third Year of his Reign, granted the Yearly Sum of 57 *l.* 7 *s.* out of his Manor and Borough of *Thaxted*, to the Lady *Anne of Clewe*. Which Rent of 57 *l.* 7 *s.* was since that Time Parcel of the Jointure of Queen *Katharine*, Consort to *Charles II.* And being afterwards settled on the Trustees for selling of the Fee-farm Rents of the Crown by Act of Parliament, was sold to Sir *John Banks*, Bart. by Indenture, dated *Sept. 13, 24 Car. II.*

This Town was incorporated by the Name of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Town of *Thaxted*, by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, which Queen *Elizabeth* confirm'd, and King *James I.* added an Increase of their Liberties. Accordingly we find, that at a Visitation of the Heralds, *August 20, 1637*, *Robert Humphrey* was Mayor, and a Justice of the Quorum within the Liberty and Borough of *Thaxted*. *George Scot*, of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; was Recorder; *John Hall* and *Thomas Clerke*, Bailiffs; and about 20 chief Burgeses, of which ten of them had been Mayors. They had a Common Seal, but no Arms. Here is a Market Weekly on *Fridays*, but a small one, and a small Fair on *Lammas-day*: Here was also a Fair on the *Sunday* next after *Ascension day*, but it is now disus'd.

Among the Vicars, these Persons are of Note; *Richard*, Bishop of *Bangor*, and Dean of *Stoke-Clare*, under which Title he presented several Times to *Yeldham Parva*. Bishop *Godwin de Præsul.* doth not mention him; but it appears fully by the *London Registry*. *John Skyp*, Archdeacon of *Dorset*, and Bishop of *Hereford*. The next Town we are to speak of, is

Dunmow-Magna, or *Dunmauge*, a Name deriv'd from two old *Gaulish* or *British* Words, *Dunum*, a dry gravelly Hill, and *Magus*, a Town, which answers exactly to its Situation, which is on the Top of a moderately steep and gravelly Hill, which renders the Town very delightful and pleasant.

This

This Town is of great Antiquity, and Mr. Camden seems to believe *Bruntwood*, or *Burghsted* to be the *Cæsaromagus* of the Romans, yet there is much clearer Evidence, that it was this Town of *Dunmow*, or *Dunmauge*; 1. Because there is a Part of the Name in it, and nothing was more usual with the Saxons, when they changed the Names of Towns, than to retain Part of the old Roman Name, and put in *Dun*, *Burgh*, or *Chester*, instead of it. 2. Because the Distance between this Place, and the next Station, which is *Colonia*, i. e. *Colchester*, and is said to be distant from *Cæsaromagus* 20 Miles, do very well agree, if we reckon according to the Saxon Leagues, which consisted of 1500 Paces. 3. Because in the Road from *Dunmow* to *Colchester*, which is very direct, there are still in some Places to be seen the Remains of an old Roman Way, which the Country People, who live upon it to this Day, call, *The Street*, and particularly at *Rain*, which is the very Word almost by which *Bede* calls a Roman Road, viz. *Strata*; and which we also find in an old Perambulation of the Forest in King *John*'s Time, where it is said to be bounded on the N. *super Stratum ducentem à Dunmow versus Colcestriani*; i. e. *Upon the Street leading from Dunmow to Colchester*; meaning this Road.

In the Conqueror's Survey, this Town was held partly by *Richard Fitz Gislebert*, Earl of *Brian* in *Normandy*, and partly by *Swenus* of *Essex*; both whom having assisted the Conqueror in obtaining this Kingdom, had for their Reward several Manors given them in this County, and others.

It is a Market Town, and the Market is held on *Saturdays* Weekly; and the Fairs on *April 25*, and *October 28*. It is govern'd by 12 Headboroughs, out of whom is chosen annually a Bailiff, or chief Officer for that Year.

The Church, which stands near a Mile from the Town, was anciently a Rectory and *Sine-Cure*, having a Vicarage endow'd, of which the Rectors were Patrons, and so continu'd 'till the Church was appropriated to the College of *Stoke juxta Clare* in the County of *Suffolk*, the

Dean

Dean and Chapter of which presented to the Vicarage in 1481, and the Bishop of *London* the next Tourn, as it continu'd 'till the Dissolution; after which the said Bishops got the entire Presentation, and Queen *Elizabeth* gave them the impropriate Rectory.

Dunmow-Parva, or, *Little-Dunmow*, adjoining to *Great Dunmow* on the E. In the Conqueror's Survey, *Ralph de Baynard* held this Village for four Hides and a half of Land. After his Death, *Juga*, his Widow, founded a Monastery here Anno 1111, and procur'd *Maurice*, Bishop of *London*, to dedicate it to the Blessed Virgin, which being done, she endow'd it the same Day with half an Hide of Land; but this Manor did not continue long in the Family of the *Baynards*; for *William Baynard*, Grandson of the above-mention'd *Ralph* and *Juga*, engaging in a Conspiracy against King *Henry I.* with *Elias*, Earl of *Main*, and others, lost his Barony, of which *Baynards-Castle* in *London*, was the Head, and the King gave it entire to *Robert Fitz Richard*, *Fitz-Gisebert*, who was Sewer to the King, and whose chaste Daughter *Matilda* withstanding King *John's* lascivious Addresses, was poison'd by his Agents, and was buried in the Choir of this Church, between the two Southern Pillars.

In the Priory here began the Custom, which was instituted by *Robert*, Earl of *Clare*, or some of his Successors, That he that repented him not of his Marriage, either sleeping or waking, in a Year and a Day, nor had had any Brawls and Contentions with his Wife, nor made any nuptial Transgression within that Time, and would take his Oath of the same before the Prior and Convent, and the whole Town, kneeling upon two hard pointed Stones, (which are yet to be seen, as some say, in the Priory Church-Yard) should have a Gammon of Bacon deliver'd to him with great Solemnity; after which he was wont to be taken up on Men's Shoulders, and carried,

First, about the Priory Church-Yard, and after, thro' the Town, with all the Friers and Brethren, and all the Town's-Folk, young and old, following him with Shouts and Acclamations, with his Bacon borne before him; and

and in such Manner sent home: We find some had a Gammon and others a Fleek, or Flitch. The Proof whereof, in the Records of the House, are found the Names of three several Persons, who at several Times had it.

Memorandum quod quidem Stevanus Samuel, de Aflon parva, in Com. Essex, &c. Which runs thus in English:

Be it remember'd, that one *Stephen Samuel*, of *Little-Aflon* in the County of *Essex*, Husbandman, came to the Priory of *Dunmow*, on our *Lady-day* in *Lent*, in the seventh Year of King *Edward IV.* and requir'd a Gammon of Bacon, and was sworn before *Roger Rulcot*, then Prior, and the Convent of this Place, as also before a Multitude of other Neighbours: And there was deliver'd unto him a Gammon of Bacon.

Also, be it remember'd, that one *Richard Wright* of *Badeburgh*, near the City of *Norwich* in the County of *Norfolk*, came and requir'd the Bacon of *Dunmow*, namely, on the 17th Day of *April*, in the 23d Year of the Reign of *Henry VI.* and, according to the Form of the Charter, was sworn before *John Cannon*, Prior of this Place, and the Convent, and many other Neighbours; and there was deliver'd unto the said *Richard*, one Flitch of Bacon.

Again, *Memorandum*, that in the Year of our Lord, 1510, *Thomas Le Fuller*, of *Coggeshal*, in the County of *Essex*, came to the Priory of *Dunmow*, and requir'd to have some of the Gammon of *Dunmow*; and, on the 8th Day of *September*, being *Sunday*, in the second Year of *Henry VIII.* he was, according to the Form of the Charter, sworn before *John Taylor*, then Prior of the House, and the Convent, as also before a Multitude of Neighbours; and there was deliver'd to the said *Thomas* a Gammon of Bacon.

Hereby appeareth, that it was given according to a Charter, or Donation, given by some conceited Benefactor

factor to the House: And it is not to be doubted, but that, at such a Time, the bordering Towns and Villages would resort, and be Partakers of the Pastime, and laugh to scorn the poor Man's Pains.

So far the Record, which Mr. *Thomas Hern*, of *Oxford*, in the Beginning of the third Volume of *Leland's Itinerary*, refers to, with this Remark, That most of the Copies of it are now got into curious Hands; being written by a skilful Antiquary, who had certainly search'd eminent Records, with more than ordinary Diligence, and been particularly acquainted with the Registers of the *Herald's Office*.

This Custom continu'd 'till the Dissolution of the House, as also that of all the Abbies.

The Form of the OATH was,

*You shall swear by Custom and Confession,
If ever you made nuptial Transgression:
Be you either married Man, or Wife,
By Household Brawls, or contentious Strife;
Or otherwise in Bed, or at Board,
Offend each other in Deed, or Word;
Or since the Parish Clerk said, Amen,
You wish'd yourselves unmarried again:
Or, in a Twelvemonth's Time and a Day,
Repented not in Thought any Way;
But continu'd true, and just in Desire,
As when you join'd Hands in the holy Quire.
If to these Conditions, without all Fear,
Of your own Accord, you will freely swear,
A whole Gammon of Bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with Love and good Leave:
For this is our Custom of Dunmow, well known;
Tho' the Pleasure be ours, the Bacon's your own.*

Some say the Custom still goes with the Manor, and that the Bacon was claim'd not long ago.

Chipping-

Chipping-Ongar, is the next Place we are to mention, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Ceapan*, which signifies to buy and sell, because it was anciently, and still is a Market-Town, whose Market was formerly held on *Tuesdays*, but now it is on *Saturdays* Weekly, and partly to distinguish it from the other *Ongar*, call'd *High-Ongar*. The *Saxons* wrote it *Angre* and *Aungre*, which last was pronounc'd as the present *Ongar*; the Meaning of it is no more than the *Place*, by Way of Eminence: There are many great Mens Seats and Castellated Mansions, which yet retain the Termination of *Angre*.

That this Place was of Note before the *Saxons* were Masters here, appears from its ancient Buildings. The Church is built partly of *Roman* Bricks, which it is presum'd, came out of a more ancient Castle than that which *Richard de Lucy* had built there, in *King Henry II's* Reign.

The principal Road thro' the Forest of *Essex* led hither from *London* by *Old Ford*. Ten Miles from hence is a strong *Roman* Camp at *Wallbury*, whence a Lane, going by *Hallingbury* Church to *Stane-Street*, retains the Name of *Port Lane*, and the adjacent Land is call'd *Port-Lane-Field*. The Name of *Stane-Street* is preserv'd in Perambulations since the *Norman* Conquest, and said to lead to *Colchester*. By *Ongar* might be one Road from *London* to *Colchester*: The present Road thither, by *Chelmsford*, is but newly made; the more ancient one, towards *Braintree*, was by *Writtle*, and it is highly probable, that the *Roman* Way from *London* led by *Ongar* and *Braintree* to *Colchester*.

The Church here was united with *Greensted* by an Act of Parliament, 2 and 3 *King Edward VI.* but the Act being repealed 2 *Marix*, it became again separate.

This Living had an Augmentation of 20 *l.* per Ann. in a House and Lands, Anno 1721; Queen *Anne's* Bounty, 200 *l.* Mr. *Colson's* 100 *l.* Mr. *Jacob Houblon*, Rector of *Bovinge*, 107 *l.* 2 *s.*

High-Ongar hath six Manors in it, viz. 1. *Paslewhites*, commonly call'd *Pasflow-Hall*, in old Records *Passefelda*, which was one of the 17 Lordships, with which *Harold* endow'd his Abbey of *Waltham Holy-Cross*.

After

After the Dissolution, it was given to *George Harper*, Gent. who sold it to Sir *Richard Rich*, 36 *Henry VIII.* in whose Descendants it is, or was lately. 1. *Foliots*, which, before the Reformation, belonged to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*; but was then granted to *William Riggs* and *Leonard Brown*, who sold it to the above-mention'd Sir *Richard Stane*, whose Grandson *Richard Stane*, Esq; built an elegant House; he married a Daughter of Dr. *Gauden*, Bishop of *Worcester*. His Son and Heir is *William Stane*, Esq; present Possessor, who married *Alice*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Abdy*, of *Felix Hall*, Baronet.

Rumford is the next Market-Town, whose Markets are two Weekly, viz. on *Tuesdays* for Hogs, Calves, and other Cattle, and on *Wednesdays* for Corn, Poultry, &c. The Fair is annually on *Midsummer-Day*.

This Town is govern'd by a Bailiff and Wardens, who tho' they are no Corporation, yet, by an ancient Patent, they have a Power to keep a Court every Week, in which the Inhabitants, Sojourners, and Traders in the Markets, may on every *Thursday* implead the Guilty of Treasons, Felonies, Debts, and other Actions of Trespas, before the said Bailiff, &c. who have Authority to hear and determine, and execute the Laws upon the Offenders according to their Deserts.

The Chapel of this Town being so decay'd, that it was necessary that a new one should be built, a Composition was made in 1410, between the Warden and Fellows of *New-College* in *Oxford*, the Rector of *Hornchurch*, on the one Part, and one *Robert Chichley*, and such Parishioners of *Hornchurch*, as were wont to perform their Devotions in the Chapel of *Rumford*, on the other, wherein the said Warden and Fellows, for the Profit and Ease of the said Parishioners, granted them Licence to have a Burial-Place and Cæmety to their new Chapel, upon Condition, that they should pay all their Tithes and Dues to the Mother Church, as they were accusom'd, and bear all the Burdens extraordinary belonging to the same Chapel upon Pain of forfeiting the fore-mention'd Privilege; which Agreement is dated *March 28*, 1410.

Here

Here was also a Chantry founded in 1480, to pray for the Souls of *Avery Cornburgh*, 'Squire of the Body to the Kings *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* and *Beatrice*, his Wife, and *John Crowland*, D. D. who died the same Year, 13 l. 1 s. 8 d. being given to a Priest for that End. The Bailiff and Wardens of the Town were allowed to chuse the said Priest, as they were order'd to gather the said Sum, and pay it to him.

At the furthest End of the Town, in the Middle of a stately Park, stood *Guldy-Hall*, vulgarly *Giddy-Hall*, an ancient Seat, erected by Sir *Thomas Cooke*, some Time Lord Mayor of *London*, created Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of Queen *Elizabeth*, Wife to King *Edward IV.* Living in 'bad Times, he was accus'd of High-Treason; and tho', thro' the Integrity of Judge *Markham*, he was acquitted, yet there was so severe a Fine laid on him, that it ruined his whole Estate. He left this House unfinish'd; but his Great-Grandson Sir *Anthony Cooke*, Governor to King *Edward VI.* compleated it, as appear'd by this Inscription on the Front:

*Ædibus his Frontem, Proavus Thomas dedit olim;
Addidit Antoni cætera sæva manus.*

He was bury'd in the Church of the Augustin Friers, in *London*; but this Chapel, wherein several of his Family lay, was beautify'd with a sumptuous Monument for him. The House has been since pull'd down to the Ground, and there now stands a stately Mansion House, built upon the Spot by Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. Senior Alderman of the City of *London*, and one of the Post-Master-Generals of *England*.

Brentwood, the next Town, wherein the Market is kept on *Thursdays* Weekly, and a Fair on *July 7*, both of them granted by King *Stephen* to the Abbot of *St. Osyth*. The Assizes have several Times been kept here, and there is a Chapel here of no mean Antiquity, erected upon this Occasion.

In this Hamlet the Abbot and Convent of *St. Osyth* had a Lordship, call'd *Cocksted*, given them by *William*

de

de Wokendon, who consulting the Ease and Benefit of their Tenants, obtain'd, by their Petition, of the Abbot and Convent of *Waltham-Cross*, who were then Patrons of the Church of *Weld*, with the Consent of *Eustace de Fauconberg*, Bishop of *London*, and Mr. *Richards*, Parson of *Weld*, a Liberty to build a Chapel here to the Honour of St. *Thomas*, the Martyr, and to have Divine Offices daily celebrated therein by a Chaplain of their own; providing and maintaining with a Salvo to the Rights of the Mother Church in all Things.

The last Edition of *Camden* seems to favour Dr. *Holland's* Account of this Chapel, viz. That it was erected by *Isabel*, Countess of *Bedford*, Daughter to King *Edward III.* but the former Grant, bearing Date *October 24, 1221*, proves this a Mistake, because King *Edward III.* did not reign 'till above 100 Years after; yet this Lady founded a Chantry here, and endow'd a Priest to pray for her Soul, whom the Bishop of *London* admitted at the Presentation of *Edmund*, Archbishop of *York*, in 1393.

The Manor of *Cocksted*, after the Dissolution, was first given to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, by King *Henry VIII.* but reverted to the Crown by *Cromwell's* Treason, and King *Edward VI.* granted it to Sir *Anthony Brown*, to be held *in capite*, whose Heirs alienated it. The next Town to be spoken of, is

Ingatsone, or *Engerstone*, call'd also *Ging*, or *Yng at Stone*, in *Latin*, *Ging ad Petram*, and sometime *Ging-Abbes*, because it belong'd formerly to the Abbess of *Barking*. It is call'd, in *Domesday-Book*, *Inga*, and was then held by the Nuns and Abbess of St. *Mary of Barking*, for a Manor, three Hides and a half, and ten Acres of Land, valued at the Yearly Rent of 70 s. but since at 60 s. To the Manor this Church was annex'd, and the Abbess and Nuns continu'd Patrons of it to the Suppression.

After this, Sir *William Petre* having obtain'd this Manor and Advowson of King *Henry VIII.* as a Reward for his many Services done him in those Times of Difficulty, and got them confirm'd in Queen *Mary's* Days, (when he was in some Fears of losing them) by a special
Dispensa-

Dispensation from Pope *Paul IV.* settled himself in this Town, one would think upon the Account of the Relation to his Name, for *Ging ad Petram*, (as it is call'd in the Pope's Bull) may be englished, *Petre's Ing*, and so seems to agree with *Margaret's Ing*, *Frier's Ing*, neighbouring Villages. The Family, now Lords *Petre*, have still a Seat here, tho' the late Lord more constantly resided at *Thorndon*, which, at the Time of his Death, that happen'd in the Year 1743, he was rebuilding in a most elegant Manner.

But this Town of *Ingatstone* being the Burial Place of this noble Family, we shall speak of their Benefactions together here. Sir *William Petre*, before-mention'd, founded eight Fellowships in *Exeter-College, Oxford*, call'd at this Day, *Petrean Fellowships*, settling 91 l. 8 s. 10 d. *per Annum*, upon them for their Maintenance, procured them a new Body of Statutes, and made the College a Body Politick, besides a Legacy of 40 l: which he gave the College. His Lady *Anne*, and Successor *John*, did the like.

The same Secretary *Petre* built an Alms-House also in this Parish for 30 poor People, whom he order'd to be allow'd every one 2 d. a Day, a Winter-Gown, and two Loads of Wood, and Feeding for six Cows, Winter and Summer, the Benefit to be in common to them all, as also a Chaplain to read Service to them daily. He lies buried in the Church of this Town with *Anne*, his second Wife, under a sumptuous Monument; as also do *Gertrude*, his first Wife, *Robert*, his Brother, and *John* Lord *Petre*, his Son, under others. Divers of this Family are here interr'd, who have no Monuments for them.

It has been, not long since, made a considerable Market-Town, chiefly for live Cattle, which being brought hither from *Suffolk*, and other Parts, supply the Country with good Beef. The Market is on *Wednesdays* Weekly, and the Fair on *November 20*, Yearly.

Billericay is a considerable Market-Town; the Market is on *Tuesdays* Weekly, and plentifully stored with Corn, and other necessary Provisions; and the Fair on *July 21*.

Here was a Chantry anciently, now converted to a Chapel, founded above 200 Years ago to the Honour of *St. Mary Magdalen*, as is suppos'd, by one of the Family of the *Salgards* of *Runwell*. Upon the Dissolution, King *Edward VI.* sold it, with the Lands thereunto belonging, to one Mr. *Tyrel*, and his Heirs for ever, who kept the Lands, but sold the Chapel to the Town, to be us'd for the Service of God, tho' not known to be consecrated 'till *Henry Compton*, late Bishop of *London*, *October 8*, 1693, dedicated it wholly to God's Service, for Praying, Preaching, Administring Sacraments, Burial of the Dead, &c. yet with an expresse Reservation of all the Rights, Privileges, and Dues, of the Mother Church of *Great Bursted*, and the Vicars thereof. The next Market Town we are to mention is ✓

Horndon, or *Thorndon*, of which Name there are three Towns, 1. *East-Horndon*; 2. *West-Horndon*, or *Little Horndon*; 3. *Horndon, super Montem*, or, *Horndon on the Hill*: But this last is the Town where the Market is kept Weekly on *Saturdays*, and the Fair on the 29th of *June* annually.

The Manor of this Town, or, at least, one in the Town, was, if not at the Time the Conqueror took his Survey, yet soon after, in the Family of the *Arderns*; for we find, *Anno 1122*, that *Thomas Ardern*, and *Thomas*, his Son, gave to the Monks of *Bermondsey*, the Tithe Corn of his Demesnes, now call'd *Arden*, or *Arden-Hall*, in this Parish, which plainly taking its Name from the Family, may be an Argument that he was the Lord of the Town.

The Church was anciently appropriated to the Abbess and Convent of *Barking*, and a Vicarage ordain'd, of which they were Patrons 'till the Suppression, when it came to the Crown, and King *Henry VIII. Reg. 36*, granted the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, which has continued in them ever since.

The Manor of *East-Horndon*, in *Domesday Book* called *Horminduna*, and sometimes *Great Thorndon*, was held by *Eustace*, Earl of *Bologne*, and under him by one *Garnerus*, for a Manor and two Hides, and fifty Acres of Land,

Land, which, in King *Edward* the Confessor's Time, was worth 60 s. but at the Survey was valued but at 50, and was afterwards in the great Family of the *Newils*, and continu'd in it many Generations; but, at length, came to the Crown, who had it some Time, 'till King *Henry VI.* Reg. 20, 1442, by his Letters-Patent, gave the Manor, Advowson, and Appurtenances, to Sir *Thomas Tyrell*, Knt. and his Heirs, *Pro bono Servizio suo nobis impenso et absque aliquo Servizio, &c.* For his good Services done the King, and free from all Incumbrances, &c. in which Family they still continue.

This Church is a Rectory, appendant to the Manor, and is in the *Tyrells*. In it are several Funeral Monuments erected to the Honour of this ancient Family, which came into *England* with the Conqueror, and were of Kin to him. Sir *Walter Tyrell*, the French Knight, who accidentally slew *William Rufus*, was of this Family: He fled over into *Normandy* for the Fact, and the Place where he swam over is call'd *Tyrell's Ford* to this Day.

West-Horndon, or *Little-Thorndon*, was anciently the Possessions of the *Fitz-Williams* and *Cogeshales*, whose Daughter and Heir *Anne*, marrying *Lodowick John*, brought him the Inheritance of this Town, Anno 1438. The *Fitz-Lewis's*, who had their Habitation in this Place, were the Issue of this Marriage, as Sir *Richard Fitz-Lewis*, the first Sheriff of *Essex* in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and *John Fitz-Lewis*, whose Daughter *Ellen* marrying the Lord *Mordaunt*, translated this Estate into that Family, from whom it came to the Lord *Petre*; and here it was that the late Lord of that Name, before his premature Death, employ'd his fine Genius in erecting a new and magnificent Seat, and in modelling the Gardens.

The House, when finish'd, will be 265 Feet in Front, exclusive of the Offices. The principal Front is to the S. E. where is design'd a spacious Court, and before that a Terras-Walk near 200 Feet broad, and of a great Length; on the other Side of this, will be a Lawn of Grass, containing near 200 Acres of Land, which is bounded by Plantations of Trees, and handsome Farms.

On the Back-Front of the House is a fine Range of Stoves, for tender exotic Plants, which, when finish'd, will far exceed every Thing of the same Kind in any Part of *Europe*.

The Park, which lies on the N. E. and N. W. Sides of the House, is very large, and well stock'd with Timber, which, fully grown, adds greatly to the Beauty of the Place. In many Parts of this Park are large Inclosures, which have been made by the late Lord, and are converted into Nurseries, which are completely stored with all Trees and Shrubs, that will live in the open Air in this Climate; so that when these Trees are planted out, according to this Lord's Design, it will be most beautiful and complete Plantation, perhaps, in all *Europe*.

Thro' the Park there is already an Avenue cut, leading from *Brentwood* to the House, three Miles in Length; on each Side of it are design'd Plantations of Trees, in regular Clumps, which, when finish'd, will have a fine Effect as People pass thro' up to the House.

The Kitchen-Garden is already finish'd, and laid out with equal Elegance and Usefulness. This is situated behind the Offices, so that it does not appear in Sight from the House, and is detached from the other Gardens; and thereby is not expos'd to Strangers, who may have Admittance to walk thro' the Pleasure Garden and Plantations.

The late Lord *Petre*, at his Death, left a Son very young, who, it is hoped, may live to finish the noble Designs of his Father, and inherit all the Virtues of his Ancestors, who, by a constant Series of beneficent Actions to the Poor, and by their Bounty upon all charitable Occasions, gained to themselves an affectionate Esteem thro' all that Part of the County, such as no Prejudice arising from a Difference in Religion (this Family being *Roman* Catholicks) could ever impair. The next Town, about nine or ten Miles N. E. of *Horn-don*, is

Raleigh, or *Raylegh*, or *Ragbley*, where the Market is kept on *Saturdays* Weekly, and the Fair annually on *Trinity-Monday*.

It is an ancient Honour, to which belonged great Privileges, and a Court-Leet and Baron, of strange Prerogatives.

Among the many Manors which *Swenus*, Earl of *Essex*, held in this County, this of *Raleigh* was one. He built a Castle here for his own Residence. In *Domesday Book* it is call'd *Raganeia*, and was a Manor, containing five Hides of Land, one Park, six Arpennies of Vineyard, which, if it takes well, yields 20 *Modii* of Wine, worth 10 *l. per Annum*.

This *Swenus* was a very eminent Man for Name and Honour, the Son of *Robert Fitz-Wimaere*, and Father of *Robert de Essex*, whose Son *Henry de Essex*, being Standard-Bearer to the King [*Henry II.*] by Inheritance, behav'd himself so unmanfully in a Battle against the *Welch* at *Coleshul* in *Flintshire*, throwing down his Standard, and running away, that the whole Army being afraid that the King was slain, fell into Confusion, and were utterly routed; for which treasonable Act the King sparing his Life, seiz'd upon his Estate, and caused him to be shorn a Monk of *Reading*, and so this Honour was annex'd to the Crown, and continu'd in it for many Years, for we do not find it in any Subject's Hands, 'till

Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg. 1* and *2*, granted the House and Honour of *Raleigh* to Sir *Henry Carey*, her Mother's Sister's Son, whom she soon after raised to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Hunsdon*, from which Family it passed to the Earls of *Warwick*, and became, at length, the Inheritance of the Female Heirs of that Family.

The Church was very early separated from the Manor, and given by *Robert de Essex*, call'd *Robert Fitz-Swain*, to the Priory of *Prittlewell* in King *Henry II.*'s Reign; but after the Dissolution it was in the Crown, and annexed to the Manor by Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was given to the Lord *Hunsdon*, and so has gone ever since.

Rochford is the next Market-Town, from which the Hundred takes its Name. In the Conqueror's Time, it

was one of the 55 Manors given to *Sweine* of *Essex*, who held it as a free Man, for a Manor, containing two Hides and a half of Land.

In After-Times it was in the Possession of the ancient Family of the *Rochfords*, who took their Name from this Town; for *Guido de Rochford* held this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church appendant to it, of the Crown *in capite*, as of the Manor of *Raleigh*, by one Knight's Fee, and after him *John de Rochford* and Sir *Robert de Rochford*, (who is stiled *Nobilis Vir*) were in Possession of it. From them it came to the *Butlers*, Earls of *Ormond* and *Wiltshire*; after whom Sir *Thomas Bullen*, created by King *Henry VIII.* Viscount *Rochford*, and Earl of *Wiltshire*, had it, in whose Posterity it remain'd but a few Years, and then was granted to *Richard* Lord *Riche*, the Ancestors of the late Earl of *Warwick*, in whose Heirs it still is, if not sold.

This Town has of late been again dignified by giving the Title of Earl to

William Henry, Son of *Frederick* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, and Lord of *Zulestein* in *Holland*, whom our great Deliverer King *William III.* for his many faithful Services, and near Relation to him, created Baron of *Enfield*, Viscount *Tunbridge*, and Earl of *Rochford*, May 10, 1695. He married *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Wroth*, by whom he had several Children, of whom

William, Viscount *Tunbridge*, succeeded him in his Honour. He took to Arms early, and was a Colonel of Dragoons, with which Command he was sent into *Spain*, Anno 1709, where he was kill'd at the Battle of *Almenara*, Anno 1710, unmarried, and so

Frederick, his next Brother, succeeded him. He married *Bessy*, natural Daughter of the late Earl *Rivers*, and by her had

William Henry, the present Earl of *Rochford*, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, who married a Daughter of the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, and Maid of Honour to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*.

The

The Church of this Town was anciently appropriated to the Priory of *Prittlewell*, and a Vicarage endow'd by *William de Santa Maria*, Bishop of *London*; but it continued not long, for all the Presentations to it from 1321 call it a Rectory, as it now is. The Rector here, besides all the Tithes of the Parish, hath the Tithes of 550 Acres of Marsh Land in *Foulness*, and ten Acres of Arable; as also some out of *Ashindon*.

It is said, that *Richard* Lord *Riche* built the Tower and Steeple of the Church of this Town from the Ground.

Here was anciently certain Lands in this Town, which belonged to the Priory of *Berden* in this County, granted by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 30, to *Henry Parker*, to be held of the Crown *in capite*.

The Market in this Town is held on *Thursdays* Weekly; and the Fairs on *April 2*, *October 6*, and *Whit-Tuesday*.

Witham, the next Place we are to mention, is a neat built Country Market Town, and a great Thorough-Fare to *Holland*, and the farthest Parts of *Effex* and *Suffolk*. It hath its Market on *Tuesdays*, and the Fairs on *November 1*, and *Trinity Monday*.

The Author of the Additions to *Camden* supposes this Place to be the *Ad Ansam* mention'd in the *Itinerary*, because it is the direct Road between *Cambretonium* (or *Bretton* in *Suffolk*) and *Camalodunum*, (or *Malden*) as *Adansam* is placed, and answers the Distance from the latter exactly. Mr. *Camden* seems to fix it near *Coggeshal*, and makes it the *Terminus* to the Colony at *Camalodunum*; but it not being mention'd in the fifth *Iter* from *Cæsaromagus* to *Colonia* (or *Colchester*) when the Way lies thro' *Coxal*, and there being some Remains of a Roman Camp at *Witham*, and the Road lying thro' it, it is most probable, that the Station *Adansam* may be settled here.

Edward, the Son of *Alfred*, commonly call'd King *Edward* the Elder, built this Town in the Beginning of his Reign, and lay at *Malden*, while it was building. It afterwards became the Honour of *Eustace*, Earl of *Bologne*, who married *Goda*, King *Edward* the Con-

fessor's Sister, by the Father's Side, and was one of the four Honours, call'd *Bononia*.

In the Confessor's Time, Earl *Harold* held this Town and Borough for a Manor and five Hides of Land; but when the Conqueror's Survey was made, *Peter*, the Sheriff, kept it in the King's Hands. In the Reign of King *Henry I.* *Eudo* the Sewer had Lands here, of which he gave two Parts of the Tithes to his new-founded Monastery of St. *John* in *Colchester*. King *Stephen* after this held the Manor, and half Hundred of *Witham*, and gave it to the Knights-Templars; but their Order being dissolv'd in King *Edward II*'s Reign, it came to the Knights-Hospitalers, who held it 'till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown.

The Church of *Witham* was given by King *Stephen* to the Canons of St. *Martin le Grand* in *London*, and the Dean and Canons ordain'd a Vicar, of which they were Patrons and Proprietors, 'till King *Henry VII.* gave them to the Monastery of St. *Peter* at *Westminster*, which held them after it was made a Bishoprick; but when that See was dissolved, they came to the Crown, and Queen *Elizabeth* gave them to *John Ailmer*, Bishop of *London*, and his Successors, who have collated ever since. Here were two Chantries in this Church anciently, the one to perform Divine Offices daily at the Altar of St. *John Baptist*, for the good Estate of the Lady *Joanna Bobun*, Countess of *Hereford* and *Essex*, the Founders *Robert Rykeden* and *Thomas Byrcheley*, and several others; and the other call'd *Our Lady's Chantry*, which at the Dissolution were granted by King *Edward VI.* to *Thomas Bread* and *Gilbert Glayden*, to be held *in capite*.

In this Church lies buried, and over or near his Tomb his Effigies in Scarlet-Robes, Sir *John Southcot*, made one of the Justices of the King's-Bench by Queen *Elizabeth*, in which Station he continu'd many Years with great Reputation, and his Posterity have had a Seat there, not far from the Church, ever since.

Among the Vicars of this Parish, the most memorable are, *Francis Wright*, who was Vicar here in the Time of the Grand Rebellion, and was in 1642, ejected for his Loyalty, but lived to be re-possessed of it; and
Dr.

Dr. *Jonas Warley*, late Vicar, who was a great and generous Benefactor to the Church and Vicarage-House.

In this Town is a Spring of Chalybeate Water, which is called the *Witham Spaw*, and which of late Years has occasion'd a great Resort of Company to the Place, where a handsome long Room, and other Conveniences, have been built for their Reception. Of the Nature, Virtues, and Uses of this Water, a very curious and ingenious Treatise was wrote, in the Year 1737, by Dr. *James Taverner*. At about five Miles Distance from *Witham* to the N. E. stands

Coggeshal, in *Domesday-Book*, called *Coggeshala*, and by some Authors *Goggeshale*. Earl *Godwin* held this Town and Lordship, with those of *Stifeted* and *Chich*, by the Gift of King *Canutus*, and bestowed them in pure Alms upon the Monks of *Canterbury*, by the Consent of *Edward*, the Confessor.

In the Conqueror's Survey, the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *Canterbury*, (now the Cathedral, and called *Christ-Church*) held three Virgats of Land in *Coggeshala*, which when *Eustace*, Earl of *Bologne*, had the Possession of it, *Maud*, the Wife of King *Stephen*, was his Daughter and Heir, and brought him this Manor, on which they afterwards founded the Abbey of *Cistercians*, A. D. 1140, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin. These Monks were afterwards endow'd with other Lands, and many Immunities and Privileges. *William de Humberstane*, with the King's Licence, gave the Manor of *Tillingham* to these Monks, for the finding of one Wax Light to burn before the High Altar at the Abbey Church in the Time of High Mass daily. It was surrender'd to *Henry VIII.* 29 Reg.

This Town was the Habitation of certain ancient Knights, surnam'd *de Coggeshal*, of which Family several were Knights of the Shire for this County in the Reigns of King *Edward III.* *Richard II.* *Henry IV.* *V.* and *VI.* and one, viz. Sir *John de Coggeshal*, was Sheriff of this County three Times several Years together. From the Heir general of this Family, married into the ancient Family of the *Tirrels*, are descended the *Tirrels* in this and other Shires of *England*.

It

It is an ancient Market Town, and the Market is kept on *Saturdays* Weekly ; the Fair is on *Tuesday* and *Wednesday* in *Whitson* Week.

It was formerly a great Clothing-Town, and had many Traders in Bays and Says, of which they were very famous for one Sort called *Coggeshal Whites*, because they exceeded any Cloth in the Land for Fineness. Many of the Traders of this Town rais'd great Estates by the Woollen Manufacture, but one, viz. Mr. *Thomas Guyon* was scarcely to be match'd in *England*, for he died worth near 100,000 *l.* which he rais'd by the Bay Trade. He lies buried under a Marble Tomb in *Coxal* Church, on which is engraven a Legacy of 200 *l.* left to the Poor of *Coxal*, to be given to them in Bread, at 10 *l.* per Annum, for ever ; but the Cloathing Trade is now very much decay'd, yet still is upheld.

Near this Town, by the Road Side, was found in a Grotto, with arch'd Work, a Vial with a Lamp in it, cover'd with a *Roman* Tile 14 Inches Diameter ; as also some Urns and Crocks with Ashes and Bones in them, of which one resembl'd Coral, and had this Inscription, *Coccillum*, i. e. *Cocilli Manibus*, which is, To *Cocillius's* Ghost, and from him perhaps the Town takes its Name.

In *Westfield* also, three Quarters of a Mile from this Place, belonging then to the Abbey, was found about 280 Years ago, a Brazen Pot, by a Ploughman, who sent for the Abbot, to see the taking it up. It was cover'd with a white Paste, or Clay, as hard as Brick, and being open'd, had two other Earthen Pots in it, the Inmost was cover'd with a Stuff like Velvet, and ty'd with a Silk Lace : In it were found some whole Bones, which were wrapt up in fine Silk of a fresh Colour. The Abbot took them for some Relicks of Saints, and laid them up in his Vestuary.

Among divers less Gifts to the Poor of this Parish by Mr. *Peacock*, Mr. *Crane*, and Mr. *Smith*, there is an eminent one given by Sir *Robert Hitcham*, Knt. who settled a large Estate in *Framlingham* and *Saxtead* in *Suffolk*, upon the Master and Fellows of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, in Trust for the Uses following, viz. " To
" erect

“ erect a Workhouse at *Framlingham*, to set the Poor of
 “ that Place, *Debenham* and *Coxal* at Work first, and
 “ after them of other Towns, if they see Cause, and
 “ to provide a substantial Stock for that End : To build
 “ one or two Alms-Houses, consisting of six Rooms
 “ each, for 12 of the poorest and most decrepid Persons,
 “ who shall be allow’d 2 s. a-Piece, Weekly, during
 “ their Lives, and 40 s. each, for a Gown and Firing
 “ every Year : To erect a School-House at *Framlingham*,
 “ and appoint a Master, who shall have 40 l. a Year,
 “ paid to teach 30 or 40, or more, of the poorest Chil-
 “ dren of *Framlingham*, *Debenham*, and *Coxal*, to write,
 “ read, and cast Accompts, who, when fit, shall be al-
 “ low’d 10 l. a-Piece, to put them out Apprentices at
 “ the Discretion of the four senior Fellows of the
 “ College, &c.” His Will bears Date, *August 8, 1636.*

Divers Controversies having arose between the Towns concern’d in this Will, about their Proportion in this Charity, they have come to a Dividend, and this Town of *Coxal*, (as we are inform’d) has 140 l. *per Annum*, for its Share, out of which there is a School erected, according to the Intention of the Donor, and the Master is allowed 20 l. *per Annum*, to teach the poor Children, and the rest is expended in Cloathing and Relieving the most Indigent and Necessitous there. Near it is

Little Coggeshāl, now an Hamlet belonging to this Town, but subject to the Deanery of *Bocking* in Church Matters. It was anciently a distinct Parish, and the Abbey standing in the Limits of it. The Abbot erected a Church here for the Use of himself and his Monks, who also agreed to build a Chapel for their Servants and Farmers that held Lands of them, and for none else.

The Church, after the Suppression of the Abbey, was pulled down, and the Bells (as the common Report goes) carried to *Kelvedon*, and the Chapel being turned into a Barn, this Village was united to *Great Coxal*, and the Inhabitants go to that Parish Church.

At the Surrender of the Abbey of *Coxal* to King *Henry VIII.* *Anno 1538, Reg. 29*, the Site of it was bestow’d upon *Sir Thomas Seymour, Knt.*

The

The next Place we are to mention is the chief Town in the Hundred of *Hinkford*, and call'd

Braintree; the Market is kept on *Wednesdays* Weekly, well furnish'd with Corn and Provision; and the Fairs are on the 27th of *April*, and 21st of *September*. The last of these formerly held all the Week; but when *Herman Olmius*, Esq; the Lord of the Manor obtain'd the Patent for that held on the 27th of *April*, they were both limited to three Days.

This Town is call'd *Raines* in *Domesday Book*, and then comprehended all that Territory which now makes *Braintree* and *Rain*; but at the first Division in King *Henry II's* Time was called *Great-Rain* and *Little-Rain*. In the Conqueror's Time, the whole was the Fee of *Roger de Raines*, a great *Norman* Lord, whose Seat was at *Old-Hall* in *Little-Rain*.

In the Reign of King *Henry III.* there were three Manors in this Parish, viz. 1. *Naylingberst*, then held by *Roger de Naylingberst*, and after by his Posterity, 'till *Clement Naylingberst*, 12 *Henry VIII.* pass'd it to *Will. Tendring*, of *Bad-dow*. 2. *Markes*, held by *Will. de Markes*, and *Richard*, his Son. 3. *Bishops-Manor*, held by *William*, the *Norman*, Bishop of *London*, in the Confessor's Days, then rated at four Hides and thirty Acres, valued at 10 *l. per Ann.* and in the Conqueror's Time at 14 *l.* Upon an Hill in this Manor stood the Bishop's Palace, where the Bishops sometimes resided; but now 'tis demolish'd, and the Manor long since alienated to the Crown by Bishop *Rid-ley*, in which it continued 'till it was granted by King *Edward VI.* to *Richard Lord Rich*, whose Heirs enjoy'd it, 'till it was sold to *Herman Olmius*, Esq;

This Town is famous for the Woollen Manufacture, called *Bays* and *Says*, of which the Clothiers there used to make great Quantities, and transport them to *Portugal* and *Spain*, by which the Poor were employ'd, and the Town greatly enriched. This Trade was settled here first by certain *Flemings*, driven out of the *Netherlands* by the Duke *D'Alva's* Cruelty, and taking up their Residence in some Inns grown out of Use here. *Braintree*, and the next Town *Bocking*, which joins to it, as if they were both one, used to send Weekly to *London*
five

five or six Waggons loaden with them, but this Trade having greatly decreas'd in a few Years, the Inhabitants are in a miserable Condition at present; for, by an Increase of the Poor, their Parish Rates were risen so high in the Year 1738, that the Poor's Rate in *Bocking* Parish was 9 s. in the Pound, which, together with their other Rates and Taxes, render'd it very burthensome to all the Inhabitants: And at the same Time, the Small-Pox infested both Towns.

The Town of *Braintree*, and that of *Bocking*, abounds with Dissenters, and are noted for having many of those ridiculous and nonsensical People among them, call'd *Muggletonians*, of whom it may be said, as of no other Sect, that there never was one Gentleman, or hardly a Man of Common-Sense.

Among the charitable Benefactors to the Town of *Braintree*, we must take Notice of *Henry Summers*, Esq; a Native thereof, and an eminent *Russia* Merchant, who left a Rent Charge of 7 l. 10 s. Yearly, for ever, to be thus expended, viz. 5 l. to be given to the Poor in Bread, and 50 s. to be spent upon the Anniversary of his Baptism, *February* 4, in a convenient Dinner by his Trustees. He charged it upon his Manor of *Gains* in *Huntingdonshire*; but it is since settled by Act of Parliament upon a better Estate in *Essex*, and is or was paid annually by his Cousin and Heir *Henry Summers*, of *Sible-Henningham*, Esq; 2. *Stephen White*, of *London*, Citizen, who has given an Annuity of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum, to buy Gowns, for six poor Widows once every Year, but they must be such as frequent the Church; and to them he farther orders, that two Four-Penny Loaves be given to each of them on the first Sunday of every Month. 3. Mr. *James Coker* of *Black-Notley*, who gave a Tenement at *Nayland* in *Suffolk* of 11 l. per Annum, for the teaching poor Children at the School here. 4. *Henry Smith*, Esq; who, from his travelling with a Dog, was call'd *Dog Smith*. He is said to have been a Beggar; but if so, he was a very rich one, and very compassionate to the Poor, whom he reliev'd in a most bountiful Manner; for besides what he did in *Surry*, he left 2800 l. to purchase an Estate in this County

County to be distributed in such Proportions as he saw fit to the Poor of this Parish, *Henham, Tarling, Toles-hunt, Darcy, and Dovercourt*; which, tho' it has not proved so great a Relief as might have been expected, it is no Fault in the Donor.

Among the Inhabitants of Note in this Parish, who many of them have gotten great Estates, as well as contributed much to the maintaining the Poor in this and many adjoining Parishes by the Cloathing Trade, as the *Pierce's, Ruggles's, Walker's, Py's, Mason's, English's, &c.* We must not forget to mention a Person of eminent Learning in his Profession and other Studies, Mr. *Samuel Dale*, Apothecary in this Town, who, besides his two useful Treaties in Physic, *viz. Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam, &c.* printed at London in 1693 and 1710, and his *Pharmacologia, seu Manuductiones ad Materiam Medicam supplementum, &c.* printed at London in 1705, and his *Antiquities of Harwich and Dover-Court*, was a great Assitant, as well as special Friend to that learned and excellent Person and Botanist Mr. *John Ray*, of *Black Notley*, in his Inquiries and Discoveries of many rare Plants, as he owns in the Additions of Plants to this County in the last Edition of *Camden*. Mr. *Cooke* likewise, (who has given the Publick a Translation of *Hesiod* from the Greek, and *Terence* from the Latin; as also a new Edition of *Virgil*, and is now about a new Edition and Translation of *Plautus*.) was a Native of this Town.

The Church stood anciently at half a Mile's Distance from the Town, near the Bishop's Palace; but was in King *Edward III's* Days removed for the Conveniency of the Inhabitants, and set where it now stands. It was of old a Rectory *sine Cura*, and the Vicarage was in the Gift of the Rector, who was collated by the Bishop of *London*. In After-Ages it was appropriated to the Monastery of the *Carthusians*, and the Vicarage became the Gift of the Prior and Convent there, commonly call'd the *Charter-House, London*, and so continu'd to the Dissolution, when it was given to *James Mitchel*, whose Heirs sold them to *John Godfrey*, who passed them to *Richard Lord Riche*, who settled the Rectory upon the School

School and Alms-House at *Felsted*, to pay 30 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* in Money, and a certain Allowance in Malt and Wheat. The Donation is in the Right Hon. the Earl of *Winchelsea*, whose Father, the Earl of *Nottingham*, married one of the Heirs of the Lord *Riche's* Family; but the Vicarage is passed with the Manor, and is in the Presentation of Mr. *Olmus*. We shall speak farther in this Place of

Bocking, being, as we have said before, joined to, and as it were but one Town with *Braintree*. In *Domesday Book* it is call'd *Bochinges*, and was in the Conqueror's Time held by the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *Canterbury*, to which *Ethelric* and *Leofwina*, his Wife, with the Consent of King *Etheldred*, had given it, with *Mersey-Isle*, for the Maintenance of the Monks there, as so it continu'd 'till the Dissolution.

Some are of Opinion, that the *Dorewards* were sometimes Lords of this Town, and Patrons of the rich Parsonage; but they are greatly mistaken, for the Manor and Patronage of the Church belonged always to the Priory of *Christ-Church* (anciently of the *Holy Trinity*) in *Canterbury*, 'till it was suppress'd. The *Dorewards* had a Manor in this Parish, call'd *Doreward's-Hall*; but it was held in Soccage by Fealty of the Manor of *Bocking*. *John Doreward*, Sheriff of this County, 4 *Henry IV.* lies buried in this Church, with an Inscription, importing that he died *January 30, 1645*.

In this Church also lies buried *Thomas Jekyl, Esq;* the Son of *Bartbol. Jekyl*, of *Newington* in *Middlesex*, *Esq;* sometime an Inhabitant here, a Lawyer, Secondary in the King's-Bench, and a great Lover of Antiquities, who made vast Collections for the History of *Essex*, from which Mr. *Ouseley*, was enabl'd to give such great Assistance to Dr. *Gibson* in his Edition of *Camden*, and Mr. *Newcourt* in setting forth his *Repertorium, Eccles. Par.* He died *August 17, 1657*, and had a Monument erected for him by his youngest Son *Nicholas Jekyl, Esq;* in the Chancel there. He was Cotemporary with *Camden*, *Glover*, *Grafton*, and other Heralds.

After the Dissolution, the Manor of *Bocking* was granted by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 32, to *Roger Wentworth*,

worth, and *Alice*, his Wife, with divers Messuages in *Bocking*, *Braintree*, *Stifsted*, *Gosfield*, and *Pantfield*, all in the County of *Essex*, and thereunto belonging, and his Posterity continued Lords of it for several Generations; but the Church, which is a Deanery, hath been always in the Patronage of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and is the Head of his Peculiars, *Stifsted*, *Lashenden*, and *South-Church*, in *Essex*, and *Hadleigh*, *Ileigh Monachorum*, and *Molton* in *Suffolk*, which are exempt from the Visitation of their respective Diocesans, and subject only to the Archbishop, or his Commissary, the Dean of *Bocking*.

This Village, which is one of the largest in *Essex*, is famous for the Bay Trade, and many rich Clothiers, or Websters, as they are there call'd, have fine and spacious Houses in it. They have one Sort of Bays peculiar to themselves, which is called *Bockings*, with which they drive a considerable Trade to *Portugal*.

The *Dorewards* anciently founded an Hospital, call'd *Maison Dieu*, i. e. *God's House*, in this Parish, and a Chantry in the Church; for the Maintenance of which King *Henry VI.* granted *John Dorewards*, Esq; a Licence to give and assign his Manor of *Tendring*, and other Lands and Tenements in *Essex*, which were not held of the Crown. The Relation this Place has to the See of *Canterbury* has made it always fill'd with Persons eminent for Learning, as, 1. *John Hill*, a Canon of *Westminster*, and Matter of *St. John's-College* in *Cambridge*, from which he was promoted to the See of *Bath and Wells* in the Year 1592. 2. Dr. *John Garwden*, who held this Deanery all the Time of the Usurpation, and at the Restoration was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*, and within two Years translated to *Worcester*. 3. Sir *William Dawes*, afterwards Archbishop of *York*. 4. Dr. *Clavering*, Professor of the *Hebrew Tongue* at *Oxford*, and now Bishop of *Peterborough*, 5. Dr. *Sayer*, the present Dean.

The most remarkable Benefactions of this Town, are, 1. Twenty Pounds a Year given to a Schoolmaster for ever, for the teaching of poor Children of this Place, which are numerous, given, as is suppos'd, by Dr. *Garwden*,

Gawden, Dean here, as before-mention'd, and afterwards Bishop of *Worcester*. 2. The Charity of Mrs. *Joanna Smith*, of *London*, Widow, who, by Will, dated *April 21, 1601*, gave 400 *l.* to purchase 40 Marks *per Annum*, for ever, of which she order'd 20 to be given in Bread annually to the Poor of this Parish, and 20 to the Poor of *Coxal*, at 5 *s.* *per Sunday*. Sir *William Smith*, her Son, hath settled *Laund's Priory* in *Leicestershire*, on Trustees, for the Payment of it. But the most extensive Charity belonging to this Place is that of Mrs. *Prisca Coburn* of *Bow*, in this County, who left an Estate of 6 or 700 *l.* *per Annum*, to charitable Uses, of which 350 *l.* *per Annum*, lies in this Parish, and 300 *l.* *per Annum*, of it is given to relieve poor Clergymen's Widows, and the other 50 *l.* towards the Augmentation of two small Livings. One Mr. *Robert Hardesty* was to have the sole Disposal of this Charity for his Life, and afterwards it was left to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons. The other Part of that Estate was bequeath'd, *viz.* to St. *Bartholomew's Hospital*, 100 *l.* *per Annum*. For two Schools, 80 *l.* *per Annum*, &c. The next Town we are to mention, is

Halfsted, or *Hawsted*, which, Mr. *Norden* says, signifies an hilly Place, being situated on an Hill, at the Foot of which runs a pleasant River.

The most ancient Lords of this Manor, of whom we have any Account in History, were the *Bourchiers*, of whom *Robert de Bourchier* was Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and then being possess'd of this Manor of *Halfsted*, obtain'd the King's Charter for a Court-Leet here, and a Market every Week upon the *Tuesday*, which is since alter'd to *Friday*, and a Fair Yearly upon the Eve and Day of St. *Luke* the Evangelist, with free Warren in his Lordship here, as also a Licence to impark his Woods here.

He founded a Collegiate Church of eight Priests here, and by Means of the King's Letters, procur'd the Pope's Licence to appropriate the Church of *Hengham Sibill* to it. He was buried in a Chapel on the S. Side of the Church, call'd at this Time *Bowser's Chapel*, where al-

fo divers of his Posterity lie entomb'd, on one of whom there is an Infcription, *viz.*

Bartholomew Lord Bouchier, who died *May 8, 1409.*

Thomas Bouchier, Cardinal and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was a Native of this Place, and of this Family. He died in 1486. Several of this Name also were Earls of *Essex*, and other Barons of *England*.

The Church here was a Rectory of old, divided into two Moieties, of which each had its Rector, presented by two several Patrons; but they at length gave them both to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*. *John de Clifbul*, Bishop of *London*, appropriated it to that Church, reserving the Collation of the Vicarage to his See, as it has almost ever since continu'd.

Richard de Halsied nevertheless gave two Parts of the Tithes of his Lands in this Parish to the Priory of *St. John* at *Stoke juxta Clare*, which Archbishop *Becket* confirm'd, and another Portion of Tithes here was given to the Priory of *Coln*.

Before we go to the next Market Town, we shall speak of

Black-Notley, near *Braintree*, in which are only a few scatter'd Houses, and would be scarce worth mentioning if it was not for a Memorial of two learned Men, who resided there: 1. Dr. *Richard Crakenborpe*, Rector of the Parish, and Author of many learned Books, *viz.* *A Defence of Justinian*, printed in 1616, *A Treatise of the Fifth General Council at Constantinople*, A. C. 553, printed in 1634; *Defensio Ecclesiæ Angliæ contra Archiepiscopum Spalatensem*, composed at the Command of King *James I.* &c. 2. Mr. *John Ray*, a Blacksmith's Son of this Town, so admirably skill'd in most Parts of Learning, but especially in the Nature of Herbs, Plants, Insects, &c. that he was not only made a Fellow of the *Royal Society*, but has wrote many Books in that and other Sciences of general Approbation, to which his Piety and Modesty added such a Lustre, that he was the Wonder of the Age he liv'd in: He was buried in the Church-

Church-Yard here, and over his Grave was erected a Monument with an Inscription in *Latin* to this Purport.

“ The mortal Part of the most learned *John Ray*,
 “ A. M. is deposited in this narrow Tomb; but his
 “ Writings are not confined to one Nation; and his
 “ Fame, every where most illustrious, renders them
 “ immortal. Formerly he was Fellow of *Trinity-Col-*
 “ *lege* in *Cambridge*, and of the *Royal Society* in *London*,
 “ a singular Ornament of both. In every Kind of
 “ Science, as well divine as human, most expert. And,
 “ like a second *Solomon*, (to whom alone, perhaps, he
 “ was inferior) from the Cedar to Hyssop, from the
 “ largest of Animals to the smallest Insects, he arriv’d
 “ at a consummate Knowledge: And not only did he
 “ most accurately discourse of Plants spread over the
 “ Face of the whole Earth; but, making a most strict
 “ Search, even into its inmost Bowels, whatever de-
 “ served Discussion throughout all Nature, he describ’d.
 “ While on his Travels Abroad, he diligently discover’d
 “ what had escap’d the Observation of others, and
 “ first brought to Light many Things most worthy of
 “ Remark. Farther than this, he was endow’d with
 “ so unaffected a Manner of Behaviour, that he was
 “ learned without Pedantry; of a sublime Genius, and
 “ at the same Time (which is rarely known) of an
 “ humble and modest Disposition; not distinguish’d
 “ by an illustrious Extraction; but, what is greater, by
 “ his own Virtue. Little solicitous about obtaining
 “ Wealth and Titles, he chose rather to deserve than
 “ possess them. Content with his own Lot, he grew
 “ old in a private Station; worthy of more ample For-
 “ tune. In every other Respect he readily observed
 “ Moderation, in Study none.

“ To conclude: To all these Perfections he added a
 “ Piety free from Artifice, bearing an entire and hearty
 “ Veneration for the Church of *England*, which he
 “ confirm’d with his last Breath. Thus, happily, in a
 “ virtuous Retirement, lived he, whom the present Age
 “ reveres, and Posterity will admire.

N. B. This Monument beginning to want Repair, by standing exposed in the Church-Yard, hath been lately removed, and set up in the Chancel of *Black-Notley Church*. To the former Epitaph is added, on the Table on the E. Side, a *Latin* Inscription, which may be thus render'd in *English* :

“ This Cenotaph, formerly expos'd to the open Air
 “ in the Church-Yard, defac'd by the Injuries of the
 “ Weather, and just falling into Ruins, was by J.
 “ Legg, M. D. repaired and removed under Shelter,
 “ March 17, 1737.

The next and last Market-Town, we are to speak of is

Manningtree, or *Maintree*, call'd in ancient Writings, *Schidington*, *Shedingho*, and *Chedingho*.

Judith, Countess of *Albemarle*, at the Time of the Conqueror's Survey, held *Schidington*, which *Ulwine* had before possess'd for a Manor and two Hides, worth sixty Shillings.

The whole Manor of this Town, with a Messuage in *Mistley*, belonged formerly to the Priory of *Canon Leigh* in *Devonshire*, which after the Dissolution was given to Sir *John Raynsforth*, to be held *in capite*, by King *Henry VIII.* from whose Family it pass'd thro' divers Hands to *Paul Viscount Banning*, whose Heirs have sold it to *Edward Rigby*, Esq; in whose Family it now is. This Parish is a Chapel of Ease to *Mistley*, and the Rectors of this latter have always been instituted to it with the Chapel of *Manningtree*.

The Market, which is not very large, is on *Tuesdays* Weekly, and the Fair

Having now spoke of all the Market-Towns in this County, we will next take a View of the other Parts, beginning with those nearest *London*, in the Hundred of *Becontree*; first near the *Lea*, stands

Layton, which plainly points out to us the ancient Name of *Durolitum* in *Antoninus's* Itinerary. 'Tis, at present, a scattering Village, distant about five Miles from

from *London*; but the Antiquities found here plainly prove it to be an old *Roman* Station; for a few Years ago a large *Roman* Urn was taken up in the Church-Yard, with some Ashes and Coals sticking to the Side of it; and on the S. Side of a Lane, call'd *Blind Lane*, between this Town and *Stratford Langton*, near *Ruckholt*, have been frequently dug up abundance of these Urns, of several Sizes and Figures, having in them Ashes and small Pieces of Bones, which escap'd the Funeral Fires. The said *Ruckholt* was the Seat of Sir *Michael Hickes*, Knt. which afterwards descended to Sir *Harry Hickes*, Bart. who sold it about the Year 1720, to *Benjamin Collyer*, Esq; and of him it was purchas'd by the Earl *Tilney*, for his eldest Son the Lord *Castlemain*, upon whose Death it came to his next Brother, the present Lord *Castlemain*, who has let it to one *Amos Wenman*, and he has converted it to a publick Musick House, to which there is, at present, a great Resort of Gentry, especially on a *Monday* Morning, when there are public Breakfasts, with Vocal and Instrumental Musick in the Hall.

In this Village are several elegant Houses; that of the late Sir *Fisher Tench*, now belonging to his Daughter *Jane*, married to *Adam Soresby*, Esq; is adorn'd with beautiful Gardens; and is a fine Box. Sir *John Heathcote's* call'd the *Forest House*, anciently belonging to the Abbot of *Waltham*, is finely situated. Sir *John Strange*, lately Solicitor-General to his Majesty, has a fine House here, call'd *Layton-Grange*.

Here was also formerly a Passage, or Ford, over the River *Lea*, as seems evident from a Place in the Neighbourhood call'd *Old Ford*; but Queen *Maud*, Wife to King *Henry I.* having hardly escap'd drowning in passing it, she took Care to have a Bridge built a little lower on the River at *Stratford*, and so the Ford became disused.

This Parish Church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was given anciently to the Abbot and Convent of *Stratford Langthorn* by *Gilbert Montfichet*, by the Name of the Church of *Leya*; but after the Suppression, the Manor of *Layton*, with the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage, was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to

Thomas Wriothesley, Lord Chancellor of *England*, from whose Family it passed to Captain *Swanley*, whose Widow, in the Year 1669, complimented the Parish with the Choice of their Vicar, who accordingly chose the late Mr. *Strype*.

Near the Church in this Town, is an Alms-house, built by one Mr. *John Smith*, of *London*, Merchant, for eight poor People, and endow'd by him with a Yearly Rent of 20*l.* for their Maintenance. He also purchased one Third of the Manor and Impropriation of this Town, and gave the same to the Poor of the City of *Lincoln*.

The Vicars of this Parish have been several of them memorable, *viz.*

Samuel Keene, Batchelor of Divinity, instituted and inducted into this Living in 1639, was so forgetful of his Duty as a Clergyman and Subject, that he became a Captain in the Parliament-Army, and preached in this Church in a Buff-Coat; but at the Restoration he laid aside that Garb, and took the Rectory of *Albury* in *Oxfordshire*, where he died, *October* 1670.

Hugh Williams was Minister of this Church in 1647, but sequester'd for a Malignant, as he was then call'd; upon which he taught a School in *Capwerth-street* in this Parish. He was succeeded by

Philip Anderton, a Scholar of *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*, in 1651. He had an Augmentation of 50*l.* per Annum, allowed him out of certain sequester'd Estates; but not conforming at the Restoration, he was put out by the *Bartholomew Act*, and after taught School in the Parish.

John Strype, a Person of Learning and Diligence, who put forth several Works that shewed the same.

John Dubourdieu, M. A. is the present Vicar. He was presented to this Living in the Year 1737, by *David Gansel*, Esq; Lord of the Manor, upon the Death of Mr. *Strype*, who had enjoy'd it about 68 Years.

Contiguous to *Layton*, or *Low Layton*, as it is commonly call'd at present, lies

Waltham-Stow, a Name diversly written by our Records and Historians, *viz.* *Ulfemestune*, *Wilcomstow*,
Wal-

Walthamstave, and *Waltham Stow Tony*, which was anciently the Possession of Earl *Harold*, and then of the *Tonies*, who gave the Tithes to the Prior and Canons of the *Holy Trinity*, otherwise call'd *Christ-Church*, near *Aldgate*, reserving all the small Tithes, Obventions and Oblations, for the Maintenance of a perpetual Vicar.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, these Tithes, with the Manor, devolved to King *Henry VIII.* who gave them to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, one of his Majesty's Privy-Council; but was pleased, for some Reasons, to resume them again 38 *Reg.* and gave Sir *Ralph* other Lands for them, among which were certain Lands call'd *Hookes* and *Pinnailles*, and *Cosoners*, in the Hamlet of *Halifield* in the Parish of *Waltham*; but the Patronage of the Vicarage was sold by the King, and is now in *John Conyers, Esq;*

Sir *George Monox*, some Time Sheriff and Lord Mayor of *London*, the Ancestor of a Family in *Bedfordshire* of that Name, has been a great Benefactor to this Town, for he not only repair'd the Parish Church, 1 *Henry VIII.* but built a whole Isle new, which is still call'd, *Monox's Isle*, at his own proper Costs and Charges. He also founded here a Free-School and Alms house for eight Men and five Women, for the Maintenance of which he settled an Estate, then computed at 50 *l. per Annum*, in this Manor, viz. 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Salary for the School-Master, 25 *l.* 3 *s.* 0 *d.* for the Poor, to find them Provision and Coals, and the Residue for the Repairs of the School, Alms House, and Isle in the Church. He also made a Causey of Timber over the Marshes from this Town to *Lockbridge*, in the Way to *London*. He lies buried with *Anne*, his second Wife, at the E. End of his own Isle, in a handsome, and still entire Marble Monument.

There have been also divers other Benefactions to this Parish since the Reformation, viz.

Edward Alford, Son of *Roger Alford, Esq;* one of Sir *George Monox's* Trustees, settled 9 *l. per Annum*, a Rent Charge, upon the Alms-houses.

Thomas Colby, Schoolmaster of *St. George's Free-School*,

School, gave 7 *l.* per Annum, to be distributed to the Poor on St. Thomas's Day Yearly.

William Conyers, Esq; settled in his Life Time a Rent Charge of 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per Annum, to be distributed to the Poor in Bread every Sunday of the Year.

Thomas Barnet, Anno 1642, gave 3 *l.* per Annum, to be given to the Poor in Bread in the Winter.

Thomas Gamel gave, in 1642, 3 *l.* per Annum, in Lands to the Poor.

Edward Corbet, Citizen and Cook of London, gave April 5, 1674, 10 *l.* per Annum, in Land, of which seven is for the Poor, and three for a Sermon and Entertainment on his Birth-Day.

Mr. Robert Rampstone gave 40 *l.* per Annum, to this Parish. But the greatest of all is

Mr. Henry Maynard, a Native of this Parish, and Merchant of London, who, by his last Will, gave for a Purchase of Land, to be settled

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the Minister for ever	—	—	400 0 0
On the School-Master	—	—	200 0 0
On the Poor, to be distributed on St. Thomas's Day, and November 27.	} 300 0 0		
For Pensions to the Church Wardens, &c.			50 0 0
For Repairs of the School	—	—	50 0 0
For Repairs of the Church	—	—	100 0 0

Sir William Maynard, Bart. became Lord of this Manor of *High Hall*, or *Walthamstow-Tony*, upon the Death of *Sir Henry*, his Father, November 16, 1738.

Wansled, is a small Village near the River *Roding*, by which it is separated from the Parish of *Barking*. It seems to take its Name from the Saxon Words *Wang*, a Field, and *Sted*, a House. This Lordship, with the Appurtenances, *Edward*, the Confessor, confirm'd to the Abbey of *Westminster*, as of the Gift of *Alfric*; and *Henry Foliot* gave some Lands, a Mill, and a Capital Messuage in this Town, to the Monastery of St. Mary *Clerkenwell* in *Middlesex*.

The Seat and Lordship, call'd *Wansled House*, and Park, deserve a particular Notice. It was in Queen
Eliza-

Elizabeth's Days the Estate of *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, that Queen's great Favourite, who built very much upon it. After his Death it came to the Crown, and King *James I.* gave it to Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Son of Sir *Walter Mildmay*, when he married the Daughter of Sir *Leonard Holiday*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, who settled it as a Dower upon his Lady; but Sir *Henry* acting as one of the Judges against King *Charles I.* forfeited all his Estate by that notorious Act of Treason; and thereupon this Seat and Manor, valued at 1000 *l. per Annum*, was granted away from his Heirs, and sold to Sir *Josiah Child*, a Merchant of *London*, whose Posterity are now in Possession of it.

Henry Mildmay, of *Shawford* in *Hampshire*, Esq; Son of Sir *Henry*, had divers Suits of Law to recover it, because it was settled upon his Mother, who was not guilty of the Treason, and had it been her Paternal Estate, the Plea had been good; but being only a Settlement of his Father's, it was forfeited by the Treason, and could not be recovered: At what Time Sir *Josiah Child*, who was created Baronet 1678, purchased this Estate, is uncertain. Sir *Robert Brooks* presented to the Rectory, Anno 1677. Sir *Josiah*, as his Epitaph on a magnificent Tomb shews, was Son of *Richard Child*, of *London*, Merchant. He was thrice married; his first Wife was *Anne*, Daughter of *Edward Boat*, of *Portsmouth*, Gent. by whom he had two Sons, who died Infants, and one Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *John Howland*, of *Stretham* in *Surry*, Esq; whose only Daughter was the first Duchess of *Bedford*, and Mother to the late and present Duke of that Name.

His Second was *Mary*, Daughter of *William Atwood*, of *Hackney*, Merchant; by her he had *Josiah*, knighted by King *William III.* and two Daughters, *Rebecca*, first married to *Charles*, Marquis of *Worcester*, by whom she had one Son, the late Duke of *Beaufort*, and one Daughter the late Duchess of *Grafton*; the said *Rebecca* afterwards married *John* Lord *Granville*. *Mary*, Sir *Josiah's* other Daughter by his second Wife, was married to *Edward Bullock*, of *Falkborn* in *Essex*.

His

His third Wife was *Emma*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Bernard* of *Stoke* in *Shropshire*, and Widow of Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, of *Woollaton* in *Nottinghamshire*, by whom she had *Francis*, created Lord *Middleton* by Queen *Anne*, and one Daughter married to his Grace the Duke of *Chandos*; and by Sir *Josiah Child* had two Sons, *Bernard*, who died unmarried, and *Richard*, who succeeded by his Father's Will, was Baronet upon the Death of his Brother, commonly call'd young Sir *Josiah*, at length created Lord *Castlemain*, and afterwards Earl *Tilney* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; he married *Dorothy*, Daughter and Heir of *John Glynne* of *Henly-Park* in *Surry*, Esq; and is the present Lord of *Wansted*. His eldest Son, Lord *Castlemain* died unmarried; the present Lord *Castlemain*, second Son, is Heir to his Brother, and enjoys the Estate which came by his Mother, who was Heir to *Frederick Tilney* of *Hampshire*, Esq; The Earl *Tilney* has one other Son the Hon. *Joseph Child*, Esq; and two Daughters of Lady *Emma*, married to Sir *Robert Long*, the present Representative in Parliament for the County of *Wilts*, and the Lady *Dorothy*, unmarried.

The Seat here was first prepared by Earl *Tilney's* Father Sir *Josiah Child*, who, tho' a Gentleman bred to Trade, was a Man of Taste and Letters, the latter of which is seen in a curious Book he wrote on the Subject of Trade; and the former in his laying out the several fine Avenues and Visto's, on the Forest that led to the Spot where the old House stood.

In the Place adjoining, the present Lord, before he was enobl'd, and some Years before he began the Foundation of his new House, laid out the most spacious Pieces of fine Ground in Gardens, that are to be seen in this Part of *England*. The Green House is a magnificent Building of that Sort, furnished with Stoves, and artificial Places for Heat, from an Apartment which has a Bagnio, and other Conveniences, that render it both useful and pleasant; and these Gardens have been so much admired, that it has been the general Diversion of the Citizens to go out to see them, 'till the Crowds grew so great, that my Lord was oblig'd to restrain shewing them to particular Days.

The

The House was built, (since these Gardens were finished) under the Direction of that ingenious Architect Mr. *Colin Campbell*. It is all of *Portland Stone* in the Front, which has a magnificent Appearance, it being the Nature of that Stone to grow whiter and whiter the longer it stands in the open Air.

As the Fore-Front of the House looks thro' a long Row of Trees, reaching to the great Road at *Leighton-Stone*; so the Back-Front respects the Gardens, from which there is an easy Descent that leads to a Terrace, giving a beautiful Prospect to the River, which is form'd into Canals and Openings, to answer the Views from above; and beyond the River, the Walks and Wildernesses go on to such a Distance, and in such a Manner up the Hill, as they before went down, that the Sight is lost in the Woods adjoining, and it looks all like one continu'd planted Garden, as far as the Eye can reach.

The House will be still much more magnificent than at present, when the intended Wings are raised with Colonades to answer to the Grandeur of the Front. *Thomas Iufon*, M. A. is Rector here, presented to it, on the Death of *James Poud*, M. A. Anno 1724, by Earl *Tilney*, the Patron.

Joining to *Wansted* Parish is

Woodford, named from the Ford in the Forest, where now is *Woodford-Bridge*. It was one of the Lordships with which Earl *Harold* endow'd his Abbey of *Waltham Holy-Cross*. After the Dissolution *Henry VIII.* granted the Manor and the Parsonage to *John Lyon* and *Alice*, his Wife, in the 37th Year of his Reign.

Edward IV. exchanged other Lands in *Lincolnshire*, for this Manor with *John Lyon*. It was held by *Edward Fines*, Lord *Clinton* and *Say in capite*, 7 *Edward VI.* It came afterwards to Lady *Rowe*, who sold the Estate to Sir *Benjamin Thorogood*; and *Richard Thorogood*, his Son, conveyed it to Sir *Richard Child*, now Earl *Tilney*, about the Year 1707. The Earl at present enjoys the Manor, but sold the Manor-House to *Christopher Crow*, Esq; who sold it again to *William Hunt*, Esq; who now resides there.

The

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*; Earl *Tilney* is Patron. In this Church are buried *Foot Onslow*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Excise, Brother to the first Lord *Onslow*, and *Susanna* his Wife, whose Sons are, the Right Hon. *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, and Major-General *Richard Onslow*.

Herbert, who wrote the Divine Poems, lived at *Woodford*, as says the Author of his Life.

Woodford is included in the Forest, according to the last Settlement.

The *Roding* here was once call'd *Angriciburne*, or the *Ongar-Stream*, in the Confessor's confirming Charter to *Waltham Abbey*.

West-Ham joins to *Wansled* and *Layton*, includes *Stratford*, formerly *Langthorn*; and is parted from *Middlesex* by the *Lea*. It is called *West Ham*, to distinguish it from the next Parish, call'd *East-Ham*. *Ham* is no more than a Manor House, the rest of the Houses of Villanes, Bordars, &c. make a Hamlet. From hence our Word *Home* seems deriv'd, which the Northern People pronounce *Hame*, or *Wheam*.

Stratford-Abbey, in the Parish of *West Ham*, had the Name of *Langthorn*, distinguishing it from *Stratford le Bogh*, or *Bowe*.

West-Ham and *Stratford* are partly in the Forest, and partly without.

Maryland Point, was first built upon by a Merchant, who had raised an Estate in the Colony of that Name: In the Memory of Man, it was a Warren.

Little Ilford, hath *East Ham*, and the River *Roding* on the West, which separates it from *Barking*; near which, on the great Road to *Rumford*, is the *Whalebone*, a Place so call'd, because the Rib-Bone of a large Whale, taken in the River *Thames*, the Year that *Oliver Cromwell* died, 1658, was first fix'd there.

At the Mouth of *Barking Creek*, in the *Thames*, ride the Smacks of several Fishermen, who from thence send their Fish in small Boats to the Market at *Billinggate*.

These Fishing-Smacks are very useful Vessels to the Publick upon many Occasions; as particularly in Time
of

of War, they are used as Prefs Smacks, running to all the Northern and Western Coasts, to pick up Seamen to man the Navy, when any Expedition is at Hand, that requires a sudden Equipment: At other Times, being excellent Sailors, they are Tenders to particular Men of War; and, on an Expedition, they have been made Use of as Machines, for the blowing up fortified Ports; as formerly at *St. Malo*, and other Places.

The Parish of *Barking* is very large, and, by the Improvement of Lands recover'd out of the *Thames*, and out of the River which runs by the Town, the great and small Tithes, as the Townsmen assur'd us, are worth above 600 l. *per Annum*. This Parish has two Chapels of Ease, *viz.* one at *Ilford*, and one on the Side of the Forest, call'd *New Chapel*.

A little beyond the Town, on the Road to *Dagenham*, stood a great old House, where, Tradition says, the *Gunpowder Treason* was contrived, and where all the first Consultations about it were held.

This Side of the Country is rather rich from the Nature of its Land, than from the Number of its Inhabitants, which is occasion'd by the Unhealthiness of the Air; for these low Marsh Grounds, which, with all the South Side of the County, have been gained, as it were, out of the River *Thames*, and the Sea, where the River is wide enough to be called so, begin here, or rather at *West-Ham*, and extend themselves from hence Eastward, by *Stratford*; growing wider, 'till we come beyond *Tilbury*, when the flat Country lies six, seven, or eight Miles in Breadth, and is both unhealthy and unpleasant.

It is however very good Farming in the Marshes, because the Landlords let very good Pennyworths, tho' the Land is rich; for it being a Place where every Body cannot live, those who venture it, will have Encouragement, and it is fit they should.

In passing from *Barking* to *Dagenham*, is seen the Place where was the famous Breach, that laid near 5000 Acres of Land under Water; but which, after near ten Years Inundation, and the Works being several Times blown up, was at last effectually stopp'd by Capt. *Perry*,
who

who, for several Years had been employ'd by *Peter the Great*, Emperor of *Russia*, in his Works at *Veronize*, on the River *Don*.

In the Half Hundred of *Waltham*, are *Chingford*, *Waltham*, already spoken of, and *Nassing*, of old written *Nasfingen*, and *Nesfinges*, which was one of the 17 Lordships, with which *Harold*, afterwards King of *England*, endow'd his Monastery of *Waltham Holy Cross*, for a Dean and 11 Canons, after exchanged for an Abbot and Monks, procured a Charter from King *Edward* the Confessor, to confirm them, with many ample Privileges, Anno 1062, which King *Henry II.* by his Charter dated at *Winchester*, again confirm'd to the Abbot and Canons Regular, and particularly mentions, that of the Lands at *Nasfing*, *Proventus vestibus emendis assignati sunt. i. e.* The Profits were assign'd to them, for buying them Cloathing.

At the Suppression of the Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.* this Manor remained in the Crown, 'till it was granted in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign, to the Lady *Joan Denny*, Widow of Sir *Anthony Denny*, in whose Family it is, or lately was.

The Advowson of this Church is in the Crown.

Mr. *John Hopkins*, Vicar of this Church, was one of those Ministers in the Archdeaconry of *Essex*, who was deprived for Non-conformity, because he refused to subscribe the Articles enjoined by *John Whitgift*, then Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, A. D. 1583-4. Keeping the River Side Northward, we come to

Harlow Hundred, where the Parishes of Note are *Harlow*, in *Domesday-Book*, *Harlawva*, and in old Records, *Herlaum*, which gives the Name to this Hundred. It was in the Possession and Lordship of *Thurstan*, the Son of *Wina*, in the Times of King *Edward*, who gave it to the Abbot and Monks of *St. Edmondsbury* in *Suffolk*.

At the Dissolution, this Manor and Rectory came to the Crown, and so remained, 'till the Year 1603, when both of them became vested in *Thomas Addington*, and *Katherine* his Wife, in which Family they continued many Years.

Here

Here was anciently a Market on *Saturdays*, but it is now discontinued; but still there is a Fair kept on *November 17*, being the Festival of *St. Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Queen *Elizabeth's* Birth-Day, as also, the Anniversary of her Accession to the Crown of *England*.

Hatfield-Regis, before mention'd, is likewise in this Hundred; as is

Hallingbury, or *Hastlingbury Magna*, alias *Morley*, or *Morle*, because the Manor belonged to the noble Family of the *Morles*, or *Morleys*, who had their Seat here, which still remains in great Splendor.

The Abbot and Convent of *St. John* at *Colchester*, had some Lands here before the Dissolution, *viz.* the Manor of *Monksbury*, with which *Eudo*, their Founder, endow'd them, and which King *Henry VIII.* 35 Reg. granted to *Henry Lord Morley* to be held of him *in capite*.

The Rectory is in the Presentation of *Sir Edward Turner*, whose Ancestors have preferr'd divers Persons of Worth to it, *viz.* *Edward Thurman*, who, for his steady Adherence to our Constitution and Loyalty, was sequester'd in 1642, but lived not to enjoy it at the Restoration: *Dr. Robert Huntingdon*, who, after a small Time, was preferr'd to the Bishoprick of *Raphoe* in *Ireland*. Near this Place is an old Military Way, or *Vallum*, call'd *Walbery*.

Hallingbury Parva, or *Hallingbury Nevil*, and *Bouchier*, or *Bowser*, so call'd from these two noble Families, who were Lords of it; for

In the Reign of King *John*, *Hugh de Nevil* obtained a Grant from that King, of the Manor of *Halingbere*, (as it is there call'd) to hold it of the Crown, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee; in which Family it continued above 200 Years, 'till it was settled in the Family of the *Bouchiers*, Earls of *Essex*, who held it about 150 Years, and then Issue Male failing, *Cicely*, Daughter of *William Bouchier*, and Sister of *Henry Bouchier*, the last Earl of *Essex* of that Name, translated it by her Marriage, to *John d' Evereux*, Lord *Ferrers* of *Chertley*, whose Descendants enjoy'd it for some Time,
and

and then sold it to *William Barwtrey* and *Robert Askew*, of whom *Thomas Sutton* purchased it.

This *Thomas*, who was afterwards the Founder of the *Charter House* at *London*, had an Intention at first to have founded his Hospital at this Town of *Halingbury Bouchiers*, and accordingly he procured an Act of Parliament, 7 *Jac.* 1. for the erecting it here; but changing his Mind, obtained the King's Letters Patents, and settled his Hospital at the *Charter-House*, endowing it with the Manor and Advowson of this Church, of which the Governors have ever since been Patrons, and presented. Mr. *Sutton* himself presented Dr. *Fish* to this Living in 1610, and said to him, *That he desir'd nothing of a Minister of God's Word, but his Prayers, and a due Performance of his Office.* See *Hern's Life of Sutton*, P. 57.

The Monks of *Bermondsey* had one Hide of Land in this Parish given them by *Jeoffrey Martel*, and confirm'd to them by the Charters of King *William II.* and King *Henry I.*

Latton, a small Village near *Harlow*, call'd in the Conqueror's Survey, *Lattuna*, and was then held by *Peter de Valois*, who had at that Time twelve Manors in this County. It is probable it continu'd in this Family near 150 Years, for we do not find it mention'd in the Possessions of any other 'till 55 *Henry III.* when it is recorded, that *Richard de Thany* died seiz'd of the Manor of *Latton-Tony*, (as it was called from that Family) and the Advowson of the Church.

One Moiety of this Manor was of old appropriated to the Priory of *Latton*, which endow'd a Vicarage out of the Tithes of it, and were Patrons of it. After the Suppression, this Moiety was in *John Titley*, Esq; who by a License, 4 *Eliz.* alienated the same to *James Altham*, Esq; whose Posterity enjoy it at present.

Matching, a Village adjoining to *Harlow* Eastward. In *Domesday-Book* it is written *Meteinges*, and was afterwards in the Possession of the Monastery of *St. Holy Cross*.

After the Dissolution, this Manor was given by King *Henry VIII.* 36 *Reg.* to *George Clifford*, to be held of him

him *in capite*, who soon after alienated it to *Michael Wilburn*, and he to *Jeffrey Luckin*, whose Son *William* sold it to Sir *William Petre*; but the Rectory, which was appropriated to the Prior and Convent of *Leighs*, reserving to the Bishop of *London* the Nomination to the Vicarage, was, by the same King, granted to Sir *Richard Rich*, Chancellor to the Court of Augmentations, who soon after settled it in Feoffees in Trust, for the Maintenance of the School and Alms-house of his Foundation in *Felsted* in this County, (which we shall speak of hereafter) towards which this Parsonage is to pay Yearly in Money 29 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* in Wheat 18 Bushels, and in Malt 33 Bushels.

The said King also granted, 38 *Reg.* to the said Sir *Richard Rich*, the Tenths out of this Parsonage, which was 22 *s.* *per Annum*.

Nettlewell, to the S. W. of *Harlow* in this Hundred, was one of the 17 Lordships with which the Monastery of *Waltham Holy-Cross* was endow'd by *Harold*, the Founder of it, and confirmed to the Dean and Secular Canons there by King *Edward*, the Confessor.

This Manor, at the Dissolution, was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Richard Higham*, whose Posterity held it 'till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in whose second Year *William Higham* obtained a Licence to alienate the Premises to Sir *Richard Weston*, one of the Justices of the King's-Bench, whose Posterity had their Seat at *Roxwell*, and had this Manor, and were Patrons of this Rectory.

Parndon, vulgarly called *Much-Parndon*, is on the W. of *Nettlewell*. In this Parish were anciently three Manors, viz. 1. *Parndon*; 2. *Katherines*; 3. *Gerons*: All these Manors present to the Rectory by Turns.

In this Parish lived anciently certain Canons Regular of the Order of *Præmonstratenses*, called commonly, *The Canons of Perundune*; but they continued not long here before they removed to *Malden*, where *Robert Mantel* built a Monastery to the Honour of St. *Nicholas*, commonly called, *The Abbot and Convent of Bilegh* juxta *Malden*, which he and others endowed among others, with certain Lands, call'd *Canons*, because they belong'd

to those Canons, lying in this Parish and *Little Parndon*. The Manor came into the King's Hands at the Dissolution, and was, by Exchange, made over to Sir *Thomas Darcy*, of *Chiche St. Osyth*, Knt. These Lands 29 *Eliz.* were in the Possession of one *Martha Turner*.

William Osbaldston, D. D. was ejected out of this Rectory in the Times of the Rebellion, *A. D.* 1642. His Predecessor, *Valentine Cary*, was Dean of *St. Paul's*, *London*.

Roydon is a small Village in this Hundred of *Harlow*, standing on the *Stort*, which was given by *Robert Fitzwalter*, who lived in the Reign of King *Edward I.* to the Knights Templars, from whom this Town took the Name of *Temple-Roydon*.

Upon the Extirpation of the Templars, *Anno* 1312, the Lands which they possessed in this Town, (as also those in other Places) were given to the Knights-Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, who enjoyed them with the Rectory, and Patronage of the Vicarage, 'till the Suppression of the Monasteries, when it came to the Crown, in which it remain'd 'till Queen *Elizabeth*, 44 *Reg.* 1601, granted them all to *Francis Lord Norris*, to be held of the Crown *in capite*, from whose Family they came to *William Earl of Salisbury*, in which noble Family they still continue.

Shering is a little on the N. W. of *Harlow*, near a small nameless Brook. The next Hundred we come to, following the Course of the *Stort* Northward, is

Clavering, which is the proper Estate of the noble Family of the *Barringtons*. It takes its Name from *Clavering*, the principal Town of it, situated near the Rise of the River *Stort*. *Manuden*, *Farnham*, and *Ugby*, are in the same Hundred, from whence we pass Northward to the Hundred of

Uttlesford, wherein is *Walden*, already treated of, and *Chesterford-Magna*, call'd in old Writings, *Cestrefort*, and *Cesterfort*, a little Distance from *Walden* N. E. and bordering upon *Cambridgeshire*.

Near this Village, at a small Distance from *Icaldon*, in the very utmost Limits of this County, stood anciently a little City, of which tho' there be left only some Remains

mains of Walls or Buildings, yet the Place, by the Country People called *Burrough-Bank*, seems to be a tolerable Proof, that there stood a Borough or City there. Mr. *Camden* inclines to the Opinion, that this Place was the *Villa Faustini* mentioned in these Parts by *Antoninus*, and often describ'd by *Martial*; but he not daring positively to affirm it, and having in *Suffolk* judg'd it to be *St. Edmond's-bury*, we must pass over this Conjecture as uncertain.

In the Year 1719, were discover'd here the *Vestigia* of a Roman City: The Foundation of the Walls is very apparent quite round, tho' level with the Ground, including about 50 Acres. Great Part of it serves for a Causeway to the public *Cambridge Road* from *London*. The Crown Inn is built upon it. In the N. W. End of the Town is the Foundation of a Roman Temple. Many Roman Coins have been found in the *Borough-Field*, as they term the ancient City, whose Name was *Camboritum*, according to Dr. *Stukely*. In this Parish, they say, has been a Royal Manor. Not far off, near *Audley-Inn*, is a great Roman Camp, upon an Eminence, where now stands an Hunting Tower of Brick.

Debden, call'd in ancient Records, *Deopdene*, *Depeden*, and *Dependen*, and in the Conqueror's Survey, *Depeduna*. Mr. *Norden* calls it *Danorum Sepultura*, as if *Deb* or *Depe* signified a Pit or Grave, and *Den* a *Dane*; but their Derivation seems better, who affirm its Name proceeds from its Situation in or near a low deep Valley, as the Word in *Saxon* imports. In the same Hundred are *Haydon*, *Henham*, and

Littlebury, a Village within about a Mile of *Walden*, which was Part of the Possessions of the Church of *Ely*, perhaps from King *Edgar's* Time, A. C. 970, it being then a Monastery.

In this Town is a House which was erected by the famous Mr. *Winstanley*, who built *Eddystone Light-House*, mention'd in Page 270, in which he perish'd. In his House here [at *Littlebury*] he made many odd Contrivances of Chairs running on Springs, &c. which usually much surpriz'd Strangers, who came to see the House. The Person appointed to shew it generally placed the

greatest Stranger in a particular Chair, which, on touching the Spring, would run backward thro' the House and Gardens. The same Gentleman was also famous for his Water-Works at *Hide-Park Corner*, which were shewed for many Years there, each Person paying Half-a-Crown at the Admittance. He was likewise the Author of many curious and ingenious Inventions.

The Rectory of this Parish is a *fine Cure*, and in the Gift of the Bishop of *Ely*; but the Vicarage is in the Disposal of the Rector. Dr. *Wren*, Bishop of *Ely*, oblig'd a Serjeant at Law, when he renewed his Lease of the Parsonage, which he held of his Church, to pay 30*l. per Annum*, to the Vicar for an Augmentation, which is continu'd to this Day. *Kennet's Case of Improp.* p. 257.

Among the Rectors of this Parish, the Persons of Note are, *Robert de Fereby*, who was a Prebendary in the Royal Chapel of *Westminster*, and exchang'd it with Mr. *Thomas de Middleton* for the Rectory of *Littlebury*, and *Christopher Green*, Batchelor of Divinity, and Prebendary of *Bristol*, where he lies buried in the Cathedral Church-Yard. He had the Character of a learn'd and godly Man while he was living. *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. II.

Mr. *Hutton*, Vicar of this Place, was by Mr. *Sutton* appointed the first Master of the *Charter-House* in *London*. *Hern, in Vit.* p. 88.

Newport, a pretty Town, neighbouring upon *Walden*, and situate upon the River *Grant*, which runs to *Cambridge*. In the Confessor's Time, it was first possess'd by Earl *Harold*, and afterwards *Maud*, the Empress, gave it by her Charter to *Jeoffrey de Mandeville*. It was then a Market-Town, but *Jeoffrey* removed the Market to *Walden*, where his Castle was, with all the Privileges of Toll, Passage, and other Customs belonging to it, and turn'd the Road as they pleas'd.

In the Reign of King *Henry III.* *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, his Brother, held this Manor *in capite*; and in King *Richard II's* Reign it was given to *Piers Gaveston*, Earl of *Cornwal*, that King's Favourite, with divers other Lordships.

The

The Church of this Town was of old, annexed to the Collegiate Church of *St. Martin le Grand* in *London*, and a Vicarage ordained out of it, as appears by a Presentation of *King Edward III.* to *Roger de Borefworth*, *ad Vicariam de Newport, Jurisdictiones S. Martini Magni*, dated *Dec. 5, 1353*, and an old Epitaph lying on the Grave of one of the Vicars in this Church, in these Words:

*Here under this Marble Stone,
Lieth the Body of Master Jon
Heynes, B. L. L. Vicar of this Church,
Who died, M C C C C.*

In this Parish there is an Hamlet called *Birchanger*, where was, before the Reformation, an Hospital dedicated to *St. Leonard*, on whose Festival there was a Fair held Yearly here, and a Manor, known by the Name of *Newport Pond*, so called (says *Mr. Norden*) from a Pond at the S. End of the Town, now become dry Ground. All which were, after the Dissolution, held first by *Sir Ralph Warren*, and his Successors, then by *Oliver Cromwell*, and last of all by *James Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk*, and his Successors.

Bickling, or *Richeling*, was in *Edward*, the Confessor's Time, possessed by *Earl Harold*; but sometime after the Conquest, it was in the Family of the *Says*; for in the Reign of *King Henry II.* *Jeoffrey de Say*, Lord of this Manor, gave this Church to God, *St. Mary* and *St. James of Walden*, and to the Monks in perpetual Alms.

Here were also some Lands, which paid a Rent of *6 l. 13 s. 4 d.* to the Church of *St. Paul, London*, and others, that belong'd to the Priory of *Berden*, which *King Henry VIII. Reg. 30*, granted to *Henry Parker* and his Heirs, who enjoyed them *6 Edward VI.*

The ancient Family of the *Langleys* had their Seat in this Parish, call'd *Langley-Wildbore*. The last of them was *Henry Langley*, Esq; Sheriff of this County in the *9th Year* of *King Henry VI.* He and his Father, of the same Name, lie buried in the Church, with their Wives, under a fair Marble Monument, with these Inscriptions:

The Father.

*Hic jacet Henricus Langley, Armiger,
Qui obiit xx Sept. MCCCCLVIII, & Margareta, Uxor
ejus, una Filiarum, & Hæredum Joannis Waldeve Armi-
geri, quæ obiit v die MARTII. MCCCCLIII.*

The Son.

*Here lieth Henry Langley, and
Dame Katharine his Wife, which
Henry departed this Life 12 April,
MCCCCLXXXVIII, and Dame Katherine
died the Year of our Lord.*

Stansted Montfichet, or Steinsted, so call'd, as Mr. Norden supposes, because it is Locus Saxeus, a stony Land or gravelly Soil, and Montfichet was added to it, because there was an ancient Seat, or Castle, raised upon a little artificial Hill, called Mons fixus, or a Mount rais'd on firm Ground, which being done by one Gilbert, he was from thence called Gilbert de Monte fixo, or Montfichet. Some Relicks of this Castle are still remaining about a Quarter of a Mile from the Church.

Gilbert de Montfichet, a Roman by Birth, and a Kinsman of William, the Conqueror, fought stoutly for him against Harold, and brought him a good Strength; whereupon he obtained, among other Lands, this Barony of Stansted, and built him a Castle for his Seat there. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Son Richard, whose Heirs enjoy'd them for several Generations, and were reckoned some of the chief of the Nobility of England. Richard de Montfichet had conferr'd on him by King Henry II. the Office of Forester of Essex, with the Custody of his House at Havering, and all other his Houses in that Forest, to enjoy them in as ample Manner as any of his Ancestors had held the same. He was also, the third of King John, made Sheriff of the Counties of Essex and Hertford, which Office he held two Years, and then died 5 John. His Son

Son *Richard*, tho' he had been very active among the Barons against King *John*, yet being reconciled to *Henry III.* was constituted Justice of all the King's Forests in *Northumberland, Rutland, Essex, Berks, &c.* Sheriff of the County of *Essex*, and Governor of the Castle of *Hertford*.

This *Richard* was the last Heir Male of this noble Family, but left three Sisters his Heirs, viz. *Margaret*, married to *Hugh de Bolebec*; *Avelyne*, to *William de Foribus*, or *Forz*, Earl of *Albemarle*; and *Philippa*, to *Hugh de Plaiz*; of which last the Family ended in a Daughter, married to Sir *John Howard*, Knt. whose Daughter married to Sir *George Vere*, from whom the Lords *Latimer* and *Wingfield* descended.

The Church of this Town was given to the Priory of *Trembale* by *Gilbert de Montfichet*, the Founder, and a perpetual Vicar constituted by *Robert Gilbert*, Bishop of *London*, who taxed and assigned the Proportion of Tithes, &c. for his Maintenance, by an Instrument under his Seal, dated at *Hadham*, January 9, 1441; but the Presentation of the Vicarage was left in the Prior and Convent, which they held 'till their Dissolution.

After the Suppression of the Abbeys, King *Henry VIII.* gave the Manor and Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, to Sir *John Cary*, and *Joyce Walsingham*, his Widow, to be held *in capite*, whose Son *Wymond Cary* having obtain'd a new Grant from Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 8, and a License to alienate, sold them to *John* and *George Ray*, who retaining the Site of *Trembale* Priory to themselves and their Heirs, sold the Manor, and Rectory to *Edward Hubberb*, Esq; from whom it was translated to the wealthy Family of the *Middletons*, who had a fine Seat in this Town, of which they were Lords and Patrons, and of whom *Thomas Middleton*, Esq; the last Proprietor, who married a Daughter of *Richard Lord Onslow*, was Knight of the Shire for this County in several Parliaments.

Of the Vicars of this Parish, Mr. *John Reynolds*, deserves a particular Commendation for his Care and Expence in building a neat Vicarage House, with convenient Out-Houses and Gardens, which his Predecessors

had neglected so long, that the very Ground on which the old Vicarage-House stood was seiz'd on by the Lord of the Manor, and the Building quite demolish'd, but Mr. *Middleton* gave Land for a better Situation, and contributed readily to the erecting the new one.

Takeley is a small Village in this Hundred, near *Hatfield Broad Oak*. The Manors and Lands of this Town were most of them given to Religious Uses. The Manor call'd *Waltham-Hall* belonged to the Abbey of *Waltham Holy-Cross*, and after the Dissolution was given to *William Higham* and *Thomas Colet* to be held of the Crown *in capite*, who both of them obtained a Licence, 1 *Phil.* and *Mar.* to alienate it, and sold it to *Thomas Miller*.

The Advowson of the Church was given by *William de Hanvil* to God, the Abbot and Convent of *St. John Baptist* in *Colchester*, for the Health of his Soul, &c. where he desired to be buried. *Adam*, Abbot of *Colchester*, and the Convent, gave the whole Patronage to the Church of *St. Paul* in *London*, and *Roger*, Bishop there, who, with the Consent of the Dean and Canons, appropriated it to their Church, ordaining a Vicar to be presented by the Bishop of *London* for the Time being, which has continued ever since.

Here was a Priory of old, which was given with the Manor to the Abbey of *St. Valery* in *Picardy* by King *Henry I.* as a Cell to that Abbey, by which Means being esteem'd a Priory-Alien, it was suppress'd by King *Henry V.* with the rest of those Priories, in the Parliament at *Leicester*, *Reg. 2, 1414.*

Wimbuß cum Thunderley: At the Conqueror's Survey this Town, with many other fair Lordships, was possess'd by *Ralph Baynard*, by the Name of *Wimbeis*; but *William Baynard*, his Grandson, taking Part with *Elias* Earl of *Main*, and his Fellow Conspirators, against King *Henry I.* this King seiz'd his Barony, and gave it to *Robert Fitz-Gilbert*, from whom it descended to his Posterity, the *Fitzwalters*, whose Female Heirs brought it into the Family of the *Ratcliffs*, Earls of *Suffex*.

The Rectory of this Parish was anciently a *Sine Cure*, and in the Gift of the noble Families above-mention'd,
and

and a Vicarage endowed was in the Gift of the said Rector, 'till it was united with the Vicarage of *Thundersley*, upon this Occasion :

The Parish of *Thundersley* complaining to *John Kemp*, Bishop of *London*, that the Revenue of their Vicarage was so small, that no Person would take the Cure of Souls upon them there, and their Church was much decay'd ; and it being farther represented to him, that the Vicarage of *Wimbush*, thro' the Iniquity of the Times, and Death of some Men, was so much lessen'd, that it was not a sufficient Maintenance for the Vicar, it seem'd necessary to the Bishop, with the Consent of the Rector of *Wimbush*, and Prior and Convent of *Hatfield-Regis*, to whom the Rectory of *Thundersley*, and Advowson of the Vicarage belonged, to unite them under one and the same Vicar, and his Successors for ever, the Rector of *Wimbush*, and Abbots and Convent of *Hatfield*, presenting at every Vacancy by Turns, which continu'd 'till the Suppression, when the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage was given to *Edward Walgrave*, to be held *in capite*. The Rectory was alienated by *Robert*, Earl of *Suffex*, to *Alan Curreants*, Esq; from whom it passed to the *Glanvilles*, in which Families they now both are.

The famous *Joseph Glanville*, who wrote so many Books both in Divinity and other Sciences, was Rector of this Parish. Eastward of this Hundred, and adjoining to it, is the

Hundred of *Fresswell*, called in *Domesday-Book*, *Fressuella*, or *Fressenvella*. The principal Town in this Hundred is *Great-Bardfield*, the Manor of which Town was in the Crown in King *Edward III's* Reign ; for we find that *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of that King, dying in the Palace of the Duke of *Milan*, of Poison, as was thought, is said to have then been possessed of the Manor of *Bardfield*, among many others, and not long after that it was in the noble Family of the *Mortimers*, Earls of *March* ; for in the Reign of King *Henry V.* Reg. 9. *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, died possessed, among many other Estates, of the Manor of *Bardfield*, and having no Children, left his whole
Estate

Estate to *Richard Plantagenet*, Earl of *Cambridge*, and Duke of *York*, being the Son of *Ann Mortimer*, his Sister, who was married to *Richard de Coningsburg*, Earl of *Cambridge*, Nephew to *Edmund of Langley*, fifth Son of King *Edward III.*

The Church, with its Tithes, and all its Appurtenances was given to the Priory of *St. John Baptist*, of *Stoke juxta Clare*, in the County of *Suffolk*, by *Gilbert de Clare*, Son of *Gilbert*, Earl of *Brian* in *Normandy*, Anno 1090.

At the Dissolution all the Lands were granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 30, to *Edward Wymarke*, and the Impropriation and Advowson to *Nathan Wright*, of *London*. Merchants, whose Son *Sir Benjamin* sold them to *Robert Richards*, who gave the Advowson to his Godson, *Ellis Aspole*, late Incumbent.

Bumsted-Helion is a Lordship in this Hundred, which the Family of the *Helions* held by Barony, yet by the Tenure of paying ten Knights-Fees to the Crown, which *Maud*, the Empress, among many other Lands, gave to her Favourite *Alberic de Vere*, the third of that Name, whom she made Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; but still the *Helions* held the Manor, which consisted in King *Edward III.*'s Days of one Messuage, 63 Acres of Arable Land, five Acres of Meadow, 21 Acres of Pasture, one Windmill, and eight Acres of Wood, and 13 s. Rent, which they were in Possession of the 26th Year of King *Henry VI.*

The Church was originally in the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, who let it in perpetual Farm to the Prior and Convent of *Hatfield-Regis* for 34 Marks Sterling; which Agreement was confirm'd by *Fulco Bassett*, Bishop of *London*, by the Name of *Earls-Bumsted*, because the Earls of *Oxford* were chief Lords of it.

After the Dissolution, this Rectory and Vicarage fell to the Crown, and King *Henry VIII.* gave them to *St. Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark*; but that Hospital being also surrender'd into the King's Hands, 36 Reg. he granted them to *William Burnell*, who by Licence alienated them to *John Stubbing*, and *John Blake*.

Radwinter

Radwinter joins to this Parish ; near which the River *Blackwater* rises. It belong'd in ancient Times to the *Cobhams*, of whom *Reginald de Cobham* was Justice Itinerant in *Essex* in 1248, and *Thomas de Cobham* Sheriff in 1357. *Edward Broke*, Lord *Cobham*, was in Possession of this Manor in 1460, and his Posterity enjoy'd it 'till 1603, when *Henry Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, being in a Conspiracy against King *James I.* he was attainted, and his Estate forfeited to the Crown. Here were some Lands anciently belonging to the Abbey of *Faversham* in *Kent*, granted by King *Henry VIII.* 30 Reg. to Sir *Richard Rich*, and *Elizabeth*, his Wife. The Church was also appendant to the Manor. To the S. E. of *Radwinter*, is

Samford Magna, with the Chapel of *Hempstead*. This Manor in the Time of the Conqueror (according to *Domesday-Book*) was in the Possession of *Ralph de Waber*, or *Guader*, Earl of *Norfolk* ; but this with the rest of his Estate, being forfeited by Rebellion, it came into the Conqueror's Hands, and *William Rufus*, at the Dedication of *Battle-Abbey* in *Suffex*, gave, with other Things, *Ecclesiam de Sanfort cum plena in decimâ, & terra ad eam pertinente.*

The Church being thus annexed to the Abbey, with the Chapel of *Hempstead*, a Vicarage was appointed, of which the Abbot and Convent were Patrons, 'till the Suppression, when *John*, Abbot of *Battel*, 27 *Henry VIII.* foreseeing the Monks Downfal, granted the Advowson of the Vicarage and Chapel of *Hempstead*, under the Convent's Seal, to Sir *Robert Mordaunt*, from whom it passed to the Family of the *Harveys* at *Chigwell* in this County, who now enjoy it.

Hempstead-Chapel, which lies N. E. of this Town, is the Burying-Place of the *Harveys*, among whom is interr'd Dr. *William Harvey*, the Physician, who has render'd his Name so famous by finding out the Circulation of the Blood, to the great Advantage of his Profession, and Benefit of all Mankind. There is a long Epitaph upon his Monument in this Chapel.

Near *Ashton*, *Ashteden*, or *Ashton*, a little Village in this Hundred, not far from *Saffron Walden*, are to be
seen

seen four great Barrows, or pyramidical Hills, commonly called *Bartlow Hills*, because they are near that Village, tho' they are really in *Ashton* Parish, and so belong to this Shire, (tho' *Bartlow* is in *Cambridgeshire*.) The last Battle between *Edmund Ironside* and *Canute*, the *Dane*, before the Division of the Kingdom, was fought near these Hills. Our Historians give this Account of the Battle :

“ *Edmund Ironside* having subdu'd *Canutus's* Forces
 “ near *Oteford* in *Kent*, was eager to have pursued them,
 “ and put an End to this bloody Contention ; but Earl
 “ *Edricke* dissuading him from it, lest he should fall into
 “ their Ambushes, gave *Canute* Time to recruit, who
 “ having gather'd an Army by Fear or Affection, ap-
 “ pear'd again about *Ashton* near *Walden*, and ravag'd
 “ that Part of *Essex*. *Edmund* having many of his No-
 “ bility and People with him, hasten'd to oppose him,
 “ and a fierce Battle ensued. The Event seem'd dubious
 “ awhile ; but, at length, the *Danes* began to give
 “ Ground, which when *Estrick* perceiv'd, he traitor-
 “ ously forsook *Edmund*, and assisting the *Danes*, over-
 “ threw his Army, with the Loss of most of his Nob-
 “ lity, viz. Dukes *Alfred*, *Athelwold*, and *Athelwin* ;
 “ Earls *Godwin*, *Wolfkytel*, and *Urchill* ; *Eadnoth*,
 “ Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Wolsey*, Abbot of *Ramsay*, with
 “ many more, besides common Soldiers. *Canute*, in
 “ Memory of this Victory, caused these Hills to be
 “ thrown up, and made them Monuments of such as
 “ were slain in the Battle, as seems plain from this
 “ Proof : When two of them were dug up and search'd
 “ into, there were found three Stone Coffins, with
 “ abundance of Pieces of Bones in them, and many
 “ Chains of Iron, like those on Horse-Bits.

They also say, that King *Canute* being troubl'd for the abundance of Blood shed in his Battles, as he usually built a Church near the Place where any of them were fought, to pray for the Souls of the Slain, so he built a Church here on the Hill of *Assen* ; but the Learned think this is a Mistake, and rather will have *Bartlow* Church

to be built by him, not only because it is nearer the Hills, but because this Church has a round Steeple, which was the *Danish* Way of Building.

Having now done with the Places on the Banks of, or lying near, the *Lea* and *Stort*, we shall follow the Course of the *Roding* to lead us to the River *Thames*, and begin with the Hundred of *Dunmow*, the chief Town of which, and from whence it has its Name, we have already treated of, being a Market-Town, and so shall proceed next to

Barneſton, call'd also in ancient Writings, *Barmſton*, *Barmyſton*, and *Berneſton*: It is conjectur'd to have been built by some of the Family of the *Berners*, or *de Berners*; for we find that in the 25th of *Edward I.* *Ralph de Berners*, who, in the 13th of that King was High Sheriff of *Berkſhire*, was at his Death poſſeſſed, among other Lands, of the Manor of *Barneſton* in *Effex*.

The Family of the *Berners* is an ancient and noble Family in theſe Parts, in which was at firſt the Patronage of this Church, but after coming to *John de Bohun*, Earl of *Effex* and *Hereford*, it paſſed after ſome Succeſſions, to *Thomas Woodſtock*, King *Edward III.*'s ſixth Son, by Marriage of the Daughter and Coheir of *Humphrey Bohun*, who having founded a College at *Plecy*, gave this Manor of *Barneſton* to it, reſerving the Advowſon to himſelf and Heirs, 'till it came to the Crown by a Forfeiture, where it remain'd 'till the Diſſolution, when the Manor alſo falling into the King's Hands, King *Henry VIII.* gave them to Sir *John Gate*, one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, but he alſo forfeiting it to Queen *Mary*, by abetting the Lady *Jane Grey*'s Title, that Queen gave them to *Richard Lord Rich*, to be held *in capite* by Knight's Service, in which Family they continued 'till they were ſold to Sir *William Wylde*, Knt. and Bart. one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, from whom they came to his Son Sir *Felix Wylde*.

Canfield-Magna, or *Great*, or *Much-Canfield*, is a Village near *Dunmow*, and was one of the 14 Manors in *Effex*, which the Conqueror gave to *Alberic de Vere*. It was then call'd *Canfield ad Caſtrum*, i. e. *Caſtle-Canfield*, from a Caſtle ſtanding there.

Alberic

Alberic de Vere the third, gave the Church to the Prior and Convent of *Hatfield-Regis*, who had the Advowson, 'till after the Suppression it was given by King *Edward VI.* to the Family of the *Wisemans*, of which Family *William Wiseman*, Esq; was made a Baronet by King *Charles I.* August 29, 1628.

Easton Magna, or *Great*, or *Much Easton*, call'd also in ancient Writings, *Estaynes*, or *Estaynes ad Montem*, lying on the E. Side of the River *Chelmer*, and within two Miles of *Dunmow*. This Manor having pass'd thro' the Families of the *Stourtons*, made Lords *Stourton* by *Henry VI.* the *Warrens*, and *Knivets*, came to *William Lord Maynard*, made a Baron by the Title of Lord *Maynard of Estaynes ad Turrim*, or *Little-Easton*, by King *Charles I.* in which it has continued ever since.

The Church is a Rectory appendant to the Manor.

Easton Parva, or *Little-Easton*, call'd in Records and ancient Writings, *Easton ad Turrim*, lying on the W. Side of the *Chelmer*, and opposite to *Easton Magna*. This little Village, which was anciently honour'd by the Seat of the Earls of *Essex*, is farther dignify'd by giving the Title of Baron to the Lord *Maynard*, which Nobleman is descended from one *Magnard*, or *Maynard*, one of *William* the Conqueror's Norman Attendants into *England*. This Family seems to have settled at first at *Axminster* in *Devon*; but *Henry Maynard*, Secretary to *William Lord Burleigh*, Treasurer of *England*, and Grandson of Sir *John Maynard*, who served the Black Prince in his Wars with *France*, having purchased a Seat at this Town, the Family settled here. His Son

Sir *William Maynard*, Knt. was a Person of great Wisdom and Merit, and being created a Baronet by King *James I.* was farther advanc'd by that Prince to the Honour of Lord *Maynard of Wicklow* in *Ireland*, which Title was by King *Charles I.* chang'd into the Title of Lord *Maynard of Estaynes ad Turrim* in this County. This Lord, by *Ann*, the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *Anthony Everard*, of *Langleys*, in *Much-Waltham* in this County, left for his Heir

William, Lord *Maynard*, Comptroller of the Household both to King *Charles* and King *James II.* He married

married *Dorothy*, Daughter and sole Heir to *Sir Robert Banaster*, of *Pessenham*, in *Northamptonshire*, Knt. by whom he had his Son and Heir

Banaster, Lord *Maynard*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Earl of *Kent*, by whom he had five Sons and three Daughters, *William*, *Henry*, *Banaster*, *Grey*, and *Charles*; *Amabella*, the eldest Daughter, was married to *William Lowther*, of *Yorkshire*, Esq; *Dorothy* to *Robert*, Son of *Sir Robert Hazlerig*, of *Leicestershire*, Baronet; *Elizabeth* died single. This *Banaster* Lord *Maynard* died at *Kensington* in the Year 1717; his Sons, *William* and *Banaster*, died before him, and he was succeeded in Honour and Estate by

Henry Lord *Maynard*, who died in the Year 1742, and was succeeded by his Brother

Grey, the present Lord *Maynard*, who had formerly a Place in the Wardrobe under the late Queen *Anne*.

High-Easter, or *Ester*, anciently *Estra*, or *Estre*, given by *William*, the Conqueror, to *Jeoffrey de Magnaville*, who gave the Church here to the Abbey of *Walden*, in whom the Patronage continued 'till the Dissolution, when it was with the Rectory impropriate given to the Lord *Audley*, from whom, by Exchange, it came to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, in whom it now is.

Pleshey, a Town often mention'd in History by these Names also, *Plessys*, *Plashe*, *Pleicy*, *Placy*, *Plessets*, *Plaisy*, with the Addition sometimes of *Belbows*, or *Bowels*. Mr. *Camden* tells us, it took its Name from the French Word, signifying pleasing, and had formerly the Name of *Estre*. It was the Seat of the Constables of *England* in the latter End of the Saxon Government, and (as the *Ely* Book informs us) in the Beginning of the *Norman*.

It is probable, that this Manor of *Pleshey*, which then was so extensive as to contain *High-Estre* and *Great-Waltham* as Hamlets to it, was one of those forty Manors in this County which *William*, the Conqueror, gave that valiant Soldier *Jeoffrey de Mandeville*, who did him so great Service in conquering *Harold*, then King of *England*; for we find in our Histories that *William de Mandeville* his Son, and the first Earl of *Essex*, began to
build

build a Castle here, which was finish'd by his Son *Jeofrey*, who siding with *Maud*, the Empress, was seiz'd upon and imprison'd by King *Stephen*, and was forced to redeem his Liberty by surrendering to that King the Tower of *London*, and his Castles of *Walden* and *Pleshey*, and so came into the Possession of the Crown ; but was restor'd by King *Henry II.* who succeeded him.

From the *Mandevilles* this Manor, with many others, came by Marriage to the *Bobuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex*, and from them to *Thomas de Woodstock*, Earl of *Buckingham* and *Essex*, and Duke of *Gloucester*, who married *Eleanor*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Humphrey de Bobun*, the last Earl, and so became the Owner of this Manor and Castle of *Pleshey*, where he had his usual Residence.

This great Duke was the youngest Son of King *Edward III.* and bore a great Sway in the Reign of his Nephew King *Richard II.* to whom he did many great and faithful Services against the *Spaniards*, *French*, and *Scots* ; but being instrumental in the Banishment of *Robert de Vere*, Duke of *Ireland*, that King's Favourite, he so highly incurr'd his Displeasure, that he resolved to take him off, and after several Attempts, did, at length, effect it in this Manner :

The publick Affairs being a little compos'd, and a Reconciliation between the Duke of *Ireland*, and this Duke being wrought by the Mediation of the King himself, the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *York* withdrew themselves from Court to their private Houses, and the Duke of *Gloucester* retir'd with his Family to his Castle here. Upon this Separation, the King still keeping to his Resolution of putting his Uncle to Death, yet asham'd to avow it openly, enter'd into a Consultation with *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, his Half-Brother, and *Thomas Mowbrey*, Earl of *Nottingham*, then Earl-Marshal, and his great Confident, how he might effect it, and with their wicked Advice thus contriv'd it.

The King and the Earl of *Nottingham* rode together to *Harvering* at *Bower*, to divert themselves with Hunting, which having done, the King in the Afternoon retreated with a small and unsuspected Company to the
Duke

Duke of Gloucester's Castle of *Pleshey*, where he arrived soon after the Duke had supp'd; who hearing of the King's coming, went, with his Duchefs and Children, to meet him in the Court, and having brought him in, had a Table spread for his Supper. The King being fat, after much other Discourse, told the Duke, that he would have him to ride to *London* with him that Night, because the *Londoners* were to appear before him the next Day, with his Uncles *Lancaster* and *York*, whose Counsel he design'd to follow. The Duke suspecting no Harm, immediately takes Horse with the King, and riding hard, got to *Stratford* about Ten or Eleven o' Clock at Night. Being here, the King rode on a greater Pace, and the Earl-Marshal, with a Band of Men, who lay in Ambush for him, came galloping up to him, and arrested him in the King's Name; the Duke call'd out to the King, but to no Purpose, for the King rode away, and left him in the Marshal's Hands, who carried him down to a Ship lying ready in the *Thames*, which convey'd him to *Calais*, where the Duke suspecting his Death near, desired a Priest to sing Mass before him, and hear his Confession, which being granted, he was soon after strangled, or, as some Historians relate, smother'd between two Feather-Beds, by the Earl Marshal's Order. Several of the Assassins were executed as for High-Treason, in the Reign of King *Henry IV.*

This Duke, not long before his Death, had founded a College in the Parochial Church of this Town, consisting of nine Priests, two Clerks, and two Choristers, which he endow'd with nine Acres of Land in *Pleshey*, the Advowson of the Church, and the Manor of *Barnstone*; as also, with the Manors of *Bokyngham* and *Whitstable*, with the Advowson appendant in *Kent*, to be held in *capite*, and the Manor of *Wells* in *Hertfordshire*, giving them Statutes and Ordinances for their Government.

After the Death of *Thomas de Woodstock*, his eldest Daughter marrying into the Family of the *Staffords*, Earls of *Stafford*, and afterwards Dukes of *Buckingham*, she and they became great Benefactors to this College,

and augmented it with three Priests, and six poor Men, to pray for their own, Ancestors, and Children's Souls; but still being reckon'd among the Monasteries under 200 *l.* a Year Value, it was dissolved, 27 *Henry VIII.* before the general Suppression, being then rated at 139 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* per Annum.

King *Richard* being rid of his Enemy, as he thought, rewarded the Instruments and Advisers well, making the Earl of *Huntingdon* Duke of *Exeter*, and the Earl-Marshal Duke of *Norfolk*; but Vengeance soon pursued them all; the King was deposed in less than two Years, and as barbarously murder'd; the Duke of *Exeter*, endeavouring to restore King *Richard*, was beaten, and forc'd to fly, and skulked about for Safety, 'till being taken at a Friend's House, he was led to *Plieshey*, and there beheaded; and the Duke of *Norfolk* was sentenc'd to perpetual Banishment.

The Church of this Town was Collegiate, and the Cure of Souls was incumbent on the Master of the College; but, since the Dissolution, the Tithes are come into Lay-Hands, and the Revenue is so small, that it is become a Donative, or Curacy, without a Patron, the neighbouring Ministers usually supplying the Cure. The Site of this College, with the Parsonage, Lands, and Tenements belonging to it, were given by *Henry VIII. Reg. 38.* to *John Gate, Esq;* one of the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, who afterwards, 3 *Edward VI.* obtained certain Rents belonging to the Duchy of *Lancaster*.

The Church being, thro' the Negligence of the Parishioners, and Poverty of the Town, almost fallen down, the Right Rev. *Henry Compton*, late Lord Bishop of *London*, erected, at his own Charge chiefly, a handsome and convenient Church.

The next Places to be treated of, in this Hundred, are what they call the *Roodings*, or *Rodings*, so named from the River *Roding* that passes thro' them. This Part of the County, as a late Author observes, is famous for good Land, good Malt, and dirty Roads, the latter, in the Winter, being hardly passable for Man or Horse. There are nine Towns with the Name of
Roding,

Roding, but they make but eight distinct Parishes, *Mourels-Roding* having been long since united to *White-Roding*. Six of the others are in this Hundred of *Dunmow*; viz.

Roding-Berners, commonly call'd *Barnisb-Roding*. It was the Estate anciently of the *Berners*, who giving the Rectory to the Monastery of *St. Leonard Bromley*, in *Middlesex*, the Nuns converted the whole Tithes to their own Use, allowing a Stipend for the Curate, which is continued ever since the Suppression, the Improprate Tithes being given by King *Henry III.* to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, from whom they pass'd by the *Sandfords*, *Mordants*, and *Capels*, to the present Owner, Mr. *Ranshaw*.

Eithorp-Roding, or, as it is commonly call'd, *Aytrop*, and *Aythrop-Roding*. Two of these *Rodings* (says Mr. *Camden*, out of the Book of *Ely*) were given to the Church of *Ely* by *Leofwin*, a Nobleman, to atone for the Murder of his Mother, which he had barbarously committed.

The Manor, and Advowson of the Rectory appendant to it, came to the *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Essex*, and from them, by the Marriage of the Heir to the Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, and, by his Wife, Earl of *Essex*, who sold them to the *Luthers*, who are now the Possessors of them. In this Town were some Lands belonging to *Coln Priory*, which, with others in *Beauchamp-Roding*, were given by King *Henry VIII.* to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who married his youngest Sister *Mary*.

Leaden Roding, or *Roding-Plumbea*. This Manor was of old given to the Church of *Ely*, but being taken away by the Conqueror, was bestowed on *Jeffrey de Mandeville*, as is above said; but not long after, was alienated to *William de Warrena*, Earl of *Surry*, who gave *Ecclesiam de Roignes, que vocatur Leden Chirch, similiter & advocacionem ejus*; i. e. the Church of *Roding*, call'd *Leaden-Church*, and the Advowson, to his Priory of *Castle-Acre* in *Norfolk*, which he founded there for *Cluniacks*, Anno 1090, who held it 'till the Suppression; when it came to the Crown, which now enjoys it.

High-Roding, or *Great-Roding*, so called because it stands highest up the River, and is esteemed the Chief of them. This Manor, with the Advowson appendant, belonged anciently to the Monastery of *Lewes* in *Sussex*, which held it to the Suppression, when it was given to one *Stafford*, who sold it, 1 *Mariae* I. to Sir *Thomas Joscelin*, Knt. whose Posterity still enjoy it; and one of them, Mr. *Edward Joscelin*, was the late Rector, and Sir *Strange Joscelin*, Bart. Patron and Lord of the Town.

Margaret-Roding, so call'd from the Dedication of the Church there to St. *Margaret*. This Manor was, in the Year 1341, in one *Alexander de Rothing*; but a Portion of the Tithes had been long before given out of this Church, to the Monastery of St. *Albans*; for which a Composition was made between the Abbot and Convent, and the Rector of this Church, for 46 s. 8 d. per Annum, with the Consent of *Ralph de Stratford*, Bishop of *London*.

White-Roding. This Manor, and Rectory appendant, was the Possession of one *Cusan*, or *Cusanæ*, in the 33d of King *Edward* I. whose Posterity alienated it to one *Quynnton*, or *Queneton*, in the Reign of King *Edward* III. from whom it came to the *Greens*, and from them to the *Browns*, who have sold both the Manor and Advowson.

Among the Rectors of this Town, *Charles Leventhorp* was the most remarkable: He, while he was Minister here, happen'd to be the next surviving Male-Heir of his Family, and so became a Baronet; viz. Sir *Charles Leventhorp*. He lived to a great Age, and was Rector here near 63 Years, being inducted in 1617, and dying in 1680.

The next Hundred in the Way to the *Thames*, and lying on the *Roding*, is *Ongar-Hundred*, which takes its Name from the chief Town, *Chipping-Ongar*, already spoken of.

Chigwell, in this Hundred, in *Domesday Book*, is call'd *Cingwella*, and *Chinglewella*, and is said to be held by *Thomas de Gernon*, tho' *Petrus Vicecomes* held also thirty Acres in it. In After-Times we find, that
Thomas

Thomas Elderton, of *London*, gave divers Lands and Tenements, and settled them by Feoffments, for the Maintenance of the Brotherhood of Priests, call'd *Fraternitas S. Trinitatis*, in *Chigwell*, to say Divine Service in the Parish Church there, and to be held *in capite* by Knights-Service.

In this Parish was a Grange, call'd *Chigwell*, which was anciently a Part of the Possession of the Abbey of *Tily*, and at the Dissolution was given by King *Henry VIII. Reg. 29.* to *Thomas Addington*, Citizen of *London*, and his Heirs, to be held *in capite* by Knights-Service. Here was also a Tenement with a Curtelage, call'd *Buckburst*, and a Grove call'd *Monks-Grove*, which belonged formerly to the Abbey of *Stratford-Langthorn*, which, by King *Edward VI. Reg. 1.* were granted to *John Lyons*, Lord Mayor of *London*, to be held *in capite* by Knights-Service.

The Church was anciently a Rectory and *Sine Cure*, having a Vicarage, to which the Rector presented; but it was not endow'd, 'till *Simon Sudbury*, Bishop of *London*, in a Controversy between the Rector and Vicar, set out the Portion for each of them. The Rectory was for a Time in Lay-Hands, 'till *John Doreward*, 18 *Hen. VI.* gave it to the Prior and Convent of *St. Botolph* in *Colchester*, who thereby became Rectors of this Church, and presented to the Vicarage; yet, not long after this, the Rectory and Parish Church became presentative, and by *Thomas Kemp*, Bishop of *London*, were united to the Prebend of *St. Pancras* in *St. Paul's, London*, and the Prebendary has been Rector ever since.

Stapleford-Abbot, is on the E. Side of the *Roding*, Northward of *Chigwell*; in which Parish is the House and Park of *Sir Robert Abdy*. The House is a fine one, built by *Inigo Jones*, in the Year 1620, for *Sir Thomas Edmunds*; of whom, about thirty Years after, *Sir Robert Abdy*, Grandfather of the present Possessor, bought it. This *Sir Robert* was created a Baronet *Anno 1660.* and married *Catherine*, Daughter of *Sir Richard Gayer*, Knt. *Sir John* was his Son and Heir, who married *Jane*, Daughter of *George*, younger Brother of *Sir John Nicholas*, Knt. Son of *Sir Edward Nicholas*. *Sir Robert*,

his Son and Heir, is one of the Knights of the Shire in the present Parliament: He married *Theodosia*, Daughter and Heir of *George Bramston*, L. L. D. He is a Gentleman of a fine Taste, particularly in Pictures and Medals; of the first of which, he has an exceeding good Collection of Capital Pieces; and of the other, as perfect a Collection as any one in *Europe*; and is, perhaps, as great a Judge of them.

Greensted, is a Village bordering on *Chipping-Ongar*. In the Conqueror's Survey it is said, *Hamo Dapifer* held *Greensted*, and after him *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, natural Son of King *Henry I.* marrying *Maud*, or *Mabel*, Niece to the said *Hamo*, had with her all his Lands; but not long after this, *Richard de Lucy*, before mention'd in *Ongar*, obtain'd this Manor.

The Church is a Rectory appendant to the Manor, the Advowson whereof was anciently in the *Bourchiers* Earls of *Essex*, and more lately in Chancellor *Rich*, who procured the Consolidation with *Ongar*, tho' it lasted not. It is now in the *Yungs*.

Lambourn, is one of the Seventeen Lordships with which *Harold* endow'd the Abbey of *Waltham Cross*, by the Name of *Lambehide*, or *Lambehitha*; and which King *Edward* the Confessor confirm'd by his Charter, Anno 1062, to the Secular Canons there, which King *Henry II.* chang'd into Regulars. This Manor is held by the Service of *Wardstaff*, viz. to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with six Horses, two Ropes, and two Men in Harness to watch the said *Wardstaff*, when it is brought to *Aibridge*, an Hamlet in this Parish.

This Church was given to *Waltham St. Cross*, by *Robert de Lamburn*, and was in the Gift of the Prior and Convent 'till the Suppression; after which, the Advowson was first in the *Barefoots*, and then in the *Tavernours* some Time, viz. 'till 1608, but it has not since been fix'd.

In this Parish there were certain Lands call'd *Minchin* Lands, belonging to the Monastery of *St. Mary*, at *Stratford le Bow*, now call'd *Bromley*, granted by King *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, who sold it to *Owen Low*,
and

and his Heirs. Here was also a Portion of Land belonging to the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* in *London*.

Loughton, call'd in ancient Writings *Luckton*, *Lockton*, or *Loketon*, and in *Domesday Book*, *Lochintonia*, was one of the Seventeen Lordships with which the Monastery of *Waltham Holy Cross* was endow'd by Earl *Harold*, the Founder, by the Name of *Lukedon*, and confirm'd to it by the Charter of King *Edward* the Confessor, *Anno* 1620, by the Name of *Lukenton*, which also King *Henry II.* confirm'd, when he changed the Secular Canons into Regular.

Divers other Lands in this Parish were given to *Waltham Abbey*, and other Religious Houses; viz. out of the common Wood, containing 56 Acres, *Ralph de Assartis* gave three Parts to the Monks of *Stratford*, and *Jeoffrey Reyncolb*, and *Roger Fitz-Aylmer* the fourth Part, with all the Emoluments arising by cutting of Timber, Pannage and Agistments, to the Abbey of *Waltham*; which Division breeding a Controversy afterwards, there was an Agreement made at *Chelmersford*, upon the *Thursday* after *St. Barnabas's Day*, viz. That in cutting down the Timber, the Bailiffs of both Convents should meet, and assign four, or a greater Number, and when they are fell'd, the Abbot and Convent of *Stratford* should chuse the two first, the Abbot of *Waltham* the third, and the Remainder should be to the Abbot of *Stratford*; and as to the other Profits, the Abbey of *Stratford* should have three Parts, and *Waltham* one. The same *Ralph* gave also to the Abbey of *Waltham* a Tenement, and 45 Acres of Land, and *Jeoffrey Swarrings* gave it also 22 s. an Annual Rent, which *Ralph de Assartis* paid him, for certain Lands held of them.

The Rectory of this Town being appendant to the Manor, was Part of the Possessions of the Canons of *Waltham*, and they were Patrons of it 'till the Suppression, when it came to the Crown; in which it remained 'till the Reign of King *James I.* who presented a Clerk, but afterwards granted the Advowson to the *Wroths*, who now enjoy it.

Moreton, a Village near *Chipping-Ongar*, in the Conqueror's Time was held by *William de Escocies*, who gave this Church to the Monastery of *St. Stephen*, in *Caen* in *Normandy*, with the Wood, Land, &c. thereto belonging, a Vicarage endow'd being appointed out of it, which was in the Patronage of the Monks there; but because the said Monastery was a Cell to *Panfield*, the Prior of *Panfield* usually presented, as their Procurator, 'till King *Edward III.* seizing the Priories-Alien, this came to the Crown, and so remained, 'till King *Henry VIII.* gave it first to *Dr. Cranmer*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and afterwards to *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*; from whom, not long after, it passed to *Richard Lord Rich*, in whose Family it remained, 'till the Division of his Estate among the Female Heirs.

Roding Beauchamp, commonly call'd *Belchamp-Roding*, was one (or, at least, Part of one) of the Lordships which *Alberic de Vere*, call'd *Alberic Senior*, held in this County, at the Time of the Conqueror's Survey; for, upon his founding the Priory of *Coln*, and making it a Cell to the Abbey of *Abingdon*, he endow'd it with two Parts of the Tithes of his Demesne Lands in *Roinges*, which is understood to be this *Belchamp-Roding*, as seems intimated in the Grant before, where the Church of *Belchamp* is particularly mention'd, with others then given.

The Rectory of this Parish seems to have been appendant to the Manor call'd *Longbarnes*, and to be held *in capite* by the Patrons of it, who were the *Gates's* and *Petre's*; from which last, the late Patrons have deriv'd their Title. The *Roding* leaving this Hundred, which it divides almost into equal Parts, leads us to

The Liberty of *Havering*, to which are belonging 16 Manors; viz *Havering* at *Bower*, *Marks*, *Gobions*, *Marwney*, *Giddy Hall*, *Bedfords*, *Pergo*, *Stewards* in *Rumford*, *Maylards*, *Britains*, *Dovers-Suttons*, *Horn-Church-Hall*, *Elms* in *Horn-Church*, *Lee-Gardens*, *Goseys*, and *Dagenham*. Earl *Harold* held this Liberty in King *Edward* the Confessor's Days. It is so call'd from

Havering, a Ward or Hamlet in the Parish of *Horn-Church*. Mr. *Camden* says, this was the ancient

Re-

Retiring-Place of the Kings of this Land, and was so call'd from a Ring given there by a Stranger, to King *Edward* the Confessor, as a Present to him from St. *John* the Evangelist, related at large by *Ailredus*, Abbot of *Rieland*, and *John Brompton*, which Mr. *Weaver* supposeth confirm'd, by the Remnants of a Picture in the East Window of the South Isle of *Rumford* Church, under which is written, *Johannes per Peregrinos, misit Regi Edwardo* — and on certain Hangings in *Westminster-Abbey*. King *Henry VIII.* in the Beginning of his Reign, when he addicted himself to Pastime, used to retire here sometimes, to divert himself with the Pleasures of the Forest.

In *Havering at Bower* are two Chapels, one a peculiar Royal Chapel for the King, Queen, and their Household; the other, for the Officers, Foresters, and Inhabitants, which is a Chapel of Ease to *Horn-Church*, but having no Right of Burial, they carry all their Dead to the Chapel of *Rumford*; tho' that being a Chapel of Ease to *Horn-Church* also, has no Right of Burial but by a special License, which they obtain'd in 1410. In this Liberty is also *Rumford*, already spoken of.

Horn-Church is a very large Parish, and has in it seven Wards; viz. *Collier-Row*, *Harolds*, *Havering*, *Noke-Hill*, *North-End*, *Rumford Town*, and *South-End*; of which only *Havering* and *Rumford* have Chapels.

It is now call'd *Horn-Church*, *Ecclesia Cornuta*, but was formerly call'd *Horn Monastery*, *Monasterium Cornutum*, because a Pair of huge Leaden Horns are fasten'd to the East End of it, which, as the Inhabitants relate, were placed there by a certain King, who, disliking its true Name, *Hore-Church*, so call'd, because it was built by a lewd Woman, to atone for her Sins, made this light Change, and set up the Horns as a Reason for it.

This Town, or at least two considerable Manors in it, viz. *Horn-Church-Hall*, and *Suttons*, belong'd in ancient Times to the Abbot and Convent of the *Holy Trinity* of *Caen* in *Normandy*; but before the Suppression of the *Priories-Alien* in 1414, they were obtained by *William*
of

of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and settled upon his new Foundation ; for it appears above, that the Warden and Fellows of *New College* were in Possession of this Parish and Advowson in 1410, which was six Years after that Bishop's Death.

The Warden and Fellows of *New College* are not only Lords of this Manor, and Impropriators of the Parsonage, but Ordinaries of the Place ; so that whoever supplies the Cure, holds it by Lease from them for his Life, and is call'd Vicar, but has no Institution nor Induction from the Bishop, nor is charged with First Fruits, or Tenths, Procurations, or Synodals. Proceeding from the *Thames* Side, we come to

The Hundred of *Chafford*, the chief Places of which are

Southwell cum Brent, or *Burntwood*, already spoken of. In this Parish is a Manor call'd *Calcot*, or *Caldecot*, that formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Stratford*, with all the Tithes ; of which, both great and small, the Vicar is endow'd, as he is also with all the Tithes of the rest of the Parish, except Corn. This Manor, after the Reformation, was granted to Sir *Anthony Brown*, some Time Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, who lies entomb'd in this Church, and whose Posterity sold it to Sir *William Scroggs*, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench ; whose Posterity sold it to Mr. *Smith*, the present Owner.

Brookstreet, is another Hamlet belonging to *Southwell*. In old Records it is call'd *Sedeburbroke*, and sometimes *Southbournbroke*. Here was formerly an Hospital for Lepers, dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, but the Founder is not known ; Sir *Maurice le Bruin* presented the Master and Wardens, the Bishop of *London* admitted them, and the Archdeacon of *Essex* inducted them.

South Okendon, called also *Okendon-Rochels*, and in old Records *Wokendon ad Turrim*. The Manor of this Town was of old in the Family of the *Bruins*, where they had their Seat, and were of great Repute in these Parts. Sir *Maurice Bruin*, Sheriff of this County in the second Year of King *Henry VI.* was of this Family ; and from him, by two Co-heiresses, several Times
mar-

married, *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, the *Tyrils*, *Berners*, *Harlestones*, *Heveringhams*, and other good Families are descended. *South-Okendon-Hall*, was probably the Seat mention'd, because it is found in old Writings to be call'd *Broinis*. A Male-Branch of this Family removed into *Hampshire*, and afterwards into *Dorsetshire*, where some of them were living, and in good Repute, since the Restoration of King *Charles II.*

The Advowson of the Church hath been always appendant to the Manor, and the *Bruins* are found to have presented to it for many Generations; 'till, for Want of Male-Heirs, it came to the Families above-mention'd.

Thurrock-Magna, or *Great Thurrock*, commonly call'd *Greys-Thurrock*, or *Greys* only, from the ancient Lords of it, the *Greys* of *Codenour* in *Derbyshire*, who came to the Estate in this Manor :

In *Domesday Book*, *William Peverel*, of *Nottingham*, held the Lordship of this Town, among other Manors in this County. He was an active Man in King *William Rufus's*, King *Henry I's*, and King *Stephen's* Reigns, and left his Estate to his Son *William*, who siding with King *Stephen*, and having poison'd the Earl of *Chester*, was forc'd to fly when King *Henry II.* came to the Crown, and leave his Castles and Possessions to the King's Disposal; of which this of *Thurrock* being in the King's Hands, *Richard I.* his Son, gave it to *Henry de Grey*, of *Codenour*, whose Posterity enjoy'd it for many Generations, and were great Benefactors to it.

The Church of this Town, dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, is built in the Form of a Cross; the Steeple on the North Side has two Bells; there was a Shaft, but it is taken down. This Church, with some of the Lands to which it was appendant, came by *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of the last *William Peverel*, to *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, who gave it to God, *St. John Baptist*, and the blessed Poor of the holy Hospital of *Jerusalem*, for the Health of the Souls of himself and his Wife, all his Predecessors and Heirs, a Vicarage being constituted out of it, of which the Priors of the said Hospital were Patrons 'till the
Sup-

Suppression, when King *Henry VIII.* granted it to *William Rigg*, from whom it passed by many others, to *Sir Thomas Dawal*, Knt. and from him came to her Grace the present *Duchess of Chandos*.

West-Thurrock joins to *Thurrock Magna* on the West, which Manor was in the Hands of *Sir William Hollis*, Knt. in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* whose Son *Sir Thomas* passed it to *Robert Taverner*. In the Reign of King *James I.* the Estate was in *Christopher Holford*, Esq; *Daniel Holford* was his Brother and Heir, who married *Martha*, Daughter of *Valentine Pell*, of *Lynn*. in *Norfolk*, *Martha* and *Mary*, his Daughters and Heirs, married *Sir Henry Hayman*, and *Sir Cranmer Harris*. The Estate was afterwards in *Benjamin Disbrow*, Esq; who sold it to *Caleb Grantham*, Esq; Uncle to *Caleb Grantham* Esq; the present Lord.

Purfleet is where the Rivulet *Stifford* or *Flete* falls into the *Thames*, it is said that Queen *Elizabeth* viewing her Fleet here, unequal in Strength to the *Spanish Armada*, cry'd out *Alas my Poor Fleet!* which gave Name to the Place. The Church is dedicated to *St. Clement*, and the Manor is at present in *Sir Atwell Lake Bart.* Keeping along the *Thames* we come next to

Barstable Hundred, which with those of *Rochford*, and *Dengy* are the three Hundreds called *The Hundreds of Essex*.

Barstable, the King is seized of in Fee, and usually grants the Bailiwick by Patent for Life. The most remarkable Towns of it are

Bemfleet-Magna, or *South-Bemfleet*, lying near *Canvey Island*. The Church of this Town was appropriated to the Abbey of *Westminster*, and a Vicarage, endowed of which the Abbot and Convent were Patrons. At the Dissolution they both came into the King's Hands, in which they remained, 'till Queen *Elizabeth* granted them, by her Letters Patent, to the Dean and Chapter of that Collegiate Church, who are now Patrons of the Vicarage.

A Marsh in this Parish, called *Richness*, was given formerly by *Martin de Patshul*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and a Judge of the Common Pleas, to a Chantry founded by

by him in that Church for two Priests to celebrate Divine Service daily at the Altar of the Apostles, for his Soul. King *Edward VI.* gave it to *Bartholomew Brokesby* and *John Hudleston* 3 Reg. Near this Town is

Canvey Isle, call'd by *Ptolomy Counos*, and by other ancient Writers *Convennos*, both still retained in the present Name. It is about Five Miles in Length from *Hole-Haven* to *Leigh*, and is reckon'd in this Hundred. Over-against it is the *Hope*, a Place where Merchant-Ships usually lie to wait for their Loading and Dispatches. The *Thames* is two Miles wide hereabouts. Part of it belongs to the Church of *Westminster*. It lies low, and so is sometimes over-flown by the Tide; but the Sheep, which are fed there in Abundance, so readily retreat to some Hills in it, that few are lost. In Mr. *Camden's* Time, the Farmers milked their Ews, and made Cheese of their Milk, as they did also in many other Places of this County; but now that Custom is disused, because their Milk makes the Cheese strong.

To the North-West of *Canvey-Isle* are *Bursled-Magna* and *Billericay*, already mentioned, and lying nearer the *Thames*.

Corringham, or *Curringham*, the Possession of the ancient Family of the *Bauds*, who were Lords of this Manor, and Patrons to the Church appendant to it, above 300 Years.

Sir *Simon Baud*, or *Bauld*, Knt. died in the *Holy-Land*, Anno 1174, and many of this Family, who, for some considerable Time, had their Residence and Seat here, with a Park thereunto belonging, died in this Parish, and lies buried in the Church.

Sir *William Baud*, Knt. in the Third Year of King *Edward I.* Anno 1275, obliged himself and his Heirs, by Deed, to pay the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* yearly, a Doe, upon the Day of the Conversion of *St. Paul*, January 25, and a Buck upon the Commemoration of *St. Paul* and *St. Peter*, June 29, in Consideration of 22 Acres of Land by them granted to him and his Heirs, to be inclosed in his Park at *Curringham*. This Buck and Doe were always brought upon the

the said Festival Days in the Time of the Proceſſion; and offered at the High Altar, with great Ceremony, as may be ſeen at large in the Hiſtory of *St. Paul's Church*.

There were certain Lands in this Pariſh, which belonged the Abbey of *Stratford-Langthorn* in this County, which, at the Diſſolution, were given, with other Lands, to *William Braddy* and *Edward Downing* by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg. 4*, to be held of the Crown in capite by Knights-Service.

Among the Rectors of this Pariſh was Mr. *Samuel Johnson*, better known by the Name of *Julian Johnson*, becauſe he wrote a ſeditious Book, called, *Julian the Apoſtate*, for which he was depriv'd of this Rectory, and degraded from his Orders in the Reign of King *James II.* but recovered it again at the Revolution, and enjoy'd it ſeveral Years.

Doddinghurſt, or *Duddinghurſt*, a Village in the utmoſt Angle of this Hundred, between *Burntwood* and *Billericay*. This Manor, as alſo *Downham*, was all along in the noble Family of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, who had alſo the Advowſons of the Rectories, 'till they were alienated by *Edward* Earl of *Oxford*, the Twenty-ſecond Year of Queen *Elizabeth*. This Manor and the Advowſon had been twice in the Crown, viz. by the Confiſcation of the Eſtate of *Robert de Vere*, Duke of *Ireland*, in King *Richard II.*'s Reign, and of *John de Vere*, who being a *Lancaſtrian*, was beheaded by King *Edward IV.* and his Eſtate ſeiz'd and given to *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, afterwards King *Richard III.* but was all reſtored again to *John* Earl of *Oxford*, when King *Henry VII.* got the Crown, and in this Family they continued, 'till the fore-mentioned *Edward* ſold the Manor, Park, and Advowſon of this Town, to *Richard Stonley*, Eſq; and his Heirs, who held them ſome Time.

In this Pariſh were formerly certain Meſſuages and Lands, &c. called *Wiſhfields*, belonging to the Monastery of *Bermondſey* in *Surrey*, which King *Henry VIII.* *Reg. 32*, granted to *William Berners*, and *Walter Farr*, who

who soon after sold his Part to *Berners*, to hold them *in capite* by Knights-Service.

Horndon, in this Hundred, we have before mentioned.

East, or *Little Thurrock*, is contiguous to *Grays*, which, with the two *Thurrocks* aforementioned, is in the Hundred of *Chafford*; and joining to *Little Thurrock* is

Tilbury, called by *Bede*, *Tilaburg*. There are two Parishes of this Name, called for Distinction *East* and *West-Tilbury*. We shall treat of them both.

East-Tilbury, lying by the *Thames* Side, where that River begins to widen towards the Mouth. Near this Place are several spacious Caverns in a chalky Cliff, built very artificially with Stone, to the Height of two Fathoms, being somewhat narrow at the Top. Mr. *Camden* conjectures that these Caverns were either such Pits as the *Britons* made to dig Chalk to manure their Ground with, as *Pliny* tells us was their Custom, and they are no where found but in this chalky Land; or else they were made for a kind of Granaries to preserve Corn in, according to the Custom of the *Germans*, of whom *Tacitus* speaks, that they made such Pits to lay their Corn in, to secure it both from their Enemies and Cold; and our *English Saxons* are descended from them.

Here it was *Queen Elizabeth*, having had Notice from the *French King* of the Invasion intended by the *Spaniards*, formed a Camp of Twenty-two Thousand Foot, and One Thousand Five Hundred Horse, under the Command of *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, which lay here to oppose their sailing up the *Thames*, and landing in these Parts, *Anno* 1588.

The Church here was a Rectory and *Sine Cure*, with a Vicarage, of which the Rector was the Patron, 'till *John Lord Cobham*, by a Bull from Pope *Urban VI.* got it appropriated to his College at *Cobham* in *Kent*, by *Thomas Brenton*, Bishop of *Rochester*, who ordained a Vicarage, which was put in the Patronage of the Master and Brethren of it, in whose Hands it remained 'till the Suppression, when it fell to the Crown, as it now continues.

In

In this Parish there were of old two Chantries, or Chapels, the one of *St. Katherine*, and the other of *Gobions* or *Priestwick*, which last was endowed out of a Manor of the same Name here, and is called at this Time *East-Lee-Chapel*. It was granted by *Queen Elizabeth*, *Reg.* 36, to *Sir John Petre*, whose Descendants now hold it.

West-Tilbury, a Village consisting now but of a few Cottages, standing by the River-Side, but was anciently, *viz.* *Anno* 630, a Bishop's See, where *Ceadda* fat, who converted the *East-Saxons*, and was consecrated Bishop of the same, among whom he proceeded with Authority, in ordering Priests and Deacons in all Places in this County, and especially at *Ithancester* and *Tilbury*, and the Parts adjacent.

This Manor, with the Rectory appendant, was of old held of the Crown *in capite*, as of the Honour of *Raleigh*, by the Family of the *Tilburgs*, in the Reigns of the three first Kings *Edwards*; but afterwards it reverted to the Crown, as it now continues.

Geruase, furnam'd of *Tilbury*, was born in this Place. It is said, he was Nephew to King *Henry II.* and wrote an History of *England*, and other Treatises.

It lies over-against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, where there is a Blockhouse, answering to the Fort erected in this Town, call'd *Tilbury-Fort*, which may be look'd upon as the Key to the City of *London*: It is a regular Fortification, the Design of it was a Pentagon, but the Water-Bastion, as it would have been call'd, was never built; the Plan was laid out by *Sir Martin Beckman*, Chief Engineer to King *Charles II.* who also design'd the Works at *Sheerness*. The Esplanade of the Fort is very large, and the Bastions the largest of any in *England*. The Foundation is laid upon Piles, driven down, two at an End of one another, so far, 'till they were assured, that they were below the Channel of the River, and that the Piles, which were pointed with Iron, enter'd into the solid Chalk Rock, adjoining to the Chalk-Hills on the other Side.

The Works to the Land-Side are compleat, the Bastions are faced with Brick; there is a double Ditch,
or

or Moat, the Innermost of which is 180 Feet broad ; a good Counterscarp, and a cover'd Way, mark'd out with Ravelins and Tenailles ; but they have not been compleated.

On the Land Side there are also small Redoubts of Brick, but the chief Strength of this Fort, on the Land Side, consists in being able to lay the whole Level under Water, and so to make it impossible for an Enemy to carry on an Approach that Way.

On the Side next the River, is a very strong Curtain, with a fine Gate, call'd the *Water Gate*, in the Middle, and the Ditch is palisado'd. At the Place the Water-Bastion was design'd to be built, and which, by the Plan, should run out wholly into the River, so to flank the two Curtains ; on each Side stands an high Tower, which is said to be built in *Queen Elizabeth's Time*, and was call'd the *Block-House* ; the Side next the Water is vacant.

Before this Curtain, above and below the said Vacancy, is a Platform, in the Place of a Counterscarp, on which are planted 106 Cannon, generally carrying from 24 to 46 Pound Ball ; a Battery as terrible as important to the Place : Besides which, there are smaller Pieces planted between, and the Bastions and Curtain also are planted with Guns ; so that they must be daring Men, who will venture in the largest Ships, to pass such a Battery, if those who are appointed to serve the Guns, do their Duty as they ought.

Great Part of the Lands in the Levels about this Place are held by Farmers, Cowkeepers, and grazing Butchers, in and near *London* ; who generally stock them with *Lincolnshire* and *Leicestershire* Weathers (bought in *Smith-field* in *September* and *October*, when the Graziers sell off their Stocks) which feed here 'till *Christmas* or *Candelmas*, and this is what the Butchers call right Marsh-Mutton.

The four Proconsular Ways made in *Britain* by the *Romans*, crossed each other in the Town of *Tilbury*.

Wickford, or *Wygeford*, a little Village standing on the River *Crouch*. In *Domesday Book* *Saxenus* of *Essex*
N^o XXXIV. K k held

held *Wickfort*, whose Son *Robert* of *Effex*, called *Fitz-Swain*, was Founder of the Priory of *Prittlewell*.

The Rectory was given by the said Founder to the Prior and Convent there, who presented 'till the Priory was seized by the Crown, as a Priory-Alien, 27 *Henry VIII.* and then it remained in the Crown, 'till it was granted out to *Clemens Gyffley*, from whom it came thro' many Hands to the present Patrons, the Family of the *Moors*.

Among the Rectors of the Parish, *Augustin Lyndsell*, born at *Bumsted* in this County, Master of Arts, and Fellow of *Clare-Hall*, *Cambridge*, deserves our especial Notice. He was a Man of great Learning, of which he gave sufficient Evidence to the World, by setting forth an excellent Edition of *Theopylact upon St. Paul's Epistle*. See *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. I. The *Thames* now leads us towards the Land's End, where we meet with

Rockford-Hundred, which was anciently of the Demesne of *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, who had his Seat at *Hadlee-Castle*, which he built; but of late the Earls of *Warwick* have had the Fee of this Hundred, which, we suppose, still remains among his Heirs. The Town of *Rockford* we have already mention'd, as well as that of *Raleigh*, both in this Hundred.

The Lord of the Honour of *Raleigh* holds a Court on *King's-Hill*, on the *Wednesday* Morning next after *Michaelmas*, at *Cock-Crowing*, call'd *Lawless-Court*. The Steward and Suitors whisper to each other; they are not allow'd Fire or Candle, a Piece of Coal supplies the Place of Pen and Ink; and he who owes Service to the Court, and does not attend, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour. *Camden* says, this Attendance is a Punishment imposed on the Tenants, for having met at the like unseasonable Hour, in a Conspiracy against their Lord.

Canewdon, or *Canvidon*, is a large Parish, bordering on the River *Crouch*, so call'd from *Canutus* the *Dane*, who kept his Court here, and so it was call'd *Canuti Domus*. The Manor-House here has been double trench'd, and fenced after the old Fashion. There are divers other Manors in this Parish, whose Lords have their

their Burial-Places in this Church ; but their Monuments are extremely defaced.

The Advowson of this Church was of old in the Prior and Convent of *Prittlewell*, who allowed *Robert Niger*, Bishop of *London*, to ordain a perpetual Vicarage, to which the Bishops of *London* should have the Nomination of a Vicar, as it continues to this Day.

Hadley, or *Hadleigh ad Castrum*, so called from a Castle built here by *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, who had his Residence sometime here, which in Process of Time came to *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and *Edmund Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge*, and Duke of *York*, his Brother ; but now it is an Heap of Rubbish.

The Rectory, which is appendant to the Manor, has for the most Part been in the Gift of the Crown, 'till the latter End of King *Edward VI's* Reign, it was granted to *Richard Lord Rich*, in which Family it remained 'till the last Earl's Death, and is now in the Family of one of the Heirs.

Leigh, or *Lee*, called in old Records *Lega*, a small Town well stocked with Seamen. The Manor of this Town was in *John de Arpeton*, Anno 1326, from whom it passed thro' divers Hands, viz. *Joan Bohun*, Countess of *Hereford*, *James* Earl of *Wiltshire*, and others, 'till it came at last to the Lord *Rich* and his Heirs, who now are in Possession of it. It is at present famous for nothing but its Road for Ships.

The Church here is a Rectory appendant to the Manor, and has always been in the Presentation of the above-mention'd Lords.

Prittlewell, or *Pritewell*, was held in old Times by *Swenus* of *Essex*, whose Son *Robert de Essex*, called *Robert Fitz-Swain*, founded here, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* a Priory to the Honour of *St. Mary*, for *Cluniack* Monks, and subjected it as a Cell to the Abbey of *Lewes* in *Suffex*, giving it the Church of *Prittlewell*, with the two Chapels, now Parochial Churches, of *Sutton* and *Eastwood*, and the Tithes of *Middleton*, still an Hamlet belonging to this Parish, a Vicarage be-

ing ordained, and in the Gift of the Prior and Convent, as it continued 'till the Dissolution.

The Priory was accounted Alien, and was suppressed by the Act of Parliament, 27 *Henry VIII.* and the Site of it, with the Rectory, and Advowson of the Vicarage, granted to Sir *Thomas Audley*, whose Nephew *Thomas Audley*, Esq; by Licence, alienated them to *Richard Lord Rich*, in whose Family they continued 'till the Division among the Heiresses, who have sold the Site of the Priory, and Lands thereunto belonging, to Mr. *Scratton*, whose Heir Mr. *Daniel Scratton* is now in Possession of them.

Shobury, North and South, called in the Saxon Language *Sceobririg*, now two mean Villages, but anciently a City; for we read (as Mr. *Camden* quotes it) in the *Saxon Annals*, that the *Danes* being chased from *Bemfleet*, repaired to a City of the *East-Saxons*, called *Sceobing*, and there secured themselves with Fortifications.

Here the Land juts out into a Nook, called *Black-Tail-Point*, and *Shoobery-Nesse*, where the *Thames* being forsaken of its Banks on both Sides, empties itself into the Ocean, from whence the Place is called by *Ptolomy*, *Tamesæ Ostium*, i. e. the *Thames Mouth*.

Adjoining to this Hundred there are four Islands, in Mr. *Camden's* Time subject to frequent Inundations; but now, by the Art of the *Dutch* in Draining, freed from that Inconvenience, and made fertile Lands, both for Ploughing and Pasture, viz. 1. *Foulness*, which Mr. *Camden* interprets, *A Promontory of Birds*. Of old here was only a Chapel, but in King *Henry VIII.* or King *Edward VI's* Reign, it was made a Parochial Church, and is now in the Patronage of the Earl of *Winchelsea*. 2. *Wallot*. 3. *New-England*. 4. *Pottent*.

We are now come to the Sea Shore, and by it is The Hundred of *Dengy*, call'd in *Domesday-Book*, *Witbri&esberna*; and Mr. *Camden* says also *Dancing*. This Hundred is in the Disposal of the High Sheriff of this County, for the Time being. In *Edward the Confessor's* Time, all this Circuit of Ground was a Forest, as by his Grant to *Randolph Peperkin*, recorded in the

Exchequer, may appear. Mr. *Camden* hath given us a Copy of the Grant, to shew the Innocence and Plainness of that Age; and, at the same Time, we may see a Specimen of their Rhime.

*Iche Edward Koning,
Have given of my Forest the Keeping,
Of the Hundred of Chelmen and Dancing,
To Randolph Peperking, and to his Kindling,
With Heorse and Hind, Doe and Bocke,
Hare and Fox, Cat and Brocke,
And Hounds for to bold,
Good and swift, and bold, &c.*

But Time has chang'd the Nature of this Wildernes, into beautiful Pasture and Towns; the chief of which are *Dengy*, from which the Hundred is named; *Bradwell juxta Mare*, or *juxta Tillingham*, as it is sometimes call'd, because it borders on the Sea at *Tillingham*; *Tillingham*, a Town by the Sea-Side; and *Woodham-Walters*, so call'd, because it was anciently the Seat and Estate of the Lord *Fitz-Walters*, a Family eminent for their Nobility and Antiquity. Near this Town, the *Chelmer* invites us to take a View of *Chelmsford* Hundred.

Chelmsford, the Town which gives Name to it, has been already spoken of; a little to the S. W. of which, is *Writtle*, a Parish famous for its Largeness, supposed to be the *Canonium* of *Antonine*, because, as our Antiquaries observe, the *Saxon* Kings and Nobles seated themselves upon the forsaken Camps and Stations of the *Romans*, and this Town has always been in the Possession of Kings and Noblemen; for King *Harold*, in the Confessor's Time, held *Writtle*, which *William*, after the Conquest, possess'd himself of.

King *Henry III.* granted it to *Philip de Anthony*, and *William* Earl of *Salisbury*. King *Edward II.* granted it to *Humphry de Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, in whose Family they remained, 'till they were purchased by that great Statesman Sir *William Petre*, and have ever since continued in his Posterity; of which noble Family, because they receiv'd their Title of Honour

from this Town, it may be now convenient to speak, and how they arrived at it.

Sir *William Petre* before mention'd was the Original of this Family. He was born at *Exeter*, and Son of *John Petre*, of *Torbigen* in *Devon*, and educated in *Exeter College, Oxford*, where he commenc'd Doctor of Law; in which Profession he became so eminent, that he was made one of the Principal Secretaries of State by King *Henry VIII.* and an Assistant to Prince *Edward's* Council, by the same King; Treasurer in King *Edward VI's* Reign; Secretary, and Chancellor of the Garter in Queen *Mary's* Reign, and one of the Privy Council in Queen *Elizabeth's*; by which Offices he acquir'd a vast Estate, which he left to

John Petre, Esq; his Son, who was advanc'd to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Petre*, Baron of *Writtle*. He married *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Edward Waldegrave*, by whom he had three Sons; of whom the Eldest,

William, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, and by *Catherine*, Daughter of *Edward* Earl of *Worcester*, had seven Sons and three Daughters; of which, the eldest Son,

Robert, inherited his Honour and Estate; and by *Mary*, Daughter of *Anthony Brown*, Viscount *Montacute*, had three Sons and two Daughters: Of these,

William Lord *Petre*, the eldest Son, inherited the Honour and Estate. He was long Prisoner in the Tower of *London*, where he died without Issue Male; whereupon

John, his next Brother, succeeded him; but he dying unmarried,

Thomas, the youngest Brother, became Heir of this Honour and great Estate. He married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Clifton*, of *Letham* in *Lancashire*, by whom he had

Robert Lord *Petre*, who married *Catherine*, Sister and Heir of *Francis Walmesley*, of *Dunkinbalg* in *Lancashire*; but dying of the Small-pox soon after, left his Lady with Child, which proving a Son, was nam'd

Robert, who married a Daughter of the late unfortunate Earl of *Derwentwater*; and dying in the 27th Year

Year of his Age, *Anno* 1743, as before-mention'd, left one Son,

Robert, the present Lord *Petre*, an Infant.

Ingatesstone, in this Hundred, we have already spoken of; to the N. E. of which, and very near *Chelmsford*, is

Baddow Magna, or *Great-Baddow*, called also *Much-Baddow*. Here anciently dwelt a Family of the same Name, of which one was very eminent; viz. Dr. *Richard de Badew*, who founded *University-Hall* in *Cambridge*, in a Street call'd *Miln Street*; but it being casually burnt down 16 Years after it was built, *Elizabeth* Countess of *Clare* purchased Dr. *Badew's* Right, and rebuilt a College larger and better, now called *Clare-Hall*. Bordering on this Parish, is

Danbury, a Parish situated upon a pretty high Hill, at the Top of which the Church is built, and having a high Spire, is a Sea-Mark.

The Priory of *Bicknacre*, or *Bykenacre*, founded by King *Henry II.* for Monks of *St. Austin*, was within this Parish, and endow'd with the Manor of *Bicknacre*.

Bromfield, a pleasant Village near *Chelmsford*, held by *Godfridus de Magnavilla*, at the Time of the Conqueror's Survey. Certain Lands in this Parish called Priors, did formerly belong to the Priory of *Blakemore*, which being dissolved by Cardinal *Wolsey*, to build his Colleges of *Christ-Church*, and *Ipswich*, were forfeited by the Cardinal's Treason to King *Henry VIII.* who gave them to *Waltham Abbey*, in Exchange for *Stansted-Abbots*, and other Lands in *Herefordshire*.

The Church, while it was in the Hands of the Convent, was in the Nomination of the Bishop of *London*, but the Presentation in the Monks; but after the Suppression it was wholly in the Bishop. In this Church, under a plain Marble Stone, lies the Body of Mr. *Patrick Young*, Library-Keeper to King *Charles I.* and known well to the Learned World by the Name of *Patricius Junius*.

Boreham, a small Village near *Chelmsford*, in the Road to *Colchester*, famous chiefly for a stately Fabrick named *Beau-lieu* by King *Henry VIII.* and the Noblemen that have successively inhabited it, or been

Owners of it. It is the most large and magnificent Building in this County except *Audley End*, and may be thought to surpass that in its fine shady Walks, large Park, Fir-Wood, great Fish Ponds, &c.

Mr. *Camden* tells us, it belonged anciently to the *Butlers* Earls of *Ormond*, and then to *Thomas Bullen* Earl of *Wiltshire*, of whom King *Henry VIII.* having procured it by Exchange, was at a great deal of Charge to enlarge it, and gave it the Name of *Beau-lieu*, tho' it never obtain'd it among the common People.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, it is found to have been the Seat of *Thoms Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, the great Statesman and Favourite in that Reign, from whose Family *George Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, bought it; but it was not long in his Family, for his Son sold it to that great Soldier, and eminent Instrument in the Restoration of King *Charles II.* *George Monk*, created, on that Account, Baron *Monk* of *Potheridge*, *Beauchamp*, and *Teys*, Earl of *Torrington*, and Duke of *Albemarle*, and shortly after Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. He married *Anne*, the Sister of Sir *Thomas Clarges*, Kt. and by her left one Son and Heir.

Christopher Monk, late Duke of *Albemarle*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Henry Lord Ogle*, afterwards Duke of *Newcastle*, but by her had no Issue. His Ducheys continued in Possession of this noble Seat, but not living in it, it became decay'd and ruinous.

The Church here did of old belong to the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, by whose Consent *Richard de Gravesend*, Bishop of *London*, ordained a perpetual Vicarage, and endow'd it.

In this Church, under a sumptuous Monument (brought hither from *St. Lawrence, Poultry, London*, where they were first buried) lie interr'd *Robert Ratcliff*, the first Earl of *Suffex*, said, in his Epitaph, to be *Magnus Camerarius Angliæ*, &c. Great Chamberlain of *England*, &c. his Lady, Father, and Mother.

Leighs, *Lees-Magna*, or *Great-Leighs*, in *Saxon*, *Leag*, and in our Records, *Lega*, was the Possessions of the *Bobuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex*, in King *Edward II.* and *III's* Reign; but came to the Crown by the Marriage

Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of the last *Humphry de Bohun*, with *Henry de Bolingbroke*, afterwards King *Henry IV.* who granted the Manor and Advowson to *Sir Thomas Audley*, from whom, by many intermediate Purchasers, it came to *Ralph Lord Banning*, in whose Posterity they now both are; viz. in his youngest Daughter's Grand-Children, nam'd *Leonard*, of the *Suffex* Family.

Leighs Parva, or *Little-Leighs*. The Manor and Advowson of this Church was, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* given to the Prior and Convent of this Parish, founded by *Sir Ralph Gurnoun*, Knt. and so continued 'till the Suppression.

At the Dissolution, *Sir Richard Rich*, Chancellor of the Augmentations, obtain'd a Grant of the Site of this Priory, with the Rectory and Manor appendant, as also of other Lands, in divers Places adjoining, belonging to that Monastery, and made it the Seat of his Family, with some Additions to the Buildings. He was in the First of King *Edward VI.* created Lord *Rich*, Baron of *Leez*, and left his Honour and Estate to

Robert, his only Son and Heir, who was a considerable Minister of State in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and was employ'd in many important Affairs; but dying not long after his Father, left his Honour and Estate to his eldest Son

Robert Lord Rich, who, for his eminent Services, was created by King *James I.* in the Year 1618, Earl of *Warwick*; but he out-lived his Creation but Eight Months, and then

Robert, * his eldest Son, succeeded him. He was Admiral for the long Parliament, and enjoy'd his Honour 30 Years, dying in 1658. He left three Sons; of which two, viz.

Robert, who out-lived him but one Year, and

Charles, were both Earls of *Warwick* successively, but left no Issue, and

Hatton,

* *Thomas Sutton*, the famous Founder of the Charter-House in London, was Steward to this Earl of *Warwick*.

Hatton, who died unmarried, before his Brother *Charles*; and three Daughters, viz. *Anne*, married to *Edward* Earl of *Manchester*; *Lucy*, to *John* Lord *Roberts*; and *Frances*, to *Nicholas* Earl of *Scarsdale*; who, with the Daughters of the last *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, were made Coheirs of *Charles* Earl of *Warwick*, by whom this Seat was given to

Robert Earl of *Manchester*, his eldest Sister's Son; from whom it descended to his eldest Son,

Charles, Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Manchester*, so created by King *George* I. who was Father of *William*, the late Duke, and

Robert, the present Duke of *Manchester*.

This Seat was sold by the late Duke of *Manchester*, and is now in the Possession of *John* *Sheffield*, Esq;

Waltham-Magna, Great, or Much-*Waltham*, is a large Parish, lying four Miles N. of *Chelmsford*, and was anciently an Hamlet to *Pleshey*.

This Manor was given by *William* the Conqueror, to *Jeffrey de Mandeville*, whose Son *Jeffrey de Mandeville* gave it to the Abbey of *Walden*, of which he was the Founder.

The Abbot and Convent of *Walden* were Proprietors of the Rectory, and Patrons of the Vicarage, 'till their Suppression, when they were bestowed upon *Richard* Lord *Rich*, who alienated them to Sir *Thomas Pope*, Kt. the Founder of *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, who settled them upon the President and Fellows of the said College for ever, as they continue at this Time.

In this Parish was not long since the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Everards*, of whom there is a very fair Monument in the Church for Sir *Anthony Everard*, his Lady and Children. He left only one Daughter, *Anne*, who was married to *William* Lord *Maynard*. His Kinsman *Richard Everard*, Esq; was soon after his Decease created a Baronet, viz. Jan 9, 1628, and his Posterity flourished here for some Time. Sir *Richard Everard*, Bart. is descended of the same Family.

Waltham-Parva, or Little-*Waltham*, is situated over against *Waltham-Magna*, on the East Side of the *Chelmer*.

The

The Manor of this Town was anciently in a Family of the same Name as appears, from this antient Inscription upon a Grave-Stone in the Floor of the Church, about the Middle of the Alley, *viz.*

*Hic Jacet Johannes Waltham, Armiger, quondam
Dominus hujus Villæ, qui obiit 28 Novemb.
1418. Cujus Anima propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

There is another Tomb-Stone in the Chancel with the like Inscription for *Richard Waltham*, 'tis probable his Heir and Successor, who died in 1426, *October 28*, but we have no farther Account of the Family, and the Manor has long been in the Family of the *Mildmays*, and *Luckins*, and is now in the Possession of *Henry Edwards*, Esq; who lately bought it of the *Luckins*. The next Hundred is

Witham, wherein, besides the Town, already spoken of, that gives Name to it, are

Terling, in which Parish anciently dwelt a Family named *Rocheſter*, of whom there are yet remaining some Monuments. *Sir Robert Rocheſter* was Comptroller of the Household to Queen *Mary I.*

Hatfield-Peverel, a Village near *Witham*, which Lordship, in the Confessor's Reign, was held by *Aylmer*. In the Time of the Conqueror's Survey, *Ranulph de Peverel*, or *Piperel*, among many other Lordships in this and other Counties, held this of *Hatfield*, which, to distinguish it from the *King's-Hatfield*, took the Name of *Hatfield-Peverel* from the present Lord, as it continues to this Day.

The Wife of this *Ranulph* having been Concubine to the Conqueror, to expiate her Guilt, founded a College in this Village, which her Son *William*, who was Governor of *Dover*, converted into a Monastery, and giving his own House for an Habitation of Monks, endow'd them with the Manor and Rectory, out of which a Vicarage was appointed, of which the Prior and Convent were Patrons, 'till the Dissolution, when they were all given to *Giles Leigh*, from whom they were soon after alienated to the *Aliens*, a Female Heir,

Heir, viz. the Lady *Howard*, which Family is still in the Possession of it.

Among the Vicars of this Parish was Mr. *Edmund Castle*, afterwards Doctor of Divinity, *Arabick* Professor at *Cambridge*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Author of the *Heptaglot Lexicon*, which he published to be an Help to the Understanding of the *Polyglot Bible*, of which he was the chief Assistant in printing. He is characteriz'd, A Man of singular Learning, and great Modesty, &c.

Kelvedon, or *Keldon*, alias *Eassford*, an ancient Village, as some conjecture from the Name, which they say comes from the famous Massacre of the *Danes*, which began in this Place, and from thence it was called *Kildane*, but such Traditions are not much to be depended on.

The next is *Thurstable* Hundred; the Sheriffs of *Essex*, for the Time being, have Power to put in or out what Bailiffs, for this Hundred, they please. *William* the Conqueror had four *Salinas*, or Salt-Works, in this Hundred. The chief Parish here is

Heybridge, in old Record *Heybrugge*, a Village situated on the River over against *Malden*.

The Church was originally appropriated to the Church of *St. Paul*, and a Vicarage instituted before the Year 1248, but when is not known, which the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's, London*, have ever since presented to.

Near this Hundred are two small Islands, call'd *Northy* and *Osey*, the First belonging to *Malden*, and the other to *Great-Totham*, both profitable for the Fishery. We pass next to

Winstree Hundred. The Abbey of *St. Audoen*, or *Owen*, at *Roan* in *Normandy*, held this Half Hundred of *Winstree*, or *Winstred*, of the Gift of *St. Edward*, King of *England*, which was afterwards confirm'd to them by King *William*, and King *Henry II.* but now it is in the Possession of the High Sheriff of *Essex*, for the Time being, who puts in or displaces the Bailiff at Pleasure. The principal Places are

Abberton,

Abberton, call'd in *Domesday-Book*, *Edgburteguna*, which was then held by *Ranulph de Peverel*. The Church was in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of *St. Osith* in this County, 'till the Dissolution, when it came into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* who gave it to *Thomas Lord Audley*, in whose Family they have continued ever since.

Among the Rectors of this Parish, the most famous was *Peter Wentworth*, Chaplain to the Lord *Darcy*, who publish'd a Sermon on *Psalms* ii. 10, 11. in 1587, and wrote an Exhortation to Queen *Elizabeth*, and a Discourse concerning the true and lawful Successor to the Crown, printed in the Year 1598.

Peldon, for many Years in the Family of the *Teys*, from whom the Manor and Advowson came to the Crown, and were by King *Henry VIII.* given to Sir *William Petre*, and *Anne* his Wife, and their Heirs; but were soon after re-granted to the same King, and continued in the Crown, 'till King *Edward VI.* bestow'd them on Sir *Thomas Darcy*, Knt. from whose Family, by a Daughter and Heiress, they were translated to the *Savages*.

The Church hath, for the most Part, been an Appendant to the Manor.

Laver-Marney, so call'd from the Lords *Marney*, to whom the Manor and Rectory belong'd for many Generations, 'till, by Female Heirs, they came to the *Ratcliffes* and *Howards*, from whom they passed to the *Tryons*, and are now in *Nicholas Cursellis*, Esq;

Several of the *Marneys* lie entomb'd in this Church, in handsome Monuments.

Mersey, an Island belonging to this Hundred, and lying in the Mouth of the *Coln*. In the *Saxon* Times it was called *Merfig*, or *Meresig*; and the *Danes*, King *Alfred* then reigning, seized upon it, intending to settle their Winter Quarters there.

In 1006, *Ethelrig* and *Leofwina*, with the Consent of King *Ethelred*, gave *Bocking* and *Mersey* to the Church of *Christ* in *Canterbury*. It was of old divided into eight Parishes, but is at present divided only into two, which go by the Names of *East* and *West-Mersey*.

East-

East-Mersey, was Part of the Inheritance of *Swenus*, to whom the Church belong'd, and who founded the Priory of *Prittlewell*, and endow'd it with this Church, and the Prior and Convent were Patrons of it 'till the Suppression, when it came to the Crown, and still remains in it.

West-Mersey, where was anciently a small Priory, founded by *Roger Fitz-Ranulph*, who made it a Cell of *Benedictines* to the Abbey of *St. Audouen*, or *Owen*, at *Roan* in *Normandy*, to which also he gave the Manor and Church appendant, out of which a Vicarage was ordained, in the Patronage of the said Abbey, and presented to by the Abbey and Convent of *Mersey*, as their Procurators, 'till it was suppressed as a Priory-Alien, by King *Henry V.* who gave it to his Collegiate Church of *Higham-Ferrers*, which held it 'till the Suppression under King *Henry VIII.*

After the Dissolution, that King, in the 34th Year of his Reign, granted it to *R. Dacres*, to be held *in capite*, and after to *Thomas Lord Darcy*, in whose Family it continued, 'till, by Female-Heirs, it passed into the noble Family of the *Savages*, Earls of *Rivers*.

This Isle is a Place of great Strength, and may almost be kept against all the World; for which Reason, the Parliament put in one Thousand Forces, to guard it from any Attempts of the *Dutch*, in the *Dutch War*. Here the Road leads us to

Tendring Hundred. It is in the Disposal of the High Sheriff of *Essex*, for the Time being, to place or displace the Bailiff as he pleases. The Towns of most Note in this Hundred, are

Tendring, which gives Name to the Hundred, but is neither the chief Town, nor so much as a Market-Town; but there are two others which are so, *viz. Harwich* and *Maningtree*, already mention'd.

South of *Harwich*, are three Islands, call'd *Pewet*, *Horsey*, and *Holmes*, the first famous for breeding a Sort of Sea-Fowl, which are delicious Eating, being Fat; and South of them again, are *Thorp*, *Kirby*, and *Walton*, called the *Sokens*, from the Saxon Word *Soc*, or *Soca*, signifying Jurisdiction, or Liberty, because these
three

three Parishes had a Privilege to be Exempts, and Peculiars, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, by Virtue of which, no Man might be arrested by any Kind of Process, but by the Bailiff of the Liberty, nor by him, without the Consent of the Lord. The Sheriff hath no Power, but the Bailiff executes all Matters, as if he had Viscountile Authority; and the Ministers of the Parish are exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon.

Thomas Whittle, who went up and down these Parts preaching the Gospel, in *Queen Mary's* Days, and being apprehended by Bishop *Bonner*, was condemned for an Heretick, and burnt, was Minister of *Kirby* in the *Sokens*.

From *Walton*, one of these *Sokens*, the Shore stretcheth out to the *Nesse-Point*, where (as *Ralph de Coggeshall*, who wrote near 500 Years ago) in the Time of King *Richard II.* on the Sea Shore were found two Teeth of a Giant, of such a prodigious Bigness, that two Hundred such Teeth as Men ordinarily have now might be cut out of one of them.

These, he says, he saw at *Coggeshall*, and handled them with Admiration. Near this Place also, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Days, another such Gigantick Relick was found by *Candisb*, which Mr. *Camden* suspects to have been the Parts of some great Beast, tho' he denies not but there have been Men of such extraordinary Bulk in the World.

Great Clacton, a Manor belonging to *Richard de Belmeis*, or *Beauvys*, Bishop of *London*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* not as Bishop, but by Inheritance. He built a stately House here, and inclosed a Park, which, with the Manors of this Town, and *Little-Clacton*, he gave to his Successors the Bishops of *London*; but the House is long since fallen down, and the Park and the Manors being exchanged with King *Henry VIII.* by Bishop *Bonner*, for some other Lands in *Worcestershire*, were given to *Thomas Lord Darcy*, by King *Edward VI.* from whose Descendants they came to the *Savages*, Earl of *Rivers*, by Marriage with *Elizabeth*, the Heir of the *Darcy's*.

The

The Church, which was appendant to the Manor, as also *Little-Claſton*, was given by the before mention'd Biſhop, to the Abbey of *St. Ofith*, which he had then newly founded, and being appropriated to the Abbot and Monks there, Vicarages were ordained, of which they were Patrons 'till the Suppreſſion, and then they were granted, with the Manors, to the Lords *Darcy*, and from them they deſcended to the *Savages*. Near this Town is

St. Ofith, of which the antient Name was *Chic*, or (as the *Saxon Annals* call it) *Cice*. The preſent Name was given it from the holy Virgin *St. Ofith*, who having devoted herſelf entirely to God's Service, and being ſtabb'd by the *Daniſh* Pirates, was by our Anceſtors eſteem'd a Saint. *Richard de Beavys*, Biſhop of *London*, before-mention'd, about the Year 1120, built a Religious Houſe to her Memory, and fill'd it with Regular Canons of *St. Auguſtin*, and endow'd it with the Manor of *Chich*, and the Advowſon appendant; as alſo, with the Churches of *Sudemeneftra* and *Claſton*.

The Church was ſupplied by the Canons, or ſuch as they appointed, 'till the Suppreſſion, when both the Manor, Monastery, and Advowſon, were given firſt to *Thomas Lord Cromwell*; but he being attainted, they returned to the Crown, and were by King *Edward VI.* granted to Sir *Thomas Darcy*, whom he advanc'd ſoon after to the Dignity of Lord *Darcy* of *Chich*, he then having his chief Seat at this Place. The next Hundred we come to, is

Lexden Hundred, which was anciently the Eſtate of *Robert Earl of Suffex*, deſcended to him by the *Fitz-Walters*; but their Poſterity ſold it to *Robert Audley*, Eſq; in whoſe Family it was lately. The chief Towns of this Hundred are, *Colcheſter*, already treated of,

Coln-Comitis, or *Earls-Coln*, which, with the other three *Colns*, take their Name from the River *Coln*, upon which they ſtand, and are diſtinguiſh'd by the Names of their ſeveral Lords, the Earls of *Oxford*, *Wakes*, and *Engains*. This is the moſt conſiderable of them, and is therefore ſometimes call'd, in Old Writings, *Great-Coln*.

This

This Town the Conqueror gave, with the rest of *Ulwine's* Estate, to *Alberic de Vere*, who held it in the Time of the Survey. His Grandson *Alberic* was made Earl of *Oxford*, by *Maud* the Empress, and this Manor continuing in that Family some Hundreds of Years, till *Edward* Earl of *Oxford* alienated it in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, it took its Name from them.

The Church of this Town was at first a Rectory, in the Gift of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of this Place; but was afterwards appropriated to the Abbey, and a Vicarage ordain'd, of which the Monks were Patrons, till the Dissolution, when it was granted to *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, by King *Henry VIII.* and alienated by Earl *Edward* before-mention'd. The next is

Hinkford Hundred. The King is seiz'd of the Liberty of this Hundred in Fee, and usually grants the Bailiwick of it, by Patent, for Life. The chief Town of it is

Braintree, already spoken of among the Market-Towns. This Town is call'd *Raines* in *Domesday-Book*, and then comprehended all that Territory which now makes *Braintree* and *Rain*; but at the first Division in King *Henry I's* Time, was called *Great Rain* and *Little Rain*. In the Conqueror's Time, the whole was the Fee of *Roger de Raines*, a great *Norman* Lord, whose Seat was at *Old-Hall*, in *Little Rain*.

Rain, anciently call'd *Rain-Parva*, to distinguish it from *Rain-Magna*, now best known by the Name of *Braintree*. *Old-Hall* was lately the Estate and Lordship of Mr. *James Foliol*, whose Ancestor came into *England* with the Conqueror, as appears from the *Battle-Abbey* Roll in *Hollingshead* and *Stow*. Their ancient Seat was at *Foliol's-Hall*, now corruptly call'd *Felix-Hall*.

The Rectory of this Parish has always been appendant to the Manor, and is now in the Presentation of the Right Honourable *William Capel*, Earl of *Essex*.

Several of the Rectors of this Parish have been Men of Eminency, viz. 1. *Edward Symmons*, was a Person of great Learning and Loyalty, who wrote a

large Vindication of King *Charles I.* against the Aspersions cast upon him in a scandalous Libel, call'd, *The King's Cabinet open'd.* 2. Dr. *Richard Kidder*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, was also Rector of this Parish.

Henningham ad Castrum, to distinguish it from *Sibil-Henningham*. It is diversly writ-ten, as *Hedingham*, *Hedningham*, &c. now commonly call'd *Castle-Henningham*.

In the Conqueror's Survey, this Town was held by *Alberic de Vere*, and his Posterity built a neat Castle here, and procured a Market to be held here Weekly on *Mondays*, (now out of Use) but there are three Fairs Yearly kept here, viz. *May 3*, *July 26*, and *December 6*.

Henningham-Sibil, or *Sibil*, in which Church there is a Cenotaph, erected to the Memory of the famous Sir *John Hawkwood*, who was a Native of this Town, but buried in *Florence*. There is still in this Parish a Manor called *Hawkwood's*, formerly the Estate of Sir *John Hawkwood*, but afterwards the Possession of *Henry Summers*, Esq;

Felsted, a Village situated a little distant from *Dunmow*, upon the River *Chelmer*. In *Domesday-Book* it appears to have been held by the Church of the *Holy-Trinity* of *Caen* in *Normandy*, by the Name of *Phensfleda*, to which it was given by *William* the Conqueror, and confirmed by King *Henry III.* by the Name of *Felsteda*.

A Vicarage was here ordained and endowed, of which the Abbess and Convent were at first Patrons.

After the Dissolution, King *Henry VIII.* granted the Manor and Rectory, with the Advowson and Vicarage, to *Richard Lord Rich*, to be held *in capite*. This Noble Family fixing their Residence near this Town, have not only made it the Place of their Burials, but have been great Benefactors to it, having founded a School, with a good Salary, for a Master and Usher, to teach Eighty Children, born in the County of *Essex*, *Gratis*; which School has produced several eminent Scholars. All the Family of *Oliver Cromwell* had the Rudiments of their Education here. The present Master is the
Rev.

Rev. Mr. Wyatt, formerly Master of *Christ Church* School in *Oxford*.

The said noble Lord likewise founded an Alms-House for six poor People.

Wethersfield, in ancient Writing *Weresfield*. This Manor, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* belonged to *John de Nevil*, and *Alice* his Wife, whose Ancestor was that *Hugh de Nevil*, who went with King *Richard I.* to the Holy War, and slew a Lion; upon which this Verse was made:

Viribus Hugonis Vires periere Leonis.

In *English* thus:

The Strength of Hugh, a Lion flew.

Mr. *Nevil* of *Ridgewell* has his Seal, on which this Atchievement is portraved, with this Motto round it, *SIGILLUM HUGONIS NEVIL.*

PERSONS of Eminence born, or inhabiting in the County of *Essex*.

Sir *John Hawkwood*, born at *Hennigham-Sibil*, the Son of *Gilbert Hawkwood*, a Tanner of that Town. He was bound Apprentice to a Taylor in the City of *London*, where being pressed into the Service of King *Edward III.* then about to make War in *France*, he behaved himself so bravely, that he was made a Captain, and then knighted by that King. The *French* Wars being at an End, he offered his Service to the States of *Florence*, in which he signalized himself so much, that *Barnaby Galeazzo*, Duke of *Milan*, gave him his Daughter *Domnia* to Wife, by whom he had a Son named *John*, born in *Italy*, but naturalized and knighted in *England*, 8 *Henry IV.* He died an aged Man in 1394, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Santa Maria Florida* at *Florence*, where that Republick, out of Gratitude to his Memory, and extraordi-

nary Deserts, have honoured him with a Statue on Horseback, and a noble Monument, under the Name of *Giovane de Acuto*, minding the Sound of the Name only. *Farolus* an ancient Poet, wrote a *Latin* Eptitaph upon him, and *Paulus Jovius* mentions him with Praise.

Roger, of *Walden*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Reign of *Richard II.* was born at *Walden*.

Dr. Richard Howland, Bishop of *Peterborough*, was born at *Newport Pond*.

Father *Abraham* and *John Whaddon* a Priest, both of *Colchester*, were burned for opposing Image and Saint Worship, &c. about the Year 1428. *William Sweeting* and *James Brewster*, both of the same Town of *Colchester*, being accused and convicted of Heresy, for saving some Parts of the Scripture in *English*, speaking against Pilgrimages, and the like, were burnt together in one Fire in *Smithfield*, Anno 1511.

Mr. Higbed, of *Horndon on the Hill* and *Mr. Causton*, Gentlemen of good Estates, were burnt for Hereticks, the first at *Horndon*, and the other at *Raleigh*, Anno 1555.

This County being so near *London*, and having the bloody Persecutor *Dr. Bonner*, for their Diocesan, had as many, or more, that suffered for the Reformation than any other.

Richard, of *Barking*, Lord Treasurer in King *Henry III.*'s Days was of that Town.

Sir Thomas Audley, Chancellor in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, was of this County.

Dr. William Gilbert, Physician to Queen *Elizabeth*, *Elizabeth's* Time, was born at *Chelmsford*.

Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, famous for his great Learning, was born at *Walden*.

Francis Quarles, Esq; Secretary to Archbishop *Usher*, was born at *Rumford*.

Thomas Ratcliffe, Lord *Fitz-Walter*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was of this County; as were those great Soldiers, *Sir Francis* and *Sir Horatio Vere*, Sons of *Jeoffrey Vere*, Esq;

Sir

Sir *John Brampton*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, in King *Charles I's* Reign, was born at *Malden*.

Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Supervisor of the Court of Augmentations, and

Sir *Walter Mildmay*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were both Natives of this County; the one at *Danbury*, the other at *Chelmsford*.

Dr. *Allen*, was a Physician of *Braintree*, where he practised above 40 Years: He wrote a Treatise of the *Chalybeat Waters* in *England*.

Dr. *Walker*, the immediate Predecessor of Dr. *Sayer*, the present Dean of *Bocking*, was one of the learnedst Men of his own, or any Age, in Classical Knowledge: He was one of the nicest Judges of Purity, and of the true and corrupt Readings of the Antients; and a great Assistant to the late Dr. *Davis*, in his Editions of all the Philosophical Works in *Cicero*.

Dr. *Thomas Fuller*, the Writer of the Ecclesiastical History bearing his Name, and many other Books, was a Minister of this County; viz. at *Waltham-Abbey*.

The Custos Rotulorum, and Lord Lieutenant of the County, is The Right Hon. *Benjamin Earl of Fitz-Walter*.

The present Officers of the Forest of *Epping*, under the Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, are

The Right Hon. *Richard Earl Tilney*, Hereditary-Ranger.

Four Verdurers; Sir *Thomas Webster*, Bart. Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. *William Harvey*, Esq; and *John Conyers*, Esq;

Deputy Ranger: *John Goodere*, Esq;

There are 10 Walks, all in the Gift of Earl *Tilney*; viz. *Woodford*, *Wansted*, *East-Hainault*, *West-Hainault*, *Epping*, *Loughton*, *Lambern*, *Chingford*, *Walthamstow*, and *Leighton*.

A Riding Forester, Woodward, and 10 Master Keepers.

A Court is kept every 40 Days, at *Chigwell*, before two Verdurers.

The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in this County are,

I. *Audley-End*, the Seat of the Right Honourable Henry Earl of *Suffolk*.

II. *Moulsham-Hall*, the Seat of the Right Honourable Benjamin Earl of *Fitz-Walter*, Treasurer of the Household to his Majesty, and Lord Lieutenant of the County.

III. *Wansted*, the Seat of the Right Honourable Richard Earl *Tilney*.

IV. *Witham*, the Earl of *Abercorn's*.

V. *Shortgrove*, late Earl of *Thomond's*.

VI. *Narvestock*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Waldgrave*, one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty.

VII. *St. Osith*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Rochford*, another Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, married to a Daughter of *Edward Young, Esq*; Maid of Honour to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, and not to a Daughter of Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, as said by Mistake in Page 480.

VIII. *Thorndon*, the Seat of Lord *Petre*.

IX. *Dagenhams*, the Lady Dowager *Petre's*.

X. *Little-Easton*, near *Dunmow*, the Seat of the Right Honourable Grey Lord *Maynard*.

XI. *Ruckholt*, Lord *Castlemain's*.

XII. *Messing-Hall*, the Seat of the late Sir *Harbottle Luckin*, now descended to his next Brother, the Lord Viscount *Grimston*.

XIII. *Tufts*, Lord *Barrington's*.

XIV. *Albys*, in the Parish of *Stapleford-Abbots*, near *Ongar*, the Seat of Sir *Robert Abdy*, Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament for this County.

XV. *Skreens*, near *Chelmsford*, the Seat of *Thomas Bramston, Esq*; the other Knight of the Shire.

XVI. *Marks-Hall*, the Seat of *Richard Honeywood, Esq*;

XVII. *Gosfield-Hall*, a very magnificent ancient Building, the Seat of *Robert Nugent, Esq*;

XVIII. *Badder*,

XVIII. *Badder*, the late famous *Anthony Collins's*, at present the Seat of *Walter Cary*, Esq;.

XIX. *Bell-House*, the Seat of *William Petre*, Esq;

XX. *Felix-Hall*, Sir *Anthony-Thomas Abdy's*.

XXI. *Copt-Hall*, near *Epping*, Mr. *Conyers's*.

XXII. *Giddy-Hall*, near *Rumford*, the Seat of Sir *John Eyles*, Bart.

XXIII. *Little-Leighs-Hall*, Sir *George Alleyn's*.

XXIV. *Wheal-Hall*, Sir *Edward Smith's*.

XXV. *New Hall*, the Seat of *John Olmius*, Esq;

XXVI. *Hallingbury-Hall*, Mr. *Houblon's*.

XXVII. *Dutton-Hall*, near *Dunmow*, the late Sir *John-Day Jenour's*.

XXVIII. *Hylands*, Lady *Comyns's*, Relict of the late Lord Chief Baron *Comyns*.

XXIX. *Falkborn*, the Seat of *Edward Bullock*, Esq;

XXX. *Waltham-Stow*, Sir *William Maynard's*.

XXXI. *Layton-Grange*, Sir *John Strange's*.

XXXII. *Lifton-Hall*, Mr. *Barnadiston's*.

XXXIII. *Castle-Henningham*, the Seat of *Thomas Ashurst*, Esq;

XXXIV. *Naked-Beauty*, at *Woodford*, the Seat of Mr. *Duffin*.

XXXV. *Cole-Hall*, near *Ingatesstone*, Mr. *Benyon's*.

XXXVI. *Ingatesstone-Hall*, Mr. *Hopkins's*.

XXXVII. *Hydes*, Mr. *Brand's*.

XXXVIII. *Toobey's*, Mr. *Prescot's*.

R O A D S.

From LONDON to COLCHESTER and HARWICH 67 Miles.

<i>From Whitechappel to Bow</i>		<i>Cross-Roads from Chelmsford to Bury 36 Miles.</i>	
	Miles 2		
<i>Stratford</i>	1	<i>St. Anne's</i>	6
<i>Ilford</i>	4	<i>Braintree</i>	3
<i>Rumford</i>	4	<i>Halfed</i>	5
<i>Burntwood</i>	6	<i>Sudbury</i>	7
<i>Ingatestone</i>	5	<i>Childon Park</i>	1
<i>Chelmsford</i>	5	<i>Lawingham</i>	5
<i>Witham</i>	8	<i>Bradfield</i>	5
<i>Kelvedon</i>	3	<i>Bury</i>	4
<i>Colchester</i>	9		<hr/>
			36
	<hr/>		
	47		
<i>Audley</i>	4	<i>From Chelmsford to Walden 22 Miles.</i>	
<i>Lawford-Street</i>	2		
<i>Maningtree</i>	3	<i>Little Park</i>	5
<i>Street</i>	7	<i>Black-Chapel</i>	2
<i>Harwich</i>	4	<i>Dunmow</i>	3
	<hr/>	<i>Great-Easton</i>	2
	67	<i>Thaxted</i>	4
	<hr/>	<i>Walden</i>	6
			<hr/>
<i>Cross-Roads from Chelmsford to Gravesend 24 Miles.</i>			22
			<hr/>
<i>Stock</i>	5	<i>Cross-Roads from Chelmsford to Maldon 8 Miles.</i>	
<i>Billericay</i>	2		
<i>Horndon</i>	7	<i>Great-Baddow</i>	1
<i>West-Tilbury</i>	4	<i>Danbury</i>	3
<i>Gravesend</i>	6	<i>Reftell</i>	1
	<hr/>	<i>Maldon</i>	3
	24		<hr/>
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The End of the FIRST VOLUME.



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